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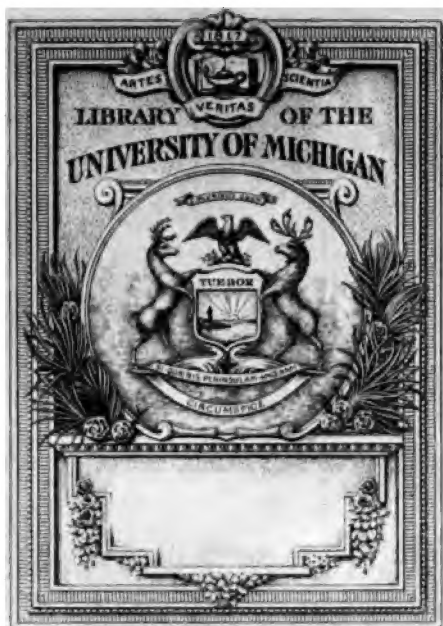
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THE *New*
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF *Scotland*
EDINBURGHSHIRE.

BY

THE MINISTERS OF THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE CLERGY.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH,
AND 37, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

MDCCCXLV.

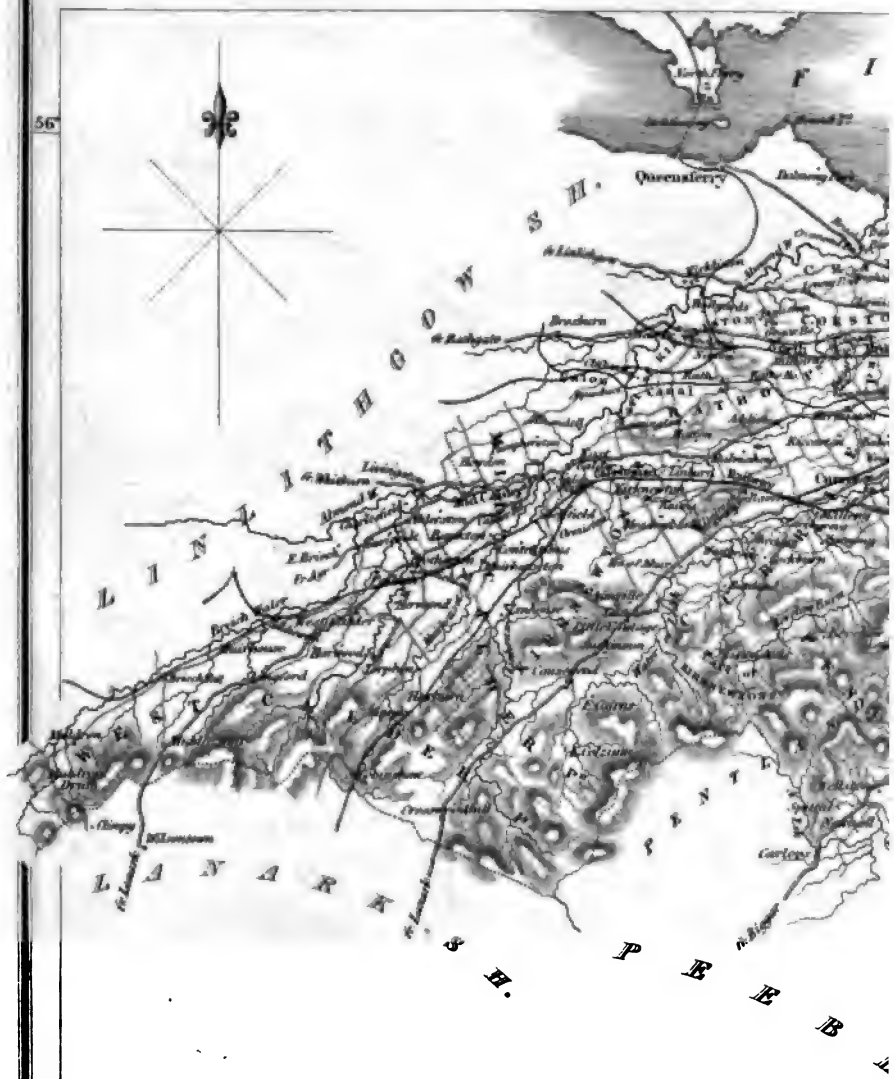
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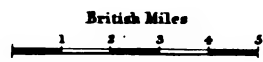
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EDINBURGH SHIRE.



PARISH OF LIBERTON.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JAMES BEGG, M. A., MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE real etymology of Liberton, formerly written Liberton, is somewhat doubtful, although it is obviously of Saxon origin. Most probably, the name is a corruption of *Leperton*, and arose from the circumstance, that an hospital for the sick of Edinburgh was situated at or near it, although all traces of such an institution have long since vanished. This supposition derives probability, both from the elevated, dry, and very healthy nature of the whole district, quite near to, and overlooking the city of Edinburgh, and from the lands of Liberton being called in certain old writings the lands of *Spital-town*—*Spital* being synonymous with hospital in our old language.

Extent and Boundaries.—The figure of this parish is exceedingly irregular. It extends from nearly the eastern extremity of the Pentland hills to within a few yards of the sea, near Fishersrow, and from Edinburgh to within a mile of Dalkeith. It is thus nearly 7 miles long, and about 4 miles broad. In the centre, it is nearly square, but towards the east it becomes very narrow, and runs out to a sharp point for nearly two miles, between the parishes of Newton and Inveresk on the one side, and Duddingstone on the other, in the form of a wedge.* It is bounded on the north and west, by the parish of St Cuthberts; on the north-east, by Duddingstone; on the east, by Inveresk; on the south-east, by Inveresk, Newton, and Dalkeith; on the south, by Lasswade; and on the south-west, by Colinton.

Topographical Appearances—Climate, &c.—The surface is very undulating, and beautifully diversified with plains and rising grounds, ascending occasionally to a considerable elevation, and, from their

* This irregular shape arises from the circumstance, that this is, properly speaking, a united parish,—the portion of it beyond Craigmillar Castle having, in former times, been connected with the chapel at Niddry.

more elevated positions, commanding a magnificent view of the city of Edinburgh, the Pentland, Braid, and Blackford hills, Arthur's Seat, the Frith of Forth, the coasts of Fife and East Lothian, and, indeed, of the whole surrounding district, which is in many respects the most interesting in Scotland. It is the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," and there is not in Britain a more commanding view of rich and varied scenery, including wood, water, a fine city, and a richly cultivated country, than may be had from Craigmillar Castle, the high grounds above Mortonhall, the ridge of Gilmerton, or the neighbourhood of Liberton church. The land of the parish, too, being in the highest state of cultivation, and almost all thoroughly drained, the climate is very dry and salubrious. The people are, in general, healthy, and many live to an old age. Epidemical diseases seldom exist; although in 1832, cholera was very fatal in Gilmerton and some of the neighbouring villages, no person being seized who was engaged in agriculture. The temperature of the parish varies in the different districts, the lower district towards the sea coast being much warmer, and the operations of husbandry being, in general, nearly a fortnight earlier at Niddry and Brunstane than at Straiton and Morton. The parish is intersected by two rivulets, by which eight water mills are driven.

*Geology.**—The parish of Liberton forms part of the great carboniferous deposit of Mid-Lothian. On the north and north-west side, the felspar and clinkstone of Braid and Blackford hills have elevated the sandstone deposits to a considerable height. These consist of the various layers of the carboniferous sandstones, which constitute the greater part of the surface of the valley of Mid-Lothian. On the northern declivity of the road leading from Liberton to Edinburgh, a coarse conglomerate makes its appearance, being here elevated to the surface, and which is probably one of the lowermost beds of the sandstone deposit.

A line commencing from Burdiehouse, and extending in a slightly curved direction to Joppa, forms the northern boundary of the coal-field of Mid-Lothian. Along this line there is an extensive slip and an abrupt elevation of the lowermost members of the coal basin. Burdiehouse quarry consists of a bed of limestone 27 feet thick, with several feet of bituminous shale, superimposed. It crops out abruptly to the surface in a westerly direction, and dips at an angle of 25° to the eastward. Two faults interrupt the continuity of this limestone bed, and are distinguishable from the

* The remarks under this head were written by William Rhynd, Esq.

limestone, by their composition, which is of a brecciated character.

The limestone is disposed in regular beds, and is of a light grayish colour below, and dark blue above. The shale, partly interposed between the limestone, and partly lying above, is of a laminar and highly bituminous nature. This limestone contains innumerable minute shells of the genus *Cypris*, a species of *Unio*, and several other fresh water Mollusca. It is also full of beautiful and most perfect impressions of cryptogamic plants, such as several species of *Sphenopteris*, *Lepidodendrons*, *Lepidostrobus*, &c. Entire impressions of small fishes, and numerous scales and fragments of bones, chiefly of the ganoid order of Agassiz, are also abundant, together with bones, scales, teeth, and faecal remains of Sauroid fishes of very large dimensions. This same limestone, characterized by its fresh water remains, is also seen cropping out at More-dun. The Gilmerton limestone appears from its position to lie above the Burdiehouse strata, and its organic remains, unlike the other, are exclusively marine. This bed is also about 27 feet thick. Below, is a hard compact limestone, with numerous remains of encrinites; above, are layers of a coarser limestone, called by the workmen *blaes*, alternating with layers of bituminous shale. In these layers *Producti*, *Spiriferi* and other shells are abundant. This limestone also dips to the east and south-east at an angle of about 25°, and lies below the great coal basin, which commences immediately to the south.

Both limestones are very pure, containing about 95 per cent. carbonate of lime, and they have been extensively quarried and burnt for useful purposes.

At Niddry quarry, the same tilting up of the strata is visible, and here they consist of sandstone, shale, coal, and limestone. The same section extends onwards to Joppa, and terminates in the Frith.

At St Catherine's is a well which contains a quantity of mineral oil or petroleum, obtained most probably from the spring flowing over some portion of the coal beds. This bituminous matter floats copiously on the surface of the water, and is also partially dissolved in it. The spring is reckoned medicinal by the country people, and may have some slight efficacy in cutaneous eruptions.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Account of the Parish.—There is a very elaborate account of this parish, written by the Rev. Thomas Whyte, who was ordained minister of Liberton in 1752, and published amongst the

Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It will be found to contain an elaborate account of all the places and important families in the parish.

Land-Owners.—The principal land-owners of the parish are, Walter Little Gilmour, Esq. of Liberton and Craigmillar; Richard Trotter, Esq. of Mortonhall and Charterhall; Andrew Wauchope, Esq. of Niddry-Marshall; Sir David Baird of Newbyth; David Anderson, Esq. of Moredun; the Marquis of Abercorn; Sir William Rae of St Catherine's; Miss Innes of Drum; Miss Sivright of Meggetland; James Johnston, Esq. of Straiton; Sir Robert Dick of Prestonfield; Lord Melville; Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill; Mrs Gilchrist of Sunnyside; John Wauchope, Esq. of Edmonstone; John Tod, Esq. of Todhills; Robert Bruce, Esq. of Kennet; and William Tullis, Esq. of Mount Vernon.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers, which have been preserved, begin in 1639, and have been pretty regularly kept since. Those connected with the business of the kirk-session alone amount to twelve volumes. They were lately rescued from the dust in which they lay, thoroughly inspected, the torn and decayed leaves repaired, and the whole handsomely bound, and deposited, with other valuable parochial documents, in a fire-proof charter-chest.

Celebrated Characters.—Amongst the celebrated characters connected with this parish may be mentioned Mr Clement Little of Upper Liberton, who founded the College Library of Edinburgh, (Arnot's History, p. 414.) John Trotter, Esq. of Mortonhall, Merchant in Edinburgh, founder of the present branch of that family, born in 1558, seems to have been a distinguished man in his day. He left in charity to the town of Edinburgh 4000 merks; to St Paul's Hospital 2000 merks; and a considerable sum to Trinity Hospital. He also built two chambers in the College of Edinburgh, for two bursars of philosophy, and left 700 merks to the town of Lanark. Sir Symon De Preston of Craigmillar was Provost of Edinburgh, in 1565, immediately after the Reformation, and, in his house in town, Queen Mary lodged on the fatal night she left the army at Caerberry hill, (Keith, p. 402, 409-410.)—Two of the Gilmours of Craigmillar were also distinguished for their ability as lawyers about the time of the Restoration of Charles, and one of them, Sir John Gilmour, was made Lord President of the Court of Session, (Nicolson's Historical Library, p. 369-70.) Gilbert Wauchope of Niddry, (a family of at least nearly 500 years

standing in the parish, and perhaps now the oldest family in Mid-Lothian,) was a member of the Scottish Parliament in 1560, when Popery was abolished and the Protestant religion set up; and we find another member of the same family, Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, a zealous Covenanter, (See Guthrie's Memoirs,) and a member of the General Assembly in 1648. The late proprietor was also for many years a representative of the Presbytery of Edinburgh in the General Assembly. Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, who was Lord Advocate of Scotland, from 1692 till 1713, may be mentioned as one of the distinguished persons connected with this parish. The lady of Little of Liberton was one of the martyrs during the persecution. She was imprisoned in 1685 for harbouring *conventicklers*, and was only set at liberty in consequence of her husband agreeing to be confined as her substitute. (Fountainhall, i. 363.)—The Rev. Samuel Semple, chosen by the heritors and elders, under the Revolution settlement, ordained on the 31st of August 1697, and minister of Liberton for upwards of forty-four years, seems to have been a man of some note. From the records it appears that he conducted the business of the parish with much vigour, and the General Assembly appear to have looked to him for a History of the Church of Scotland, which, however, he did not live to finish. His monument, lately renewed, is placed on the tower of the church. The Rev. Thomas Whyte, who wrote the account, to which we have already referred, must have been a man of learning and research. And in more distant times the Rev. John Davidson, minister of this parish in 1582, a man of great zeal and talent, discharged, by appointment, the task of excommunicating Montgomery, minister of Stirling, who makes such a figure in the annals of our Presbyterian Church, as having endeavoured to thrust himself into the office of Archbishop of Glasgow, in defiance of the General Assembly.

Civil Antiquities, &c.—In the neighbourhood of Mortonhall there are several *tumuli*, which are supposed to have originated with the Romans. Right west, also, from Mortonhall, there is a hill, called Galachlaw, which became famous as the encampment of Oliver Cromwell in 1650, with no less than 16,000 men, before the battle of Dunbar, (Hume's Hist. Vol. ii. p. 24.)

At St Catherine's, there is the famous well, before alluded to, anciently called the *Balm Well*. Black oily substances constantly float on the surface of the water. However many you remove they still appear as numerous as before. In ancient times a sovereign

virtue was supposed to reside in this well, and it was much frequented by persons afflicted with cutaneous complaints. The nuns of the Sheens made an annual procession to it in honour of St Catherine. King James VI. visited it in 1617, and ordered it to be properly enclosed and provided with a door and staircase, but it was destroyed and filled up by the soldiers of Cromwell in 1650. It has again been opened and repaired, and is now in a good state of preservation.

The whole of the lands of Mortonhall and St Catherine's in ancient times formed part of the princely estate of the Sinclairs of Roslin,—the Trotters being originally from Catchelraw, in Berwickshire, and a very old family there.

Burdiehouse is supposed to be a corruption of *Bourdeaux-house*, and to have been so called by some of Queen Mary's French attendants in 1561.

There is at Gilmerton a singular cave, dug out of the solid rock. It contains several apartments, and was finished in 1724 by an eccentric inhabitant of that place, after five years hard labour. The person by whom it was made lived with his family, and carried on his occupation as a smith, in this place till 1735. It is still visited by the curious.

In the lawn of Drum, the ancient residence of the Somerville family, right opposite the front of the house, stands the old market-cross of the city of Edinburgh. It was brought here in 1756. It is composed of several stones, 20 feet high, and 18 inches in diameter, and ornamented with thistles, the ancient badge of Scotland.

The Castle of Craigmillar is one of the most striking historical objects in this parish. The name is Gaelic, *Craig-moil-ard*, and signifies a rock, bare and high, running out into a plain. It is impossible to say how old this Castle is. The wall around it was built in 1427, as appears from the inscription on the gate, and the modern portion to the west was built in 1661 by Sir John Gilmour, then Lord President of the Court of Session, and was, for some time, the mansion-house of the family. The Castle belonged for 300 years to the Prestons of Gowrton or that ilk, and became the property of the Gilmours about 1661. John Earl of Marr, a younger brother of James III., was confined here in 1477. It was for some time the residence of James V. during his minority, when he left Edinburgh, because of the plague, (Leslie's History, p. 368.) It was taken, and partly burnt and demolished, accord-

ing to Pitscottie, by the English in 1543. But what gives it its chief interest as connected with Scottish history, is the fact, that Queen Mary chose to reside here as much as possible after her return from France in 1561. A room is still shown in the Castle as Queen Mary's bedroom, only 7 feet long by 5 broad, but it probably was not devoted to that purpose. At the foot of Craigmillar hill there is a small village, called Little France, which was no doubt the place where the French servants of the Queen resided. The tradition of the place points to a venerable sycamore tree as having been planted by Queen Mary. The ruins of the Castle are still strong and well-preserved, and the situation is one of the most noble and princely that can be imagined. The grounds have lately been much ornamented by clumps of beautiful trees.

The only other fact connected with the civil history of the parish which I shall mention is, that on the Borough Muir, now partly farmed by Mr Dale, and the property of W. L. Gilmour, Esq. James IV. reviewed his troops before he set out for the fatal field of Flodden in 1513, (Maitland's Hist. of Edin. p. 178.)

Ecclesiastical Antiquities—Churches.—In ancient times there were three places of worship in this parish; namely, one at Liberton, one at St Catherine's, and one at Niddry. The remains of the chapel and burying-ground at St Catherine's have long since disappeared, although "some persons yet alive," says Mr Whyte, "remember to have seen the chapel;" but there are still some traces of the chapel at Niddry, and, in particular, there is still a burying-ground in which the people of the district continue to bury their dead. The chapel at Niddry was founded by Robert Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall in 1387, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The minister of it, who was connected with the Abbey of Holyrood, had, besides other privileges and emoluments, a manse, an acre of ground, pasture for two cows, and twelve merks per annum from the lands of Pylmuir, in the parish of Currie, which belonged to the proprietor of Niddry. The old chapel and burying-ground were at the west end of the mansion-house, but, in 1685, the burying-ground was removed to the south-west side of the garden, where it still remains. The church of Liberton itself belonged to the parish of St Cuthbert's previous to 1124, (Arnot's History of Edinburgh, p. 5.) The patronage of Liberton, with an acre of land contiguous to the church, belonged afterwards to Sir John Maxwell, who bestowed them on the Monastery of Kilwinning in the year 1367, and this was ratified by David II. in 1370,

(Appendix to Nisbet's History, p. 151.) How long this state of things continued does not appear. But at length they became the property of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, as appears from Keith's History of the Scots Bishops, (p. 28.) In 1607, Mr John Bothwell of Whitekirk, first Lord Holyroodhouse, received a grant of the patronage, rectorship, and tithes of Liberton, (Crawford's Peerage, p. 185-6.) But his son was forced to resign them when a bishoprick was erected at Edinburgh. At the Revolution, the heritors and elders of course named the minister, but by the Act of Queen Anne the patronage became the property of the Crown, — Wauchope of Niddry claiming, and, it is supposed, exercising a conjunct right of patronage from his connexion with the ancient chapel of Niddry-Marshall. This right has lately, however, been disputed by the Crown.

In connexion with this subject it may be mentioned, that a Presbyterian chapel was erected at Craigmillar during the indulgence granted by James VII. which, at the termination of the persecution and the restoration of Presbyterian worship, became unnecessary, and is now used as a stable or out-house. There is also at Bridge-end a chapel built by James V., near a place which he used as a hunting-lodge, but it also is now turned into a stable.

Church Lands.—The lands which lie west and south-west of the church of Liberton were church lands, and termed Vicar's Acres. They are so denominated in the entail of Mr Little of Liberton. To the east of St Catherine's there is a rising ground formerly called Priest Hill, now Grace Mount, which probably was connected with the chapel of St Catherine's, and occupied by the officiating minister. Near the Craigs is a piece of land, called the *Kirk-lands*, extending to about five acres, which formerly belonged to the church or chapel of Liberton. A part of Craigmillar hill belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline, as appears from Haddington's Collections. It was mortified in pure and perpetual alms, as appears from a charter of mortification in the reign of Alexander II. in 1212. The lands of Inch belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood, as appears from a charter in the reign of James II. (see Register-Office.)

There was in ancient times a mill at Nether Liberton, the tithes of which were bestowed by King David on the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. The Black Friars of Edinburgh also received six marks annually from the proceeds of this mill.

The Burgh Muir, now in a high state of cultivation, formerly be-

longed to the nuns at the Sheens or Sciens, so called from Catherine of Sienna, an Italian. This appears from a charter of confirmation in 1516.

There belonged to the vicarage of Liberton a husband land in the manor of Gilmerton. (Inquis. Special. 1607, iv. 93.)

Ministers of Liberton since the Reformation.—1. The first minister of Liberton after the Reformation was Mr Thomas Cranston, previously minister of Borthwick. He entered to his stipend here, which only amounted to 200 merks, or L. 11, 2s. 2½d., at Lammas 1569, and was translated to Peebles at Whitsunday 1570.

2. The second minister was Mr John Davidson, a man of great zeal and talent, who laboured here till 1584,* but was afterwards minister of Prestonpans, where we find him in 1596.† He was greatly admired in both parishes, and eminently useful. Fleming, in his Treatise concerning the Fulfilling of the Scriptures, refers to him as a distinguished saint.

3. The next was Mr John Adamson, who was minister of this parish in 1616, and a member of the Assembly which met that year in Aberdeen. He was afterwards translated to Edinburgh, and made Principal of the College, in which capacity he sat in the Glasgow Assembly 1638. He was reckoned a man of learning.

4. Mr John Cranston was minister of Liberton in 1625, 1626, and 1627.

5. Mr Andrew Learmonth was minister from 1629 until 1636.

6. Mr Archibald Newton was translated to Liberton from Duddingston, May 19, 1639. During his ministry, the Covenant was renewed and subscribed by all ranks at Liberton with great solemnity.‡ He died June 2, 1657.

7. Mr Andrew Cant was admitted minister of Liberton, March 10, 1659. He was translated to the College Church, Edinburgh, July 13, 1673, and in 1683 was Principal of the Edinburgh University.

8. Mr Ninian Paterson from Glasgow was ordained minister of Liberton, October 14, 1674, during the Restoration of Episcopacy. A violent resistance was made to his settlement, and the persons engaged in it were put into the pillory, § both at Edinburgh and Liberton. He was distinguished by his taste for Latin poetry, but only continued minister here for five years.

* Spottiswood's History. † Calderwood. ‡ Records of the Kirk-session.
§ Wodrow.

9. Mr Robert Farquhar, was translated from Cullen to Liberton, April 12, 1683, and died in March 1687.*

10. Mr Alexander Cuming succeeded him, and continued for a few months after the Revolution. He preached his farewell sermon, May 19, 1689.†

11. Mr James Webster, Presbyterian minister of the meeting-house at Craigmillar, was translated to the parish church of Liberton, in consequence of the Revolution, and preached his first sermon there, May 29, 1689.‡ He was soon translated to Whitekirk, and afterwards to Edinburgh.

12. Mr Gideon Jaque from Ireland succeeded him, and was minister October 16, 1692. He soon went to England.

13. Mr Samuel Semple was chosen by the heritors and elders, and ordained minister, August 31, 1697. After officiating upwards of forty-four years, he died universally regretted, January 7, 1742. Calamy mentions him in his *Life and Times* as a friend of his, and a person of eminence, and states that he resided at his manse, and preached for him to a full congregation during his sojourn in Scotland.

14. Dr John Jardine was ordained assistant and successor to Mr Semple, July 30, 1741, and was translated to Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh, December 6, 1750.

15. Mr David Mowbray was translated from Currie to Liberton, May 28, 1751, but lived only four months and a few days.

16. Mr Thomas Whyte was ordained minister of Liberton, August 20, 1752, and died January 13, 1789.§

17. Mr James Grant was ordained August 18, 1789, and died June 8, 1831. A very handsome monument was erected to his memory by subscription amongst the parishioners in 1838.

18. Mr William Purdie was ordained minister of this parish, January 26, 1832, and after a short but zealous, esteemed, and useful ministry, died November 16, 1834. The parishioners also erected a handsome monument to his memory.

19. Mr James Begg was translated from the Middle parish of Paisley to this parish June 25, 1835. He was presented by the Crown in consequence of a petition from the heritors, elders, and parishioners, and is the nineteenth minister since the Reformation, and the ninth since the Revolution.

* Records of the Kirk-session.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ For many of the facts above stated, and much curious antiquarian information, the reader is referred to his account of the parish.

Modern Buildings.—The church of Liberton is a very handsome Gothic structure, with a fine tower in a commanding situation, erected in 1815 from a plan by James Gillespie Graham, Esq. Its interior arrangements, however, are not in keeping with the elegance of the external building. The gallery projects too far, and is besides flat, dark, and too near the roof, which gives the church an uncomfortable appearance, and prevents the people from seeing and hearing with advantage. A slight alteration would vastly improve it both in appearance and comfort. A very handsome chapel was erected at Gilmerton in 1837. Besides these public buildings, there are many very handsome houses in the parish, the residences of the several proprietors. Amongst these may be mentioned the Inch House, the oldest date to be found on which is 1617: Mortonhall, an admirable house, finished in 1769, and which the present proprietor has still farther improved: The House of Drum erected by Lord Sommerville: Moredun, a delightful residence, erected by Sir James Stewart: Niddry, a very ancient baronial residence, with a large and handsome modern addition; and the house of Brunstane, erected by Lord Lauderdale in 1639. The houses of Southfield, Sunnyside, St Catherine's, and Mount Vernon, are also excellent and beautifully situated.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of this parish seems always to have been considerable. From an old roll of communicants, without a date, amongst the session records, it appears that the number of persons in full communion with the church was then 700. In 1755 the population was 2793 souls. In 1786, when Mr Whyte's Account was made, the population amounted to 3457.

The population was in 1801,	3565
1811,	4033
1821,	4276
1831,	4063
The number of families in the parish in 1831,	922
chiefly employed in agriculture,	145
in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	201

The number of illegitimate births during the last three years has been about 22.

The population since 1831 has rather diminished. This has arisen chiefly from the suspension of the coal-work at Gilmerton, which has not only forced many of the colliers to seek work elsewhere, but dispersed some of the carters, who formerly employed themselves in driving coals from Gilmerton to Edinburgh.

Resident Proprietors.—There are very few resident proprietors in this parish, which is a great disadvantage in every respect,

Mrs Gilmour of Craigmillar ; Richard Trotter, Esq. of Mortonhall ; David Anderson, Esq. of Moredun ; and Sir William Rae, are the only proprietors of any note who do reside, and some of these only occasionally. Their residence, however, and the efforts made, and contributions given for the temporal and spiritual good of the people, are a source of great advantage to the parish.

Insane Persons.—There are several insane persons. The kirk-session lately maintained wholly or in part no fewer than five, one of whom had been supported in the same way for thirty years, and cost the parish about L. 600.

Peculiar Games.—The only peculiar games here are what are called “carter’s plays.” The carters have friendly societies for the purpose of supporting each other in old age or during ill-health, and with the view partly of securing a day’s recreation, and partly of recruiting their numbers and funds, they have an annual procession. Every man decorates his cart-horse with flowers and ribbons, and a regular procession is made, accompanied by a band of music, through this and some of the neighbouring parishes. To crown all, there is an uncouth uproarious race with cart-horses on the public road, which draws forth a crowd of Edinburgh idlers, and all ends in a dinner, for which a fixed sum is paid. Much rioting and profligacy often take place in connexion with these amusements, and the whole scene is melancholy. There are other societies in the parish which have also annual parades with a similar result. These societies have undoubtedly been in some respects useful, but the “plays” are fortunately rapidly declining; and it is to be hoped that savings’ banks, in which there is neither risk nor temptation to drunkenness, will soon become the universal depositories for the surplus earnings of the people.

General Habits of the People.—Amongst so many people, there is of course a great variety of character. The farmers are a highly respectable class of men,—men of great skill and capital, some of whose ancestors have been here for 200 years, and their servants have in general clean comfortable houses, and are very sober and industrious. The colliers and carters, on the other hand, are, in many instances, improvident and careless, although amongst both classes there are many exceptions. Some of the people are excessively ignorant; a few grown up persons can neither read nor write. In the villages, generally, there is, I lament to say, a melancholy want of vital religion, and, in many instances, even of the appearance of it. There is also amongst some of the people a singular torpor and insensibility to moral and religious obligations.

This has arisen chiefly from the want of proper schools ; the long want of a church in Gilmerton, and of sufficient moral and religious instruction for other portions of the floating population of this extensive parish ; from the dreadful prevalence of whisky-shops ; and the vicinity of Edinburgh, which throws out some of the refuse of its population upon us, and, in many ways, tends to lower the tone of our society. The prevalence of a practice amongst the higher classes in Edinburgh of hiring unmarried country girls to nurse their children is, in an obvious way, one of the most fruitful parents of vice in this parish. I can scarcely believe that the persons who employ these girls are sufficiently aware of this, although the minister and elders cannot shut their eyes to it. We are doing our utmost to remedy these evils, and with some success.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—This is one of the most important agricultural parishes in Scotland, although the number of acres habitually under cultivation is only 3998. Besides these there is in grass about 370 acres, and under wood or in gardens and shrubberies perhaps 350 acres more, making in all 4718 acres. The cultivated land is divided into thirty-four farms, varying in size from 40 to 268 acres, the majority, however, being upwards of 100 acres, and six of them being upwards of 200 acres. In some instances, two or even more of these farms are cultivated by the same individual, making the quantity of land held to be more than 300 acres.

Soil, Rotation of Crops, &c.—The soil of the parish is various, 1. The greatest proportion of it, in the lower districts, is a rich loam, made so by manure and draining, the soil being naturally bad. This portion is at present in the highest state of cultivation of which our climate will admit, the proof of which will be found in the amount of the rents paid, and the high price its grain bears in the market. The rotation of crops which formerly prevailed, was, 1. potatoes or turnips, 2. wheat or barley, 3. grass, 4. oats. But, owing to the failure of the grass crop, when so often repeated, a rotation of five crops was adopted, viz. 1. potatoes, 2. wheat, 3. barley, 4. grass, 5. oats. But there are so many variations, that no fixed rule can be given. 2. The next kind of soil is a thin clay, with a retentive subsoil, which prevails in the higher districts of the parish, but which is in a rapid course of improvement by means of draining. Mr Jamieson of Straiton, and Mr Allan of Broomhills, are at present draining extensively. The rotation of crops observed upon this soil is, 1. fallow or potatoes, 2. wheat, 3. grass, 4. oats. 3. In the imme-

diate neighbourhood of the Pentland hills, on the farm of Morton for example, the soil is generally a dry gravel, the rotation observed on which is, 1. turnips or potatoes, 2. barley or wheat, 3. grass, 4. oats.

Rent, Produce, Manure, Servants' Wages, &c.—The rent of land varies from L. 3 to L. 7 an acre. A common rent is L. 2, 2s. with a boll of wheat and a boll of barley an acre. Grass lets at about L. 5 an acre, although some of Sir Robert Dick's parks, (which are supposed to have been enriched by the shrewdness of one of his ancestors, who, being Provost of Edinburgh, turned a large portion of the waste sweepings of the town upon his lands,) are let this year as high as L. 10 an acre. The valued rent of the parish is L. 13,685, 6s. 8d. Scotch; the real rent in 1828 was L. 27,944, 3s. 2d. This includes rents of farms, mines, houses, &c., the particulars of which I have in a statement beside me. It also includes the rents of seventy-eight houses under L. 2 a-year. This document was carefully drawn up by the late schoolmaster after a strict investigation. Potatoes are the principal crop in this parish. They are raised for the Edinburgh market. The average number of acres bearing this crop annually is 685, producing 23,124 bolls, or 34 bolls an acre. These are sometimes sold on the ground at from L. 14 to L. 20 an acre. The manure applied varies from 30 to 50 cart-loads at 5s. a cart-load, the expense being about L. 12 an acre. The quality of the potatoes is very superior. The cultivation and produce of other crops is at an average as follows: 215 acres are devoted to turnips, the produce being 5345 tons, or 25 tons an acre; 19 acres to beans, the produce being 152 bolls, or 8 bolls an acre; 738 acres to wheat, the produce being 6416 bolls, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ bolls an acre; 490 acres to barley, the produce being 2990 bolls, or 6 bolls an acre; 850 acres to oats, the produce being 8063 bolls, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ bolls an acre; 1001 acres to grass, the produce being 132,340 stones of hay, or 200 stones an acre.* This is sometimes let as green crop at from L. 15 to L. 22 an acre. The manure applied to this parish at an average is nearly 40,000 tons per annum. All kinds of grain are of excellent quality, the weight of wheat being 62 lbs. a bushel; barley 55 lbs.; oats 42 lbs. These statements are not made at random, but are the result of a careful investigation made

* These are of course the averages of the whole parish. Instances have been known of single fields producing far larger crops. Potatoes have been known to grow at the rate of 80 bolls, and sometimes even more an acre, and one farmer assured me that from one acre he raised 19 bolls of oats or 132 bushels.

in regard to every farm in the parish, the answers being received from the farmers themselves. Very few cattle are reared or fed here, owing to the high price received for turnips, viz. from L. 15 to L. 20 an acre; but that immense cattle can be reared, will appear from the fact, that Mr Johnston of Niddry had last year a bullock of his own rearing, which, at three years old, weighed nearly 130 stones Dutch. The wages of married ploughmen are L. 16 in money, $6\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of meal, 3 bolls of potatoes, 1 month's meat in harvest, and a free house and garden. A few of a better class receive L. 2 more. Young unmarried men receive L. 5 and board. Women's wages are from 8d. to 9d. a day. Shearers in harvest receive 10d. or 1s. 3d. a day, but have sometimes received as high as 2s. and food, which consists of admirable porridge and milk, at morning and night, the porridge made in a large boiler, into which half a boll of meal is often thrown, whilst the mess is stirred with an immense staff seized in the centre, and fastened at the top, which thus is made to work with a lever power. An Irish shearer has been known to eat 9 lbs. weight of these excellent porridge. At noon the shearers get bread and beer.

Improvements required.—Nothing of this nature stands so much in need of improvement as the farm-offices. Some of the cottages, too, are much in want of being renewed, and constructed with two apartments each. They are on some farms worse than the stables. A most important effort is being made at present by the Highland Society, to secure greater neatness and cleanliness in the cottages; and Mr Trotter of Mortonhall is powerfully seconding their efforts in this parish, by doubling the premiums offered, and adding two of his own. The result undoubtedly has already been highly beneficial. A good deal also requires to be done, and something is being done at present, in the way of enclosing, especially on the Liberton estate, and in the way of planting the tops of the hills towards the west, which will greatly add to the beauty of the landscape, and break the force of the west wind, which is here by far the most violent,—the result of which is that the trees on the rising grounds are all bent towards the east.

Horses.—The horses are mostly of a superior kind, and are generally highly fed, which is a proof of the prosperity of agriculture. The horse which obtained the prize at the exhibition of the Highland Society at Glasgow, last year, was reared by Mr Law of Morton, one of the farmers of this parish. It is supposed to be one of the largest and most handsome horses in the world. Another

splendid horse, which also received several premiums, was reared at the same time by Mr Jamieson of Straiton.

Modern Improvements.— One of the most important agricultural improvements introduced into this district has been the steam thrashing-mill. By its use time and labour are equally saved, and one of the farm-servants can soon be trained to act as engineer. One has been erected at Niddry, and another at Straiton, with engines of six horse-power, made by Douglas of Edinburgh. They thrash easily 60 bushels of grain an hour, requiring, however, the aid of nine women, six men, and two carts and horses, in feeding the mill, and clearing away the grain and straw. Thus 600 bushels can easily be thrashed in a day. There are besides in the parish seven water thrashing-mills, and one windmill. The rest of the grain is thrashed by horse-power. Flails are unknown. The refuse of saltpetre has lately been applied to grass as a manure, with great success. It is sown upon the grass in February or March, the worth of L. 1 being applied to an acre. It acts as a powerful stimulant, and sends up a dark green luxuriant bulky crop. Soot produces nearly the same result. Amongst the most important improvements may be reckoned sowing machines, which are of two kinds, 1. the drilling-machine, by which oats and other grain can be sown with the utmost regularity and precision. The effect besides is to save seed, and to enable the farmer thoroughly to clear out weeds between the drills, by means of the Dutch hoe: 2. The broad-cast machine made by Scouler of Haddington is an immense improvement. It sows at once a breadth of 18 feet as fast as a horse can walk, or 4 acres an hour, holding as much seed at once as will sow an acre, and only requiring one man and one woman to manage it, but requiring eight horses to harrow in the seed. It costs L. 10, but is so profitable in the way of saving seed, and insuring good sowing, that, in the opinion of the most skilful farmers here, a farmer of any extent had better borrow the money required than be without one, as it will amply save the value of itself in one year. It is peculiarly valuable in sowing grass seeds, a most difficult operation, especially when they are mixed with clover seed, which being heavy, requires to be continually stirred up amongst the grass seeds, and thrown out with a considerable impulse. It is difficult to get a servant who will take the trouble; but the sowing machine secures this object most effectually, by stirring the seed continually, and sowing it with such power, that in the face of a tempest, (a sad enemy to the ordinary sower) its operations are unimpeded. In a

word, there is all the difference here which exists between the powerful and steady action of a steam-vessel, and the feeble and irregular motion of a paddle boat. Besides, the use of this machine forces the farmer to straight his furrows, and square his fields, which will be found a mighty advantage in ploughing, harrowing, reaping, and every other operation of husbandry. There is an instrument in use here, which I have not seen in the west of Scotland, called a *grubber*, which is drawn by one horse, and is used with effect in clearing out the weeds between the drills of potatoes and turnips, thus making the operation of hoeing much easier, and more effectual. The horse rake also may be mentioned as a modern instrument, which is employed in raking over the whole ground, cut with the sickle after the grain is carried, and thus clearing off the entire crop. Carts here cost L. 12; a pair of harrows L. 3; an iron plough (wooden ploughs being discarded,) L. 3; and smiths receive L. 3, 10s. for every plough kept on a farm, for which they are bound both to supply iron and keep the farming implements in order.

Waste Lands reclaimed.—The upper part of the farm of Liberton Tower Mains, where it joins the Braid hills, containing from 12 to 20 acres, was formerly covered with furze and brushwood. Mr Brockie, the tenant, obtained a lease of it for 5s. an acre, and it is now entirely cleared, and converted into good land, bearing all kinds of crops. The land, too, in the barony of Broomhills, of which Mr Whyte says, that “the expense of draining and putting it into order, would far exceed any profits that might thence arise,” was lately drained, and is in the rapid course of improvement, and will, it is believed, amply repay the expense incurred. It amounts to about 40 acres. There is scarcely, therefore, a rood of waste land in the parish.

Pigs and Poultry.—Most of the farmers keep poultry, some of them a large number. On some of the farms the ordinary stock of common fowls is sixty or seventy, besides turkeys, geese, and ducks, so that at Niddry Mains, for example, there may sometimes be about 200 of these creatures. The geese grow to a large size, weighing sometimes not less than 1 stone of 16 oz. Poultry are not reckoned profitable in any other sense, than that they are supported by grain gathered in the barn-yard, which otherwise would be lost. Pigs are also kept about all the farms. They also receive little food except what they pick up in the straw yard, and yet they become very large and fat, weighing often 16 or 17 stones Dutch. They thrive much better in consequence of

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being thus allowed to go at large ; those with short heads and upright ears are reckoned best, and in the market the white are reckoned more valuable than the black.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is nineteen years.

Gardens, &c.—Gardening is carried on in this parish with great skill and success. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of vegetables of all kinds. I have seen even in the manse garden an early cabbage weighing 16 oz. The earliest strawberries in the Edinburgh market are sometimes raised at Stenhouse. In 1832, they were ripe as early as the 5th of June. There are admirable and most productive gardens, with forcing houses, at Mortonhall, St Catherine's, Inch, Moredun, Drum, Sunnyside, Southfield, and an excellent garden at Niddry. The Moredun gardens are still as famous as when Mr Whyte's account was written, and no expense is spared in improving them by the present excellent proprietor. Besides moveable glass frames, there is exposed to the light in the vineries, peach-houses, and pine-pits, at Moredun, upwards of 8223 square feet of glass. Hollies thrive admirably in this soil, and there are not only many splendid specimens, but whole hedges of this beautiful plant. At Moredun there is a holly hedge, very tall, and reaching the whole breadth of the garden, and at Niddry a very splendid one, 30 feet high, which, when annually cut, are of course scaled by ladders. These hedges are like solid evergreen walls. There are several very large trees in this parish. A sycamore tree at Niddry measures 19 feet in circumference, and another at Mortonhall, said to have been planted in 1700, measures 14 feet. At Moredun, Drum, and Inch, there are also many fine trees.

Mines and Quarries.—1. *Coalwork at Gilmerton.*—At Gilmerton there are about 20 seams of coal from 2½ to 10 feet thick. The working of the coal, which is of excellent quality, is supposed to have commenced at a very early period ; probably 300 years ago. It was in vigorous operation in 1627, and in Mr Whyte's time, fifty-four colliers were employed. This number was, however, greatly augmented afterwards, about eighty families being constantly employed, the quantity of coals annually raised being from 20,000 to 24,000 tons, and the amount of wages paid being L.180 a fortnight to colliers alone. In addition to colliers, a number of carters were employed, and employed themselves in driving these coals to Edinburgh, making the population of the village of Gilmerton to be upwards of 800 souls. The seam of coal lately work-

ed is 4 feet 4 inches thick, with 8 inches of parrot coal above. Of late, however, these operations have been suspended, partly owing to the expiry of the lease of the late tenant, but chiefly owing to the quantity of coal brought to the Edinburgh market by means of the Dalkeith Railway, from mines which can be worked at less expense. The mines at Gilmerton may remain dormant for a time, till some of the neighbouring collieries are exhausted to the same depth, but there is at Gilmerton an immense supply of coal unworked.

Iron.—Blackband ironstone of the best quality, and 14 inches thick, has lately been discovered at Gilmerton, which may immediately cause a great increase of population.

Lime-works at Gilmerton.—The Gilmerton lime-work was perhaps the oldest in Scotland, and had also been in operation from time immemorial. It was at first worked by tarring, afterwards by mining, according to the plan at present in use. Its present waste, stretching from Moredun Mains along by Hyvot's Mill, to Muirhouse, presents abundant evidence of former operations, there being a vast series of pillars with open areas, the rock being 9 feet thick, and resting on a declivity of 45°. The stones from the mine or quarry were formerly carried to the bank-head by women with creels fastened on their backs, and when the works were in full operation, probably fifty women were thus employed. At length asses were with more propriety employed in this occupation; a change suggested by a man of the name of Pidie, who had been at the siege of Gibraltar, and had seen asses employed there in carrying up sand to fortify the trenches. The east part of the quarry was afterwards worked by means of a steam-engine, but this was found unprofitable, and was consequently abandoned. The working was, however, renewed, and carried on with great vigour during the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, when the rock was laid dry by the draining and working of the North Green coal, which lies regularly above it. At this time there were upwards of twenty quarrymen employed, and the quantity produced was about 15,000 bolls of six imperial bushels per annum. Nearly the same quantity of small coals was consumed, and the rock was forced out by means of blasting with gunpowder; a very difficult operation.

This limestone extends from the adjoining parish of Lasswade, nearly across the entire breadth of this parish. It begins near Loanhead on the west, and runs nearly in a north-eastern direction to Moredun, passing through Muirhouse, the property of Mr Trotter

of Mortonhall, entering a corner of the Moredun grounds, turning to the west by Hyvot's Mill, entering the grounds of Southfield, running through the village of Stenhouse, Moredun Mill, and Moredun Mains, where it again takes a turn almost due south, and enters the property of Sir David Baird, and continues nearly in the same direction till it enters the parish of Newton, near Edmonstone. I understand that in all these places, except at Muirhouse, it is of excellent quality; but its working on Sir David Baird's property can only be resumed by employing a steam-engine to remove the water, or in consequence of the working of the North Green coal.

Lime-works at Burdiehouse.—The limestone at Burdiehouse, which is entirely distinct from that at Gilmerton, was discovered about eighty or ninety years ago. It was worked by tarring till about thirty or forty years ago, when a successful attempt was made to work it by means of a mine. A level was at first made to the burn near Burdiehouse Mains, for the purpose of carrying off the water, but afterwards a steam-engine was procured for this purpose. The rock is about 30 feet thick, lies at an angle of 45° and is of excellent quality. It runs from Burdiehouse Mains to Straiton, and rock precisely the same kind is not found in any other part of the parish. Its organic remains have attracted much attention, and many valuable specimens of them are to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, collected with great care by Sir John Robison.

The limestone was formerly carried to the surface by means of asses, as at Gilmerton, but, in 1822, two gins, with inclined planes, were erected for this purpose. From that period till 1827, this quarry was worked very extensively, producing in 1825 and 1826, when the mania for building raged in Edinburgh, from 800 to 1000 bolls of six bushels each per week during the summer, and employing from forty to fifty men during the year. In 1829, the rock being worked out to the level at which the steam-engine carried off the water, a new discovery of rock was made to the west, a quarry opened, and a level run to the old quarry, in consequence of which the work is now carried on. The stones are brought to the surface by means of a gin and inclined plane, and conveyed from thence to the kilns by a railroad. There are at present employed about twenty-five or thirty men during the year. The produce is about 300 bolls a-week, or between 15,000 and 16,000 bolls per annum. The consumpt of small coals is about 12,000

bolts a-year, formerly obtained from Gilmerton ; but since the coal-work there was discontinued, from Sir George Clerk's works at Loanhead.

Sandstone Quarries.—There is an excellent and valuable quarry at Niddry, but the working of it is at present suspended, except for purposes connected with the estate. There is also abundance of excellent freestone at Craigmillar, but lately the quarry was shut up. It was worked very extensively whilst the building mania raged in Edinburgh ; and George's Square, the Regent's Bridge, and the greater proportion of the south districts of Edinburgh were built from it, as were also the barracks at Jock's Lodge.

The quarry at Straiton is in operation. The stone is good, and the annual produce is stated to be L. 40. A beautiful yellow sand, of considerable value, is also excavated at Gilmerton.

Produce.—The average gross raw produce of the parish, and its value, as nearly as these can be ascertained, are as follows :

Wheat, 6416 bolls, at L. 1, 7s. per boll,	-	-	L. 8661	12	0
Barley, 2990 do. at L. 1, 1s. do.	-	-	3139	10	0
Oats, 8063 do. at 17s. do.	-	-	6853	11	0
Hay, 132 340 stones at 10d. per stone,	-	-	5514	3	4
Beans, 152 bolls at L. 1, per boll,	-	-	152	0	0
Potatoes, 23,124 do. at 9s. 6d. do.	-	-	10,984	18	0
Turnips, 5345 tons, at 15s. per ton,	-	-	4008	15	0
Grass parks, 370 acres,	-	-	1680	0	0
* Coals, 22,500 tons, at 10s. per ton,	-	-	11,250	0	0
Lime, 15,500 bolls,	-	-	1937	1	0
Gardens and orchards,	-	-	1200	0	0
Annual thinnings of wood,	-	-	250	0	0
Wool,	-	-	310	0	0
Stones at Straiton quarry,	-	-	40	0	0
Sand at Gilmerton,	-	-	200	0	0
			<hr/>		
			L.56,181	10	4

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—There is no market-town in the parish. Edinburgh and Dalkeith are the two market places, the former distant rather more than two miles from the church, the latter nearly four.

Villages.—There are about twenty hamlets in the parish, but the only village worth naming is Gilmerton, which contained lately 800 souls, and with the immediate neighbourhood no less than 1100.

Means of Communication.—There is here a penny post-office connected with the establishment in Edinburgh. We have many excellent roads. The London, Dumfries, Musselburgh, and Dal-

* At present discontinued.

keith roads all intersect the parish, besides the railway to Dalkeith, which passes through a corner of it. The parish roads are, besides, most admirably kept. The length of the turnpike roads is fully twelve miles, and besides the Dumfries and London mails, coaches to Lasswade, Dalkeith, Jedburgh, Carlisle, and Peebles pass through the parish daily, and some of them more frequently.

Ecclesiastical State.—The situation of the parish church is, perhaps, upon the whole, as good as any that could be found, although for some parts of the parish it is very inconvenient. Its distance from the northern and western extremities of the parish is only about a mile, whilst from the eastern extremity it is nearly five miles, and from the southern extremity three miles. The remedy for this, however, is obviously to strike off these districts from the parish altogether, as it is by far too extensive, and this has now been done with Gilmerton, and is in progress, as it seems to have been contemplated in regard to the eastern district as far back nearly as 200 years ago, as will appear from the following extract from the records of the Synod, 1650: “The whole meeting” of a joint committee of the Synod and Presbytery of Dalkeith, “unanimously voiced that Brunstane, and the lands and milns thereto belonging, should be recommended to be annexed to the kirk to be erected at Fisherrow.” The parish church of Liberton was erected in 1815, and has not been altered since. It is a very handsome building, with a beautiful tower, and forms a fine object in the landscape. A vast improvement might be made by forming a new approach to it from the Dumfries road on the west, and ornamenting it with trees. It is melancholy to see so little taste displayed by our Scottish heritors, generally, in regard to the exterior and even interior of our places of worship. The churches in England are generally models in this respect. The church here contains 1430 sittings, and is therefore much larger than any church should be. Seat-letting prevailed to some extent for 100 years, but was lately discontinued as an illegal practice, and now the sittings are entirely free. It appears from the records, that the control of the seats of the church anciently belonged to the kirk-session. The manse was built in 1821, and is a substantial and comfortable building. The glebe contains only about four acres of land in two detached portions, besides the garden and site of the manse. Its value is about L. 20 a-year. The stipend amounts to 20 chalders of grain, with L. 10 for communion elements, and L. 10, called Prebend’s fees, from the tithes of Sir David Baird. The value of the whole sti-

pend, on an average of seven years, ending in 1835, was, L. 326, 14s. 7d. ; but it was only augmented to its present amount in 1830.

New Churches.—There is a new church in the parish, erected in connexion with the General Assembly's Church Extension Scheme, for which the people are in a great measure indebted to the zeal of Mr Anderson of Moredun. Several of the other heritors have contributed handsomely towards its erection and support. It is erected in Gilmerton, and was opened on the 20th April 1837. It is seated for 300 people. It cost, including the expense of the gate and walls, L. 600, raised, partly by subscription, and partly by a grant from the Assembly's Committee. It is quite free from debt. The ground on which it is erected, and which extends to 1 rood, 20 poles, and 20 yards imperial measure, is feued by the Liberton kirk-session from Sir David Baird for L. 2 a-year. A constitution for this church was granted by the Assembly in 1838, and the first minister, the Rev. Walter Fairlie from Whitehaven, was inducted on the 16th of August of the same year. The new parish contains a population of nearly 1100 persons, the greatest distance of any of the people from church being scarcely more than one mile. It is bounded by Lasswade, Dalkeith, Newton, and Liberton. The minister of the new church receives L. 80 a-year, raised by a subscription of L. 5 a-year each, from a number of gentlemen, chiefly connected with Liberton, and by annual collections here and at Gilmerton. But we are earnestly expecting a more secure and competent endowment from Government. The seats are all free, and the collections, amounting to from L. 32 to L. 35 annually, after defraying the necessary expenses, are given to the poor. At the first dispensation of the Lord's Supper in the new church the number of communicants was 130, but this number is slightly diminished, owing to the breaking up of the colliery. A subscription has been commenced for the building of a manse to the minister of Gilmerton, which amounts already to L. 180. Great and obvious good has already resulted from the erection of this church.

Missionaries.—There was a catechist employed in this parish last year under the management of the kirk-session, and supported by a subscription, which amounted to about L. 34. His place has not been supplied. A missionary is at present employed in the eastern district of the parish, and in parts of the parishes of Inveresk, Duddingston, and Portobello, where it would be most desirable to have a new church erected. The missionary is a licentiate of

the Established Church, and is supported very inadequately by subscription. There is also a preaching station at Niddry, conducted by this missionary and the parish minister, attended by nearly 100 persons.

Dissenters.—There is no dissenting place of worship in the parish, and the great mass of the people profess to belong to the Established Church. In 1836, 2873 persons professed to belong to the Established Church, and 689 to be Dissenters of all denominations. But the number of Dissenters has diminished since then, and, although some of them are most excellent persons, a few who call themselves Dissenters are in fact heathens, as is also the case with some who say they belong to the Established Church; nor will it be otherwise until the parish is considerably subdivided. There are no Papists in the parish.

Attendance at the Parish Church.—Divine service at the parish church is well attended, especially in summer and when the weather is good, and the number of worshippers is increasing. A good many of the people, however, have long been destitute of regular habits of church-going. Mr Whyte states, that at his time “a great many were lukewarm and indifferent, or rather seemed to have no religion.” Still it is a melancholy fact that, in this respect, we are not worse than others, for if the population be considered and the number of seats (about 1800 between Liberton and Gilmerton), it will be found that the average of attendance on public worship here is above that of a good many of the parishes of Scotland. It is only meant, that it is still very far short of what it should be. The average number of communicants is about 600, of whom about 100 were admitted in 1835, and 80 in 1836. There are besides 130 at Gilmerton.

Contributions for Religious Purposes.—The average amount of extraordinary collections in 1835 was L. 70, 9s. 6d. Since then, however, it has been greater, nearly L. 100 a-year being raised for the support of Gilmerton church; L. 17 for our Sabbath schools; upwards of L. 20, for our new day schools; a small sum for a Bible Society; and, in 1838, L. 34 for a catechist, and about L. 10 for the missionary at Easter Duddingston.

Education.—There are ten schools of all kinds in the parish. Only one of these is a parochial school. The maximum salary is attached to this school, and the teacher has the legal accommodations. It is attended by nearly 80 children. The usual branches of instruction are well taught. Four of the other schools are en-

dowed to a small extent. The teacher at Gilmerton has a free house, school-house, and garden, with L. 15 a-year contributed by Sir David Baird, Miss Innes, and David Anderson, Esq. The school-house is not in good repair. The teacher at Niddry has a free house, garden, and school-house, with L. 10 a-year from the family at Niddry. The school-house was rebuilt in 1837 by means of a sum of money left under the charge of the parish minister, and it is also used as a preaching station. The school at Cameron, with the houses attached to it, belongs to the kirk-session. It was purchased in 1838 for L. 200, although it cost only the year before more than twice that sum; but, when bought, it was part of a bankrupt estate. The teacher there, besides a free house and garden, receives L. 15 a-year from the Assembly's Committee; but the district in which he labours is very poor, and the people careless about the education of their children. His fees are therefore very small. The school at Burdiehouse was commenced in 1837. It is attended by nearly 80 children in winter, and the teacher is endowed by Mrs Trotter of Mortonhall, who has also very generously established a school for girls, which is succeeding admirably. A free school was in former times supported by the Craigmillar family at Nether Liberton, when the population of that village was greater. The other schools are at Niddry, Liberton Dams, Echobank, Cameron, and Gilmerton, and are chiefly for girls and smaller children. About 450 children only attend all the schools in the parish, and perhaps 30 more are at schools in the neighbouring parishes. The school fees are from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a-month. The teachers are nearly all members of the Established Church.

The people in general may be said to be alive to the advantages of education, although to this rule there are a great many exceptions. Many efforts have been made lately by addresses from the pulpit, and otherwise, to stir them up to send their children to school, and with some success. A good many have, lately, been sent to school by the kirk-session and by benevolent individuals, but in three districts of the parish around our district schools I counted lately 70 children, between five and fourteen years of age, who are attending no school, and in the other districts the same evil prevails.

Schools required.—It would be a most important thing, were a proper female school established and endowed, as part of the regular parochial machinery of every parish, and were the number of schools always to bear a proportion to the population. One

parish school can never instruct one-sixth of the children in a parish like this. There should be a well endowed school for every 500 of the population. For this purpose, all our district schools should be raised to the rank of parish schools and suitably endowed. The status and character of all teachers, even those at present called parochial, should as much as possible be raised, by a liberal provision for their maintenance (which at present is often not so great as that of a collier or mason), and the fees should be as much as possible lowered. A most marked improvement has already followed even the imperfect efforts made in this parish for the improvement of education.

Literature.—There have been for several years libraries in Liberton and Gilmerton. The one in Gilmerton was chiefly established by the late Rev. Mr Grant and Dr Stevenson, and is now valuable, containing a great many excellent books. The Liberton library is also good, and is managed by a committee of the subscribers. A new library was lately established at Liberton Church in connexion with the Sabbath School, which meets in the church before public worship. It contains already 150 volumes, which are eagerly read by the children, who amount to about 100, under eight or nine teachers. A similar library has been established in connexion with the Sabbath school at Gilmerton.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving aid from the kirk-session was, in 1835, 129; in 1836, 120; in 1837, 110; so that the number is gradually diminishing. The sum given to each varies from L. 7, 16s. to L. 1, 6s. per annum. The sum expended on ordinary paupers was, in 1837, L. 309, 9s. 1d.; in 1836, L. 348, 1s.; in 1835, L. 391, 18s. 10d. Besides this, other sums were expended, amongst which from L. 3 to L. 5 were given each year in the form of occasional relief to persons not upon the poor's roll; L. 7, 18s. 1d. was applied to the education of seventeen poor children; and in 1836, L. 29, 4s.; in 1837, L. 36, 19s. 4d. raised by voluntary contribution, was devoted to the purchase of coals for the poor during the unusual severity of winter. The poor of this parish are partly supported by voluntary contributions, partly by assessments. The first assessment was made in 1779. Before that the average collections at the church doors was L. 42, 10s. 9½d. At present the average is greater, being L. 55, 0s. 8d. The amount of assessment was in 1835, L. 399, 3s. 4½d.; in 1836, L. 497, 5s. 9½d.; in 1837, L. 350, 0s. 11d. For the same years the collections were, 1835,

L. 53, 9s. 1d.; 1836, L. 61, 11s. 11½d.; 1837, L. 50, 0s. 11½d.; of which two last sums, if the extraordinary collections above-mentioned be added, the amount of collection will be, for 1836, L. 90, 15, 11½d.; and for 1837, L. 87, 0s. 3¼d. The mortcloth and other dues were, in 1835, L. 37, 6s. 6d.; 1836, L. 35, 14s. 5d.; 1837, L. 25, 11s. To this may be added the collections at the new church of Gilmerton, amounting to from L. 32 to L. 35 a-year, part of which are given to the poor. There is also distributed the interest of L. 1000, left by Captain Horne in the hands of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for the benefit of decayed labourers in this parish, and the rents of other property belonging to the kirk-session.

The assessment has the effect of drying up the sources of charity, and emboldening paupers to cast themselves and their children on the poor's funds. The old Scottish plan of voluntary contributions was certainly the best for supporting the poor. But it is only practicable in small parishes, with an efficient minister and staff of elders. Nothing can remove the evil of assessments now, (which would be ten times greater, but for the efforts of the kirk-session,) but the subdivision of parishes, the diffusion of sound instruction and Christian principle amongst the people, and the removal of whisky-shops. Crime, drunkenness, and poverty, are always found together, and expending money upon the poor, except for the purpose of making them better, will as soon cure the evil as pouring oil upon a flame will quench it. It would be well if the attention of the proprietors of Scotland were called to this mighty evil in our overgrown parishes, for unless something is done to break them up, and to apply a moral remedy, which is the only effectual one, and by far the cheapest, the clergy and kirk-sessions must, as in large towns, throw away the reins which at present they hold with difficulty. There is no part of our duty in large parishes so laborious and thankless as the management of the poor.

Ale-houses.—There are 32 shops for the sale of spirits in this parish, which is just thirty too many, and the effect is as pernicious as possible. It is just so many persons scattered over the parish with their families and relations, whose living depends on the success with which they can prevail upon their neighbours to drink. One man is paid for teaching sobriety, but thirty-two have an interest in defeating his efforts, and human nature is on their side. At the same time some of these publicans are very respectable people, and the blame chiefly rests with those who let

and license so many houses of that description. No ale-houses are allowed to exist by the proprietors or tenants on the estates of Niddry, Mortonhall, Moredun, or Brunstane.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

A vast improvement has taken place in the physical state of this parish since the last Statistical Account was written. Then the real rental was L. 10,000 a-year; lately it was nearly L. 28,000, or almost three times as much. It is in fact one of the richest parishes in Scotland. But other improvements have not kept pace. Little has been done towards improving the cottages in which the great mass of the people reside, for of the whole inhabitants, amounting to nearly 4000, only 207 are above the poor and working classes, and even amongst this number are included teachers, farmers, and sometimes publicans and shop-keepers. Some of the houses of the others are very wretched, although something is likely to be done now for the purpose of improving them. The means of religious instruction also were till lately precisely in the same state, notwithstanding the immense increase of wealth and population; and, as might have been expected, vice has increased; and whereas formerly there was no assessment, now there is one of L. 400 a-year, which till lately was rapidly increasing. The assessment for the first half year after the induction of the present minister was L. 300; for last half year it was only L.150, and for the whole year L.350. We have no precise means of ascertaining, but the number of public-houses has probably increased fourfold or perhaps tenfold since the last Account was written, thus still further increasing the evil, and filling the land with crime. Some important changes have, however, lately been made. The church, manse, and school-house have all been renewed since the last Account was written; a new church has been erected in Gilmerton; new and improved schools set up at Cameron and Burdiehouse; a good many Sabbath schools opened; two new religious libraries established; additional elders ordained; a preaching station begun at Niddry; and a missionary established in the eastern district of the parish.

Written March }
Revised August } 1839.

PARISH OF PENICUIK.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. W. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

*Name.**—THIS parish seems, of old, to have been dedicated to St Mungo, whose memory still lingers about a copious spring, hard by the church; and the same thing is attested by some old inscriptions upon its monuments. How, or when, the worthy saint became connected with the parish, does not appear. The name which it bears at present has long, however, distinguished it, and is probably as ancient as the other, as it betrays a Gaelic or rather British origin;—probably the latter appellation belonged to the barony, and the former to the church. The present parish includes two other, which were annexed to it in the year 1635, viz. that of Mount Lothian to the east, and St Catherine's to the north-west. The vestiges, for they can scarcely be called ruins, of both the ancient churches, may still be traced,—at least might have been so, till a few years since, when the remains of the latter were submerged in the waters of the Edinburgh Water Company's reservoir. Mount Lothian, (Mons Laodinix) frequently, but as appears from the Latin, erroneously written Monk's Lothian, was a chapelry belonging to the Abbey of Holyrood, whose monks kept their flocks on its rich and extensive pasturage; hence the corrupt name frequently given to it, of Monk's Lothian. A very curious account of the church of

* In the former Statistical Account, the name is said to signify in Gaelic, the Cuckoo's hill, (*Beann-na-cuaig*.) It is more probably, however, derived from the British Penycog or Penycoc, which has the same meaning. In Cornwall there is a village which bears a similar name; there it is spelt Penkuke. Several places in the neighbourhood are named from the Cuckoo, for example, Cukeu, Gowkley; and Cockpen, the name borne by a neighbouring parish, is plainly of similar origin. Formerly the parish and barony were co-extensive. In the ancient taxatio, the church is rated at twenty marks. From the twelfth century to the Reformation, it continued an independent parsonage, the advowson of which seems to have belonged to the Lord of the Manor. In Bagimont's roll, as it was under James V., the rectory of Penicok was taxed at L. 8. In the Scoto-Saxon period, the manor was held by a family, who assumed their surname from it, and were patrons of the church. In 1296, Hugh de Penicok swore fealty to Edward I. This family retained the barony till the seventeenth century, when it passed by purchase into that of the Clerks, in whom it is entailed.

St Katherine will be found in the Notes to the Lay of the Last Minstrel. From these annexations, the parish has become very spacious, though not compact, stretching to a length of nearly 12 miles, with an average breadth of 4. The picturesque range of the Pentlands, and the river Esk, with its tributary streams, form the most striking local features. The hills run from north-east to south-west, at an elevation of nearly 1700 feet above the sea. The river rises amongst them, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction, leaves the parish a little below the village of Penicuik after a course of about seven miles. The romantic valley of Logan Water, which divides the Pentland range, celebrated for its pastoral beauty, and supposed connection with the Gentle Shepherd, forms also a striking feature in the scenery of the parish.

Climate.—In its natural history the parish presents but few phenomena deserving particular attention. The most prevailing winds are the west and south. The east is not felt here so keenly as in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; but the west, from blowing across the extensive moors between this and Linton, has but little of the blandness for which in general it is celebrated. It is both cold and damp. The progress of drainage and planting is annually, however, lessening this evil. Still at present, the climate, though much ameliorated by the astonishing progress of agricultural improvement of late, cannot be described as good. The great extent of wet moorland, together with the height of the country, averaging about 800 feet above the sea, necessarily produces cold and moisture. The former cause cannot be remedied, but the latter might; and from the happy effects of draining and planting at Whim, in the neighbourhood, good encouragement is held out to prosecute its removal. Drainage of moss would, however, appear to be at first accompanied by prejudicial effects to the health, as its decomposition is stated by Sir H. Davy to prove very unhealthy.

Hydrography.—The springs are both numerous and remarkably fine,—a circumstance which has proved of great importance to the parish, as it probably was the first inducement to establish those extensive paper manufactories for which the neighbourhood has long been celebrated, and which are at present carried on to a great extent. Chalybeate, mineral, and petrifying springs are also to be met with. It was, at one time, in contemplation to supply Edinburgh with water from the Silver-burn,—one of the many beautiful streams which here descend from the Pentlands; but one in the neighbouring parish of Glencorse was ultimately preferred.

There is only one natural loch of small extent; but the artificial ponds on the Penicuik demesne are deserving of notice, not merely from their picturesque beauty, but from their having been the first scenes where the extraordinary naval genius of John Clerk of Eldin displayed itself. To boating on these ponds in boyhood, that celebrated character used to ascribe his predilection for nautical investigations, which ultimately led to the publication of his *Naval Tactics*. The Esk, though here but an inconsiderable stream, is yet both highly ornamental and useful, as it forms the great charm of the beautiful domains of Penicuik and Newhall, and is the parent of the many mills which have so contributed to enrich the parish. Its powers have of late been much lessened, however, as a mechanical force, from the progress of drainage in the upper districts, which has tended to render its floods more destructive, and its average stream much weaker. To remedy this increasing evil, the mill proprietors have in contemplation the formation of large reservoirs, to receive and store up the flood waters, with the double view of thus diminishing the force of its spates, and increasing its stream in drought. A similar plan has long been in agitation for the Water of Leith, a reservoir for which has been planned at Bavelaw, on the north-west of the parish. A considerable part of one already successfully formed on the Logan Water is also within this parish. A little way above this last mentioned sheet of water, the stream which supplies it forms the classical Linn of Habbie's How, which would repay the admirer of natural scenery for a somewhat long ramble amongst the hills, by its lonesome and romantic character. Innumerable pic-nic parties accordingly repair thither from Edinburgh during the summer months.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The rocks in this parish belong to the transition, secondary, and alluvial classes; sandstone, limestone, and schistus, being everywhere to be met with. Coal is also abundant, but as yet it has never been wrought to any extent, or with a profitable return.* This has arisen from the frequent occurrence of dikes. Limestone is quarried to a very considerable extent on the eastern limits of the parish, and has proved of the greatest benefit in reclaiming moorland. The rock formation on the plains, as indicated by its cropping up on the banks of the Esk, and its tributaries, is of sandstone and schistus, of various

* A pit was re-opened in 1838 on the Penicuik property. The coal is excellent, and the prospects of a profitable return are good.

kinds, running out into the alluvial formations of clay and gravel, with deep intervening seams of quicksand. The different strata have, at various times, presented fossil organic remains, particularly those of shell-fish. In the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, an account is given of a fine fossil tree, which was found here in these formations. The Scots Magazine for 1818 also contains a drawing of it. There are also specimens of an unknown fossil tree at Newhall. Iron is the only metallic ore that has been met with. It occurs in beds and veins of schistus, as also in round fragments. A few garnets, and specimens of heavy spar, may also occasionally be found ; but the parish contains little metallic wealth. The Pentlands are valuable only as excellent sheep walks. The solid rock of these hills is chiefly porphyry, with smaller masses of whinstone. Fragments of primitive rock, as of chlorite rock, granite, syenite, &c. occur among the hills. Gravel, however, predominates in most of the valleys and lower ridges of the range, presenting a fine soil for turnips. Still lower down, clay becomes the prevailing formation, varied by tracts of deep moss, which, though superficially quite sterile, yet generally present at the depth of twelve feet a fine rich soil. In some places, this superincumbent mass of moss has been cut, and carried for fuel, and then the subsoil has been successfully cultivated. Very extensive beds of sand and gravel occur about the village of Penicuik, covering formations of sandstone and schistus. On the banks of the Esk these beds are from 4 to 15 feet deep, but they are found at other places much to exceed that depth. The deposits on either bank of the river are perfectly similar. The soils have of course an inherent intimacy with these subsoils, being light, where these are gravelly, and clayey, where these are tenacious and adhesive ; the latter seem to predominate.

Botany.—Great attention has been paid by the present proprietor of the estate of Penicuik, as by his predecessors, to planting the property, which has been executed on an extensive scale with combined judgment and taste. The plantations, which cover a considerable portion of the barony, serve at once to shelter the otherwise much exposed face of the country, and to heighten its natural beauties, to a degree that one would little expect in a district so high in its climate and barren in its soil.

Scotch firs, spruces, larches are planted promiscuously with oak and other hard woods. Great attention is paid to thinning, and

constant extensions are going on. The whole planting is done on the Scotch or pitting system. Though shelter and picturesque effect form probably the chief inducements to extend these plantings, yet the wood also yields a profitable return,—single trees having brought as high a price as L. 30. A saw-mill has lately been erected, and is in nearly constant use. There are upwards of 1000 acres under wood in the parish, of which 800 or so are on the barony of Penicuik. The present appearance and rental of this last-mentioned estate strikingly shows what great effect judicious perseverance in improving land will produce. It is not much more than five and thirty years since there were scarcely any enclosures on that property, save some few in the vicinity of Penicuik House, and now, nearly through its whole extent, it presents the aspect of an enclosed and well sheltered country. Its natural and but recent wildness is every where relieved by stripes of planting, dikes, or hedge-rows. In that period, the rents have trebled, without being at all oppressive. The waste has been converted into a forest, and the wilderness into a fruitful field.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

There is but very little deserving of notice under this head. A short account of the principal events which had occurred within the memory of the inhabitants was published by one of their number, some years ago; but it contains nothing of general interest. "The simple annals of the poor," however amusing to the lover of nature, are unsuitable to this work. The agricultural improvements of the district have been ably detailed in an essay, which obtained the Highland Society's silver medal for the year 1829. It was written by Mr James Jackson of Plaintree Shade, by Penicuik, and has been published by him in a volume of great merit, along with five other prize essays. To Mr Jackson's intelligence on all points of agricultural interest, the public are indebted for nearly all the information on these matters in this account of the parish. The essays referred to may be confidently recommended to the perusal of the farmer, not merely for the information to be derived from them, but also from the example which they furnish of what, even in disadvantageous circumstances, diligence and good sense may accomplish.

The uniform quiet of a country parish was, in the case of Penicuik, interrupted about the year 1810, by its extensive paper manufactories being turned by Government into dépôts for prisoners of war, and the peaceful cottages attached to them into barracks for the military ne-

cessarily required. The paper-mills of Valleyfield were on that occasion fitted up for the reception of 6000 prisoners, whilst those of Eskmills, then used as a cotton manufactory, accommodated 1500 British soldiers. This occurrence could not fail to produce results very unfavourable to the social and religious well-being of the parishioners. The peaceful artisan gave place to the soldier; and the din of a camp, with its attendant irregularities, prevailed where formerly nothing had interrupted the orderly occupations and Sabbath solemnities of a Scottish village. This circumstance gave, however, unusual life and activity to the place, and enriched some of its inhabitants; but it may be doubted, if it proved in any way advantageous to their moral habits and religious feelings; nor perhaps, have the unfavourable effects then produced on these latter, even now quite disappeared. On the close of the war, however, in the year 1814, the mills happily returned to their former proprietors and purposes,—an event which was hailed by the inhabitants with a general illumination, and other demonstrations of their heartfelt joy. The only memorial which now remains of the residence of so many warlike strangers, is a very chaste and appropriate monument erected by the proprietor of Valleyfield mill, over the remains of upwards of 300 prisoners of war, who were interred in a beautiful spot amidst his grounds. The design was furnished by Hamilton, and bears, after recording the purpose for which it was erected, the following line from the elegant but little known Sanazarius suggested by Sir Walter Scott: “*Grata quies patriæ, sed, et omnis terra sepulchrum.*” Underneath is this simple addition, “Certain inhabitants of this parish, desiring to remember that all men are brethren, caused this monument to be erected.” It is understood, however, to have been raised at the sole expense of A. Cowan, Esq.

Eminent Men.—The parish cannot boast of many names celebrated in the world either of letters or of arms. Individuals have not been wanting, however, of that plain, but practically most useful stamp, who accomplish in a quiet way for their neighbourhood most beneficial and happy results, and whose memorial may, therefore, be preserved in parochial history. Of this description was Sir James Clerk of Penicuik, whose combined judgment and taste accomplished effects which, for the times in which he lived, may be considered astonishing. The house and grounds of Penicuik are striking monuments of his enterprize and taste, and of the economical judgment with which he managed his resources. In his

days, the rental of the estate must have been but trifling, and yet the princely mansion which he erected was not left as a burden on his heirs. The parish church and Ramsay's Monument also remain to attest the taste and liberality which distinguished him. His brother, John Clerk of Eldin, has been more celebrated, and is better known as the author of *Naval Tactics*. As such his character belongs to his country; nor is this the place to discuss the merits of a work which has occasioned no little controversy. It is but justice to the present proprietor of Penicuik to state, that he is distinguished by the same judgment and enlightened liberal policy as a landlord, which characterized his predecessors, so that the improvements which were commenced by Sir James Clerk have been efficiently sustained and prosecuted up to the present time by his successor. The name of Mr Brotherston also deserves to be recorded, as having been the first to introduce cotton-spinning into Scotland, which he accomplished at Eskmills in this parish, about sixty years since.

Nor should the name of James Niven be altogether passed over in an account of his native parish. He distinguished himself as a traveller and a botanist, and as such was honoured with the patronage of several scientific societies and individuals, among whom was the accomplished and unfortunate Josephine, who found, in the culture of flowers at Malmaison, probably as much real happiness as she had ever experienced as Empress of France, at the Thuilleries. A more detailed account of him may be found in Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine* for March 1827.

The Chief Landholders.—The land is possessed by 13 heritors paying parish rates. Of these Sir George Clerk is by far the most considerable, his valuation amounting to one-half of the whole. There are only three other properties of considerable extent besides that of Penicuik, viz. Newhall, Logan House, and Bavelaw. The nine remaining are inconsiderable.

Parochial Registers.—The records of the kirk-session have been preserved entire from the year 1654 to the present time. The perusal of these volumes has not been rewarded by any discovery deserving of insertion in this place. Yet the following notice of the battle of Pentland, which was fought in this neighbourhood, may interest some readers. It occurs under the date of December 9, 1666. The battle took place on the 28th November. "Disbursed to John Brown, belman, for making Westlandmen's graves, 3s. 4d." This may perhaps be taken as a confirmation of a charge

brought by Crookshank, in his History of the State and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, against the people of the neighbourhood, "that they were very cruel to the fleeing army of the Covenanters, many of whom they killed, and others they took prisoners." The battle was not fought in the parish, but a little to the eastward, so that those whom John Brown interred were most likely some of the unfortunate individuals alluded to by Crookshank, as having been killed by the people of Penicuik in their flight westwards.

*Antiquities.**—Newhall House seems, in former times, to have been the seat of a religious establishment of some note. Lying on the confines of a very extensive and desolate waste, and on the line of the principal route from Edinburgh to the south-west, from which at this point there was a pass over the Pentlands to the north, it seems to have been originally intended to serve as a hospice for the shelter and refreshment of travellers, over what must have been at the time a dreary tract of country. A farm house in its immediate neighbourhood bears the name of the Spittal; and though at present good roads and inns have rendered such institutions unnecessary, the poor wayfarer is still held entitled to receive gratuitously the accommodation of a night's lodging at the Spittal of Newhall. On the summit of the pass before alluded to, at the elevation of 1500 feet above the sea, there are the remains of a Roman Catholic station. The cross which hallowed it has disappeared, but the stone which formed its pedestal still remains, with two deep indentations, which have evidently been worn by the knees of the many passing worshippers. Some workmen rudely overthrew this stone last year, and were rewarded by obtaining possession of a few old copper coins. Brunstane Castle, on the Esk, upwards of two miles above Penicuik, is a ruin of considerable extent, and has evidently been a place of importance. It would seem to have been built in the year 1580. Logan House is another remnant of feudal times, which possesses rather an interesting character from its romantic situation, enclosed as it is on all sides by the Pentlands, and encircled by the rather classic stream of the same name. It became a favourite hunting-tower of the Scottish kings. It was on the adjacent grounds that the celebrated match took place between the hounds of King Robert Bruce, and Sir William St Clair of Roslyn, as more particularly

* A very particular account of all that can pretend to the interest of antiquity, will be found in the Appendix to the last Statistical Account.

detailed in the Notes to the Lay of the Last Minstrel, and which led to the erection by the latter of the Chapel of St Catherine's, about a mile below the hunting-tower. The picturesque ruins of this ancient monument of Sir William St Clair's gratitude to his propitious saint, was submerged, as has been stated, by the Edinburgh Water Company, on the formation of their great reservoir. The remains of its walls may still be perceived rising from the waters, when they are unusually low, as was the case last year (1835.) Some old coins were found under the altar piece, on its being turned up some years since. The scenery on this romantic stream has long disputed with that on the Esk at Newhall, the honour of being the local habitation of the *dramatis personæ* of the Gentle Shepherd. They both have had and still have their advocates, and much has been written and still more said on the subject. But, as the amount of authorship in favour of the Esk rather preponderates, that stream, otherwise so classic, enjoys the envied honours. It is unnecessary to describe the mansion-houses of the gentry. They remain as they were when the last account was written; nor is any of them deserving of notice except Penicuik House, which is an elegant modern mansion, in the Grecian style, celebrated for its Ossian's Hall, a large room, the ceilings of which are painted by Runciman, the designs being taken from Ossian's Poems. Runciman was, when young, employed with others to paint Penicuik House. Whilst so engaged he attracted the favourable notice of Sir James Clerk, then a great patron of Scottish genius. By him he was sent to Rome, where he studied for some time. His death is said to have been occasioned by the painful exertions he was obliged to make in painting the roof of the hall, which he had to perform lying on his back. Pieces so executed cannot, of course, be expected to display the highest perfection of the art; but they present very fair specimens of Runciman's style, and perhaps both the ground and the subjects were the most favourable for his bold, but exaggerated manner. The most marked improvements have taken place within the last forty years on the farm-houses and steadings. All those on the Penicuik barony have been rebuilt in a substantial way, with slated roofs and other improvements, at once for use and comfort. The same may be observed as to the Newhall property.

Nor have the manufacturing class been behind the agricultural, in improving their mills and dwelling-houses. A corresponding degree of improvement is discernible in the shops and dwelling-

houses in the village. The former being lighted with gas, and neatly fitted up, are equal to those of most country towns, and give to the place a greater air of prosperous comfort, than is generally to be met with in a Scotch village. A number of new dwelling-houses have been erected during the course of the last six years, and all in a style of superior convenience and elegance. It is believed that, did the proprietor encourage feuing, many more would be added. In the year 1831, an enterprising individual converted the Government cavalry barracks, which stood to the north of Penicuik, and which had remained unoccupied since the end of the war, into a foundery, which employs a number of hands, and is in constant operation.

III.—POPULATION.

It has not been in my power to ascertain from any authentic documents the ancient amount of the population. There occurs, at times, in the minutes of session a note of the number of communicants, as, for example, in June 1721, there were 375, in June 1779, there were only 345. The diminution is not, however, to be ascribed to a falling off in the population, but to the erection of a Dissenting place of worship at Howgate, in the year 1750. Under the date of 1779, I find a note intimating that it appears from a roll made up by the minister at that time, there were then in the parish 1349 individuals young and old.

Population in 1801,	.	1705
1811,	.	1827
1821,	.	1958
1831,	.	2255

From these it appears that the population has been progressively on the increase. This must be ascribed chiefly to the paper manufactories; for though there has been during the last fifty years, a great improvement in the agriculture of the parish in reclaiming waste lands, &c. still, from the converting of small farms into large ones, which has taken place to a considerable extent, the increase of the agricultural population has been checked. Inhabitants of the parish now living can easily remember the days when upwards of twenty heads of families would regularly cross the Pentlands to worship at Penicuik; now scarce a single individual comes from that quarter of the parish, all the families there being reduced to two or three. Improvements in machinery are now also beginning to operate in the same way on the manufacturing population, as a much larger amount of produce can now be raised by fewer hands. It would be incorrect, therefore, to estimate the prosperity of the

parish by the increase of the population. In the month of November 1835, the writer took up a new census, when he found no more than 2286 souls,—which shews that the population has not been much on the increase since 1831. Of this number, 1250 are resident in Penicuik or its immediate neighbourhood. The following table exhibits the yearly average of births, deaths, and marriages for the seven years preceding Whitsunday 1831.

	Births registered.	Marriages registered.	Deaths registered.
1825, -	39	21	41
1826, -	36	14	43
1827, -	41	12	66
1828, -	35	17	61
1829, -	32	16	47
1830, -	32	20	49
1831, -	18	12	68
Total,	<u>233</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>375</u>
Average	33	16	53

The register of deaths may be presumed to be correct, because no interment could take place without registration. The list of marriages may also be considered as pretty accurate, but no reliance can be placed on that of births,—which may be taken to exhibit only one-half of the actual number of births. The Dissenters, who amount to one-third of the whole population, rarely, if ever, register the births of their children, and many of the Established Church neglect it, notwithstanding all that can be said to induce them to do so. Seventy births per annum, at an average, I should consider as a fair approximation, instead of 33, as the table would make it. There are 417 persons under seven, and 97 above the age of seventy. Instances of individuals reaching to the term of ninety are pretty frequent. I have seen a reel danced in the neighbourhood of Penicuik by four persons, whose united ages came to 320 years. There are at present 55 males above fifty years, who are unmarried, or are widowers, and 64 females above forty-five, who are unmarried. The total number of families was 522 in 1835, the average number in each family being $4\frac{1}{2}$. In the village of Penicuik it is, however, under 4, but in the landward part of the parish it is upwards of 5. Number of inhabited houses, 500.

The people are, in general, strong and healthy, but not so in any remarkable degree. Insanity has prevailed more than might have been expected. In the year 1830, two individuals committed suicide under its influence, one of whom accomplished the death

of her attendant relative, and the other nearly succeeded in a similar attempt. There were then 5 others in confinement for lunacy, and nearly the same number fatuous. There are only two deaf mutes, and one blind at present. The number of deaths from suicide, murder, or other violent causes within the last ten years in the parish and vicinity seems deserving of record, as remarkably great, amounting to no fewer than 20. Of these, 8 persons committed suicide; 2 were murdered; 2 drowned; 2 lost in snow; 1 killed by lightning; 1 killed violently without intent to murder; 2 by machinery; and 2 by intemperance.

Number of illegitimate births in the parish during the last three years, 16.

Sir George Clerk, and H. Brown, Esq. of Newhall, are at this period the only resident proprietors of considerable fortune. There are, however, altogether nine landed proprietors whose income exceed L. 50. Before the passing of the Reform Bill, the parish yielded only five qualifications; there are now three old freeholders and 77 new voters enrolled, as qualified to vote.

Amusements.—The favourite game in this part of the country is curling, to which the parishioners of Penicuik have long been devoted. In their contests with the neighbouring parishes, they have hitherto been very successful. There is a numerous Curling Club, whose members annually play for a silver medal given by their patron, Sir G. Clerk.*

Character, &c. of the People.—The habits of the people are in general cleanly, but there is not in this respect, nor as regards their dress and style of living, any thing remarkable.

By the following returns, which may be relied on as accurate, it is to be feared that intemperance prevails to a greater extent than might have been expected :

Stock of spirits in hand within the parish at 5th January 1838,	1461 gallons.
Brought in since and 22d March,	737
	<hr/>
Total at 22d March 1838,	2198
Stock in hand 22d March 1838,	1310
	<hr/>
Consumption during the quarter,	888 gallons.

Supposing the average price per gallon to be 8s. 888 gallons comes to L. 355, 4s., which, multiplied by 4, gives L. 1420, 16s. To this sum, large as it is, must be added one-fifth more for four

* This club has presented their excellent patron with a finely mounted hunting horn, the crest of his family; and their indefatigable secretary, Mr Jackson, with an elegant ink-stand, in the form of a curling stone, of the value of L. 12.

spirit-shops not included in this return, and the whole sum spent annually on ardent spirits within the parish will be about L. 1700, although it is to be hoped that this sum is not all expended by parishioners. A Total Abstinence Society exists, and numbers 100 members.

As the manufacturing population are in the receipt of regular and good wages, their houses present on the whole a greater appearance of comfort than is generally to be met with in the cottages of our peasantry. The character of these latter is decidedly moral and intellectual, and their standard of civilization high. They read much, and take a pride in the acquisition of knowledge. These laudable qualifications are not, as may be expected, unaccompanied, in every circumstance, by those unhappy effects, which generally flow from a "little learning." Political reading and discussion preponderates, accompanied with no little degree of disaffection to the institutions of the country, particularly the rights and privileges of the Established Church. A great number of the paper manufacturers are Dissenters, and, almost without an exception, Voluntary Churchmen. The tenantry are an exceedingly shrewd and industrious class; some of them are also Dissenters, but they are more moderate in their political sentiments than the other class. The weavers are not a numerous body, amounting in all to eight, and they are much depressed by low profits. But, on the whole, a great change for the better has taken place within the last thirty years, in the social condition of the people,—though I cannot affirm that this improvement arises from an increased diffusion of godliness. While it may with confidence be affirmed that infidelity and open irreligion have greatly declined, it must be allowed that that high-minded devotion which eminently distinguished the people in former times is now rarely to be met with. They who can recall those primitive days before the effects of war or manufactures were known to this rural district, lament the decay of religious feeling, and the disuse of those services at the family altar from which spring so many social blessings and civil virtues. I fondly believe, however, that domestic religion is now again reviving. Poaching is a crime which has been, of late, much on the increase, and has led to scenes happily not often exhibited on this side of the Border. The landed proprietors endeavour to protect their game, by employing keepers, while their tenantry are strictly prohibited from shooting; an unhappy arrangement, and one that signally defeats its own end. The tenantry have no interest in detecting the poacher, and

the game-keepers are intimidated, and are consequently of little service. Some time since, one of these keepers was fired at and severely wounded by four poachers at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Smuggling has been completely abandoned. As there are constantly two revenue officers at Penicuik, there would be little prospect of practising it with success. Pawnbroking, properly so called, does not exist, though there are many melancholy instances of pledging goods for spirits.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

I have found it impossible to arrive at any thing like a definite estimate of the amount of cultivated and uncultivated land in the parish. The difficulty arises from the width and unenclosed character of the parish. The subjoined statement may be regarded as conjectural. The extent of the parish is estimated to be 20,000 acres. Nearly 7000 are in the estate of Penicuik, of these I should say one-half are in tillage, of the remaining 3500, I should think 1500 might be reclaimed with profit. The estate of Logan House numbers 4000 acres, or thereby; these, with the exception of 50 acres or thereby, are all in pasture. This is rather more than one-half of the whole parish. Of the other half, I should think that as much as can be profitably reclaimed has been so already; not more than a third of this, however, is in tillage.

Agriculture.—There is no undivided common, nor any extent of underwood. The woods, which cover upwards of 1000 acres Scotch, consist of forest trees, and those on the Penicuik property are kept in the very best order, under the care of a judicious forester. There is a wide extent of unreclaimed moorland to the south-west of the village of Penicuik, which is, however, being gradually, though slowly, brought under the plough. It may be expected, however, that this process will now proceed with greater rapidity and success, as two excellent turnpike roads have lately been carried through the midst of it. The most astonishing efforts have been made by Mr Carstairs of Springfield on 500 acres of perhaps the bleakest moorland in Scotland. This most indefatigable and meritorious individual purchased some years since, this then most uninviting property, and has continued since then his efforts to reclaim it, with a perseverance which no difficulties or discouragements have been able to damp. He has intersected the moss, which is nearly a dead level, with railways and a canal, on which, by carriages and boats, he transports the peat-moss from the interior to spots where he is able to dispose of it, by selling it for

fuel, or burning it for manure. Already, the waste presents a much more cheerful aspect, and a sort of oasis is formed amidst its weary and desolate expanse. It is pleasant, moreover, to know that the enterprising proprietor is no loser by his improvements; at least, he is quite satisfied with the returns from his moorland. It may also be stated that his ingenuity and enterprise are not confined to agricultural pursuits; for, having in such a climate rather a superfluity of water, he makes the surplus from his canal serviceable in turning a mill for the manufactory of combs. There are very considerable facilities for the reclaiming of waste land throughout the whole parish, from the abundance of lime at its eastern and western extremities; while coal is not distant. The tenants on the Penicuik property have availed themselves of the judicious liberality of their landlord in allowing them to drive lime on the very lowest terms. They are, consequently, diminishing yearly the extent of waste land. The climate appears to be sensibly ameliorated by their exertions. It is to be regretted that the facilities enjoyed in many places for irrigation, particularly with moss water, do not seem to be appreciated.

The duration of leases is, with scarce any exception, nineteen years. The former proprietor of Penicuik gave one for a term of thirty-eight years, but the result is understood to have been unfavourable both to landlord and tenant. If, at the end of his lease, the farmer has been improving, it is renewed to him, at a rent determined by the award of a competent and impartial judge. Thus, few changes take place amongst the tenantry on the Penicuik property especially, who are to a man enterprising and improving farmers, and warmly attached to the landlord under whose judicious management they thrive.* Enclosures are generally formed of dry stone dikes, though hedges and ditches prevail in the better cultivated districts; a mixture of beech or thorn is preferred to any other. On the Penicuik property drainage has been carried on extensively, and, of course, with, the happiest results. The proprietor opens the drains, and the tenant fills them. Furrow draining is being introduced but slowly, while that by tiles, which has proved so singularly successful in the west of Scotland, particularly in Ayrshire, has not yet been attempted.

* This state of matters has suffered a little modification from the unfavourable harvests of last three years, 1896-97-98. One or two changes have taken place within this period; but, had it not been for good management on the part of both landlords and tenants, these changes must have been much more numerous.

Rent of Land.—The rent of arable land varies from 5s. to L. 5 per Scotch acre. Milch cows are pastured from Whitsunday to Martinmas for L. 5; two years do. for L. 2; sheep from 5s. to 12s. per annum. The breeds of cattle and sheep have been of late much improved by being crossed. The Ayrshire enjoys a preference here, being found much better adapted to the climate than the short-horned or Teeswater breed, which proved on trial by far too delicate for the situation. Formerly, the Galloway breed was preferred to any; but the great improvements which have, of late, been made on pasturage have admitted of the introduction of superior breeds. There is still much room for improvement in this department of farming, which, on many accounts, is the most important in this district, the rents being chiefly paid from the dairy produce. The horses reared and used are mostly of the Clydesdale breed.

Value of Raw Produce.—I have been unable to ascertain with accuracy, the gross amount of raw produce raised yearly; but an idea of its value may be formed, from the gross rental of land, including farms, parks, and gardens, kept by the proprietors. This amounts to L. 6827 per annum. If, to this amount, two rents be added, we obtain the sum of L. 20,481, which will serve with sufficient accuracy to represent the yearly value of the agricultural produce. The rental of houses and mills is upwards of L. 1000.

Manufactures.—Paper-making, with the trifling exception of weaving, is the only manufacture prosecuted in the parish; but it is carried on to a considerable extent. The quantity of rags yearly converted into paper averages above 1000 tons, and the whole value of the manufacture may amount to L. 80,000 per annum. There are five paper machines* constantly employed, for at least twelve hours per diem, and occasionally through the whole twenty-four hours. These on an average cast off paper in a continuous web of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, at the rate of 10 yards per minute, or a mile in the three hours. Each machine therefore throws off, on an average, 4 miles length of paper per diem, and the five machines accordingly may produce daily a quantity of paper 20 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide; or a whole surface of 52,800 yards. Upwards of L. 24,000 per annum is derived by Government from this beautiful manufacture, in the shape of duty, which amounts to about 30 per cent. This is supposed to equal the whole amount paid by Ireland to the revenue on this article; so that this parish is as produc-

* Another machine is being now put up at Eskmills, September 1839.

tive in paper duty as the whole sister kingdom. The above-mentioned machines, which require the attendance of only one man and two lads, accomplish as much nearly as 30 men and lads could perform formerly by the vat ; yet the continually increasing demand, and the consequent extension of the works, has kept up if not multiplied the number engaged in this manufacture. There are at present about 400 men, women, and children, continually employed from ten to twelve hours per diem, six days in the week ; the men receiving from 2s. to 3s. per diem, the women from 9d. to 1s. 3d., and the children from 6d. to 10d. As the work is not, except perhaps in its first stage of rag-cutting, unhealthy, the mills ventilated and heated, the workers, well paid and comfortably lodged, no prejudicial effects result from the manufacture, and the morals are in general very exemplary.*

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

The village of Penicuik has no regular market, but its numerous shops furnish at all times every necessary and luxury of domestic life. It has annually two fairs, held on the third Friday of March, and first Friday of October, chiefly for hiring servants. The police consists of a number of special constables, who act under the bailie of the barony ; their services are seldom required. The bailie holds a court monthly. Besides Penicuik, which contains a population of 687 souls, there are three other hamlets in the parish, Kirkhill, with 394 souls ; Howgate with about 120 ; and Nine-mile-Burn with upwards of 20 families.

Means of Communication.—Three great turnpike roads traverse the parish from north to south, viz. the old Dumfries road by Howgate ; the new one by Penicuik, and a lately much improved line by Nine-mile Burn. There is also another turnpike road recently opened, running diagonally to these, and connecting Penicuik with Linton, while a parallel line is being carried through between Penicuik and Nine-Mile Burn. The parish is, therefore, in all directions intersected by good roads.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is conveniently situated in regard to the great bulk of the population, upwards of 1200 souls residing in its immediate vicinity ; but it is widely removed from the eastern and western extremities of the parish, from which it is upwards of four and six miles distant. It is a chaste structure of

* Since these details, which refer to 1896, were received, the duty on paper has been reduced to one-half, and a great extension has followed in the production of that article. Steam power has been required to aid that of water, often incapable of accomplishing the work in demand.

Grecian architecture, and is in good repair ; it bears the date 1771. As, however, it cannot accommodate more than 500, not one-fourth of the population, it is greatly too small. Plans, are, however being made out, with the view of adding 300 sittings ; and it is to be hoped, that another year will not pass without seeing them completed.* At present there are upwards of 100 free sittings. The manse, which was built about forty years since, is large and commodious, but is a very insufficient building. The contractor, who had undertaken its erection on too low an estimate, failed before he had completed it, and the work was carried on by his creditors, who run it up in the slightest manner. The glebe contains from 6 to 7 acres of good ground, which let with the farm offices for L. 26 per annum on lease. The stipend amounts to L. 78, all in money, and the teinds are exhausted. It comes, of course, under the benefit of the Act for Augmenting Poor Livings.

There is a meeting house of the Secession denomination at Howgate, built in the year 1750, which may accommodate about 400. The stipend is raised wholly by seat rent. Of the population, 1434 reckon themselves adherents of the Established Church ; 852 are Dissenters, chiefly of the Secession body. There are not 10 Roman Catholics in the parish. Divine service is well attended in the church. At the last summer communion, there were 540 communicants ; but there are upwards of that number on the roll. The roll of heads of families entitled to exercise the veto contains 190 names. The church is lighted by gas. The collections for the poor average about L. 30 ; an extraordinary contribution may amount to from L. 6 to L. 8, although L. 18 has been obtained. There is an association in connection with the Established Church for religious purposes both at home and abroad. Its receipts by subscriptions and otherwise have, for the first six months, amounted to upwards of L. 20. This sum has been mainly raised by very small individual contributions.

Education.—There are eight daily, and four Sabbath schools. Of these, two are infant schools,—one maintained by the Misses Cowan, and the other much aided by the grant of a house, &c. by the proprietor of Eskmills. The number of pupils constantly

* These plans were fully carried out in the year 1837, at an expense of nearly L.600 Sterling, including a heating apparatus. Of this sum, about L.400 was raised by subscription, the remainder was borrowed, and the debt so contracted is being liquidated by a very small pew rent on the new sittings. These are all eagerly secured and fully occupied ; and no experiment of the kind could have been more successful or gratifying to the kirk-session, by whom it was carried through.

under instruction varies ; but on an average it may be stated as high as 340 or thereabouts, or about one-seventh of the whole population. The parochial school alone can be said to be endowed, though two or three others are assisted by the heritors, &c. The parish teacher draws the maximum of salary, but does not, from the infirmities of age, act as schoolmaster. The office is filled by an assistant, who is wholly dependent on fees. Little beyond the common branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, is in demand or actually communicated. The usual fees for these branches may amount to L.45 or L.50 per annum. His other emoluments may amount to L.6 per annum. I am not aware of any persons betwixt five and fifteen years of age who are not capable of reading, and of very few who cannot write, at least at the last mentioned age. In general, the people have been, and are quite alive to the benefits of education, as the number of schools testifies ; and an additional one will be opened in a month or two, making in all 9 schools, or one to every 255 inhabitants ; nor is any of these so far removed from parishioners, as to prevent their sending their children.

Literature.—There is one Subscription Library, containing upwards of 1200 volumes, to which 50 subscribers belong ; another, in connexion with the Secession meeting-house at Howgate, is set up, and another is contemplated in connexion with the church.

Friendly Societies.—There were lately four Friendly Societies in the parish, but the oldest of them has been given up. The next in order is not in a flourishing way ; but the latest, which was established nearly forty years since, has now a capital of upwards of L. 1200. It may be questioned, however, if any of them has produced beneficial effects. Their annual parades are sometimes attended with not a little riot and intemperance.

Savings Bank.—A Savings Bank was established some years ago. In 1835, the contributors amounted to 60, and the stock to little short of L. 900. From L. 10 to L. 20 may be deposited monthly,—sometimes more, but generally less than this is drawn out. It has increased in its transactions, for in the year 1821 the deposits were only L. 250. The manufacturing class deposit the greatest amount, and the effects on their habits are very beneficial.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—There are at present about 40 paupers on the roll, who receive from 5s. to 8s. per month. There were lately no fewer than four lunatic paupers, but one only now remains. The funds for the support of the paupers are raised

from an assessment on the real rent, imposed twice a-year, the average yearly amount of which for the year 1838 was L. 160; from mortcloth* dues, which, from being resisted by the Dissenters, chiefly yield little; and from collections, which, from the great number of Seceders who contribute nothing, do not bring more than L.30 per annum. Total amount of contributions for the poor upwards of L.200 a-year. The kirk-session made a strenuous attempt in the year 1831 to act on Dr Chalmers's views, as to doing away the compulsory assessment, and supporting the ordinary poor by voluntary contribution. It was, however, unsuccessful, and ended by the heritors imposing the assessment according to the real, and not, as had previously been the case, by the valued rent. This has involved them in a series of law pleas with the manufacturers and feuars, occasioning great expense, and much heartburning. The questions which have arisen are now (1839) all adjusted. The poor are pressing on the funds, and often endeavour to make good their claims by having recourse to law. Pauperism is not held so much in horror as it once was, and ought to be. The first regular assessment was imposed in the year 1800,—one of unexampled scarcity. Matters with respect to the poor are otherwise, however, well managed. The parish is divided into seven districts, over each of which there is at least one resident elder and one deacon, whose duty it is to examine minutely into every case of pauperism. The deacons are generally farmers, or others of business habits, and well acquainted with, and looked up to, by their respective districts. Their appointment, which took place in 1834, has been productive of the happiest effects, and may be recommended for adoption elsewhere. So large and efficient a session seems to produce a most beneficial action and effect on the religious and secular interests of the parish.

* In the year 1833, a number of persons associated themselves to deprive the poor of the profits of the mortcloth dues, though the kirk-session had reduced these to one-fourth nearly of their former amount, in the hope of accommodating matters without one. The session were, accordingly, constrained to have recourse to legal measures, and obtained a decret in their favour in the year 1836, in which the other party has acquiesced.

Drawn up in 1836,

Revised July 1839.

PARISH OF TEMPLE.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JAMES GOLDIE, MINISTER.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE parish retains its ancient name, derived from an establishment for the Templars, or Red Friars, founded by King David I. of Scotland.†

Extent and Boundaries.—Its extent may be about 9 miles at its greatest length, and its greatest breadth is about 5. Besides this, however, there is another portion, four miles eastward, entirely separated by a section of Borthwick parish, consisting of about 300 acres. It is bounded on the south and south-west, by the parishes of Eddleston and Innerleithen; on the west, by Penicuik; on the north-west and north, by Carrington; on the north-east and east, by Borthwick; and on the south-east, by Heriot.

Topographical Appearances.—The only mountain range is that of Muirfoot, a continuation of Lammermuir, and running almost north-east to south-west. The highest of this range appears from the survey of Generals Roy and Mudie, to be 1850 feet, while Lawrie's Map of Mid-Lothian states it only at 1500 feet. In Knox's Map of Mid-Lothian, taken from actual survey, the principal elevations of this range are stated thus: Huntly Cot-hills, 1606 feet above the level of the sea; Long-Shank Hill, 1687; The Kips, 1785; Bowbeat Hill, 2096; Blakehope Scaurs, the highest in the county, 2193.

Hydrography.—The South Esk takes its rise from the Muirfoot Hills, and runs through the parish for about twelve miles in a north-easterly direction, when it is joined by the North-water,

* In drawing up this Account, the minister has to acknowledge the assistance of the Rev. Hew Scott.

† For an account of this ancient religious fraternity, see Spottiswood's Account of Religious Houses, appended to Keith's Catalogue of the Bishops, original edition, p. 265, and Chalmers' Caledonia, ii. 767 and 812.

which, taking its rise from the West Loch, in the parish of Eddestone, runs in a more circuitous course, bounding and watering the parish on the north-west. After leaving the parish, it flows in a similar direction, until it joins the North Esk in Dalkeith Park, when they proceed until they join the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh. The Gore-water, one of the tributaries to the South Esk, also bounds the eastern district of the parish on the west.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Muirfoot Hills are of greywacke, and most part of the parish abounds with lime and freestone, while the detached district in the eastern part is full of coal.

The only species of fossil organic remains hitherto found are shells in limestone.

Soil.—The lower part of the soil of the western district of the parish is chiefly dry and sharp on a gravel bottom. In the higher part, there is a considerable portion of mossy soil, from three inches to four feet deep. The eastern district of the parish is chiefly made up of strong clay. The light soils are much infested by quickens and tussilago.

Zoology.—The cattle bred here are chiefly of the short-horned species, and the sheep of the black-faced kind. The rivers contain trout, &c. Formerly salmon and sea-trout came up for spawning; since the erection, however, of dam-heads, &c. for carrying on various manufactories, farther down the rivers, their ascent in this direction has been entirely prevented.

Botany.—The parish has been much adorned by plantations formed by the late Lord Chief-Baron, Messrs Hepburne, formerly proprietors of the lands of Clerkington and Muirfoot, and the present Earl of Rosebery, now in possession of these estates. The largest ash-tree is in the garden belonging to the manse, and cannot be equalled in appearance and value by any in several of the surrounding parishes.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

An old account of the parish is lodged in the General Register House at Edinburgh,* drawn up about 1627, apparently with a view of ascertaining the teinds, from which it appears, the parishes of Clerkington and Muirfut were united to Tempill “be ane decreet of the platt, anno 1618;” that a school was then established, though no provision was made for it; and that the communicants amounted to 300, being much the same number as at present. In

* Printed with forty-eight others of the same period, for the use of the Maitland Club.

the name of seven "commissioners electit and sworn for the parochie of Tempill," by whom the report was drawn up, it appears from the subscription of a notary, that he was requested to adhibit his subscription "becaus we cannot wryte oursellfes."

Land-owners.—The principal heritors are, Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, and the Earl of Rosebery.* The only other heritors are, James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie, and William Tait of Toxside. The valued rent of the whole is as follows : Arniston, L. 2291, 3s. 4d.; Rosebery, L. 1669, 1s. 2d.; Vogrie, L. 287; Toxside, L. 152, 5s. 6d.; total, L. 4399, 10s.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers of baptisms and marriages commence from the ordination of Mr David Walker at the meeting-house at Nicolson, and then in Temple, 14th November 1688: and the register of discipline commences 22d June 1690. They form altogether four volumes, besides fragments, but are by no means in a good state of preservation. The records of births and proclamations, however, are now preserved with considerable accuracy.

Antiquities.—The old church of Temple is very ancient; said to have been built by David I. of Scotland. On the east gable immediately below the belfry are inscribed in lead put into the stone,

VÆSAC
MIHM.

an inscription of which no antiquarian who has hitherto seen it, can give any explanation. About ten or twelve years ago, a medal of Oliver Cromwell the Protector was found on the farm of Rosebery, and is now in possession of the Noble proprietor.

Modern Buildings.—The only modern building worthy of notice is the church, finished in 1832, which is very neat and commodious; and is placed on a very fine site.

* That part of the parish of Temple which was anciently called Clarkington, and formed a separate parish under that denomination, was in 1695 in possession of Sir John Nicolson, and formed a barony named Nicolson. In that year, it was sold to Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, in Linlithgowshire, second son of Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, Bart. Lord Register and Justice-General of Scotland, who the same year obtained a charter under the Great Seal, by which this, with other contiguous lands, was erected into a new barony, under the name of Rosebery, which he assumed as his title on being created a Viscount in 1700. This estate was sold by the first Earl of Rosebery in 1712, to the Marquis of Lothian, who gave it the name of New Ancrum, but it remained only a short period in his family, as it was disposed about 1749 to Mr Hepburne, who restored to it the original name of Clarkington. It was purchased in 1821 from his descendant, by Archibald John, fourth Earl of Rosebery, who again gave the barony the name which it bore when formerly in his family, and who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under that appellation, in 1828. The large and ancient mansion-house of the barony was began to be pulled down by Mr Hepburne in 1805, and completely raised in 1812: he erected a small house nearly on the same site, which is now occupied by the principal tenant.

III.—POPULATION.

The earliest account of the population occurs in the return to the Rev. Dr Webster in 1755, when it amounted to 905. Seventeen years later, the examinable persons (above eight years of age) were found to be 604.

The population, according to the Parliamentary returns, was, in 1801, - 601
 1811, - 1056
 1821, - 1156

In 1831, the population reached to 1255, being 652 males and 603 females.

The greatest increase in the population has taken place at Gorebridge, caused by the erection of extensive works for the manufacture of gunpowder.

The village of Gorebridge contains about 300, and Temple about 200: the remaining population is scattered over the different farms.

The yearly average of births recorded for the seven years preceding 1835, is $26\frac{2}{3}$, and of marriages, 8. No register is kept of the mortality.

The only resident proprietor is William Tait, Esq.

Arniston House, the residence of the distinguished family of Arniston, borders on the parish; but only the grounds and garden attached to it are situated in it.

The number of families in 1831 amounted to 250
 chiefly employed in agriculture, 91
 trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 69
 of inhabited houses at the same period, 238
 of uninhabited houses, (while none were building at that period), 4
 There are 4 insane or fatuous persons.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The trees planted are mostly oak, ash, elm, beech, and various kinds of pine. About 100 acres are under wood.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of arable land is about L. 1 per acre; grazing cattle for six months from L. 2 to L. 4 a head.

Wages.—Labourers receive wages about 1s. 6d. a day on an average throughout the year.

Husbandry is carried on according to the most improved methods. A part of waste land has been recovered; but the price of grain is now so reduced, that it is unreasonable to expect an agriculturist will consume his means by improving, while so small a remuneration is held out for his encouragement. Irrigation is not practised to any extent. Nineteen years is the general duration of leases. Farm-buildings and enclosures are generally in a state of good repair. It may be mentioned that the principal enclosure is the dry stone dike.

Quarries and Mines.—The quarries abound with freestone, lime, and coal.

Manufactures.—The first gunpowder manufactory in Scotland was erected by Hitchener and Hunter at Stobsmills in 1794, which has since been greatly extended. The works are on the property of Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, and James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie; they are chiefly in this parish, though partly in Borthwick. The situation is well adapted for carrying on the business. They occupy nearly three-quarters of a mile, and the different houses required in the more dangerous departments are all detached, and placed either between the natural projections of the glen, or artificial mounds planted with trees; consequently, when an explosion does occur, it seldom destroys any other building than that in which it originated. They are supplied by a water-power issuing from four dam-heads, which drive ten water-wheels, one of which is 30 feet in diameter. The number of men employed is from 50 to 60. The Company export gunpowder to almost every quarter of the globe, and during the late war had a contract with Government for a supply. They gratuitously educate about fifty children belonging to the workmen, and have given pensions to the widows and families of such as have been unfortunately killed. The most systematic care is observed to prevent accidents.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Markets, &c.—There is no market-town in the parish. Dalkeith, distant six miles, is the nearest; and is the best grain-market in Scotland. Some farmers, however, occasionally drive their grain to Edinburgh, where the prices are a little higher. It is distant eleven miles.

The only villages in the parish worthy of the name are those of Temple and Gorebridge, and a part of Stobhill, the greater portion of which, however, is in Newbattle.

The post-office for the parish is at Fushie-bridge. The turnpike road from Peebles to Dalkeith runs through the parish, from Tweeddale-burn to Carrington-bridge, an extent of about six miles. No public carriages travel on this turnpike road; but only the carriers going weekly from the villages of Temple and Rosebery to Edinburgh.

Ecclesiastical Stute.—After the Reformation, it appears the cure of Tempill was served by William Hudsoun, minister, whose stipend amounted only to fourscore merks, with the third of the vicarage, extending to L. 3, 6s. 8d., in all, L. 7, 15s. 6½d. Ster-

ling.* At the same period Mr John Douglas was reader at Clerkington, and had of stipend L. 16, 17s. 9d., or L. 1, 8s. 1½d. Sterling, with the kirk land, paid out of the third of Corstorphin or kirk of Clerkington. † From that period, the cure of the parish devolved on Mr George Haistie, from 1590 to 1594; Mr James Haistie, 1595 to 1608; Mr Thomas Copland, 1620 to 1631; Mr Robert Couper, 1632 to 1655; Mr Robert Mowat, 1656 to 1662, when he was thrown out for non-conformity: he was restored (by act of Parliament) 1690, but does not appear to have again discharged the duty, though he survived till 1692; Mr Robert Spottiswood, 1663 to 1676; Mr Patrick Trent, 1676 to 1681, when he was deprived on account of not taking the test, and was obliged to give place to the old Presbyterian incumbent: Mr Alexander Burgess, 1682 to 1690, according to the act of Parliament; Mr David Walker, 1690 to 1737; he previously officiated in the meeting-house at Nicolson, in the parish, after the toleration granted by King James VII.; he then became the colleague of Mr Mowat: Mr Archibald Walker, 1738 to 1760; Mr Joseph M'Cormack, 1760 to 1770; Mr John Goldie from 1771 to 1788; Mr James Goldie, 1789. In 1590, Clerkington with Mont Lothian (now annexed to the parish of Penicuik) and Morphet formed another parochial cure served by Mr James Haistie, minister.

The church is situated nearly in the north-east corner of the parish, and is distant from the extremity most inhabited about seven and a-half or eight miles. Were the population at Gorebridge to attend, the situation is perhaps as convenient as any other. The people in that district, however, being nearer, generally attend the parochial ministrations at Borthwick.

The church is in the best state of repair, and is seated for 500 persons; and free-sittings are provided at the communion tables for about 40. The manse is an old building, and its last repair took place about thirty-six or thirty-seven years ago. The glebe consists of 14 Scots acres, and might be let for about L. 30. The stipend is the minimum, and is made up by Government, all payable in money.

* He was probably deprived, having subsequently officiated only as reader, (1574 to 1578,) when William Knox, brother to the Reformer, had the pastoral superintendence of Cockpen, Carrington, Clerkington, and Tempill.

† Register of Ministers, Exhorters, and Readers, and of their stipends (about 1567) after the Reformation, printed at Edinburgh, 1830, and presented to the Maitland Club by Alexander Macdonald, Esq. of the General Register-House, Edinburgh.

About 100 families in the parish belong to the Established Church.

There is a Dissenting chapel at Gorebridge belonging to the United Secession, to which a minister was admitted in 1813. His stipend, which may be L. 106, (besides a house and garden,) is made up from the contributions at the door of the chapel, seat-rents, and other eleemosynary sources; and a meeting-house, for a small society of Anabaptists, is situated in that part of Stobhill which lies within the parish.

Education.—There are 3 schools in the parish, 1 parochial, and 2 unendowed, at Gorebridge, supported by individual subscription. The ordinary branches of instruction taught at the parochial school are, Latin, first principles of Greek, English reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and geography. The subscription schools are nearly similar, but the higher branches are not there so much required. The salary of the parochial teacher is the maximum, and he has all the advantages allowed by law. His fees may amount to L. 30 per annum; and he has about L. 6 per annum from other sources. The general expense of education per quarter is, for Latin and Greek, 5s.; writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and geography, 3s. 6d.; English reading, &c., 3s. None between six and fifteen years, or above that age, are without the knowledge of reading and writing. All are fully sensible of the benefits of education, and do not fail to improve them.

Gorebridge, where the greatest population is assembled, is too far distant from the parochial school; but as there are two schools within the village, no inconvenience is felt. Children in the upper part of the parish have an opportunity of attending the instructions of a teacher at Tweeddale Burn, in the parish of Eddleston; and occasionally, the farmer at Muirfoot has a teacher for his own family,—whose instructions are also enjoyed by others in the vicinity. No additional schools are required.

Literature.—A subscription library was instituted at Gorebridge 14th December 1818; the number of subscribers is above 80, and of volumes 600, in almost every department of modern literature, adapted for the instruction and entertainment of general readers.

Charitable and other Institutions.—A Friendly Society has been established for about ten years at Stobsmills; and a Savings Bank has been established in the parish, joined with that of Borthwick.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The annual expenditure for the

poor, including two lunatics, is about L. 80. The average number of persons receiving aid, exclusive of them, is from 16 to 18. The annual amount of collections at the church door may be about L. 7; and a small sum is raised from mortcloths, probably about L. 2 yearly. To cover the expense of the poor, however, it has been found necessary to raise an assessment, which is laid in equal parts upon the heritors and their tenants.

Inns, Alehouses, &c. amount to five or six, and they are attended with the usual bad consequences on the morals of the people.

Fuel.—Coal is procured from Vogrie in this parish, Arniston in Cockpen, and Barleydean in Carrington; none of these places above four miles distant. The price varies at the several collieries from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d. per tub of four cwt.

August 1839.

PARISH OF CRICHTON.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JOHN K. CUNNINGHAM, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Extent, &c.—THIS parish is situated in the eastern part of the county of Edinburgh; extending in length to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is bounded on the north and west by the parish of Cranston; on the south, by Borthwick; and on the east, by Fala and Humble.

Topographical Appearances.—The ground in this parish and neighbourhood is remarkable for its undulating nature; hill and dale following each other in almost unbroken succession. It may be remarked, that these inequalities have been becoming more strikingly apparent for some years back; in several instances, indeed, new irregularities of the surface are observable, and spaces of whole acres are visibly sinking from their former level, and forming large hollows, which but a short time ago could scarcely be noticed.

The river Tyne takes its rise in the upper part of the parish, and, holding a northerly direction for two or three miles, at last flows

east through the county of Haddington, and, joined by its tributaries, falls into the sea near Dunbar.

In the lower district of the parish, a great part of the land is of a good deep soil, capable of producing excellent crops, while the rest of it is dry and sharp, and well adapted for turnip husbandry, which is carried on to a very considerable extent in this neighbourhood. In the upper part of the parish, the soil is much inferior, consisting chiefly of a thin moss upon a wet soft sand or clay bottom. Towards the east of this tract, however, the land again gradually improves, and, under a judicious system of management, is now producing crops which may almost vie with those of the more inland parts of the parish.

Wood to a great extent has been grown and cut down in the neighbourhood; excellent specimens of which are still standing round the mansion house of Crichton. Belts of fir encircle the high grounds,—which give an agreeably sheltered appearance to that part of the parish, and, in fact, are strikingly ornamental to the aspect of the country.

In the little glen which the Castle of Crichton overhangs, great numbers of glow-worms are to be met with in summer; and if the admirer of these beautiful creatures would visit this spot in the twilight of the evenings, in the months of July and August, he would find himself amply rewarded in the brilliant display of shining lamps which the little illuminati of the glen are ever and anon beaming out around him. The month of July seems to be the period when the lights which they emit are the most striking and beautiful. After that time, they gradually become fainter, and towards the end of August and beginning of September, are extinguished for the season.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The estate of Crichton, possessed by William Burn Callender, Esq. comprehends by far the greatest part of the parish. The mansion house of the property has been long exchanged by the successive proprietors, for the very handsome residence of Preston-hall, in the neighbouring parish of Cranston. It is worthy of remark, that the garden attached to Crichton House was the first in Scotland, into which the present improved system of horticulture was introduced.

Besides that of Crichton, there are several smaller properties in the parish; Costerton, belonging to the late Rev. Francis Nicoll, D. D. Principal of the United College, St Andrews; Blackcastle,

to Alexander Mackay, Esq.; a portion of the estate of John Anderson, Esq. of Whitburgh; and Ford, possessed by the late Simon Fraser, Esq.

Antiquities.—On the estate of Crichton, and at a small distance from the church, stands Crichton Castle, famous in Scotch story, and associated with many of its most remarkable events. Sir Walter Scott, in the Notes to his “Marmion,” thus writes regarding this old ruin; “A large ruinous castle on the banks of the Tyne, built at different times, and with a very different regard to splendour and accommodation. The oldest part of the building is a narrow keep or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish Baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large court-yard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures bearing anchors. All the stones in this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building, appears to have contained a gallery of great length and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent staircase, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage and rosettes, and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles.”

Adverting to the antiquity of the castle, Sir Walter, in his Descriptive Illustrations of the Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, writes, “the size also and style of the building of the tower on the north-western angle show that it has been erected before the rest of the castle. Its antiquity, therefore, will probably draw back to the fourteenth century.”

We must not omit to mention the dungeon, a horrible vault, only accessible by a square hole in the roof, through which captives were lowered into this den of darkness and oblivion. This pit is termed the “massie more;” a name of eastern origin, and still applied to the dungeons of the ancient Moorish castles in Spain.

The lofty massive and solid architecture impresses the spectator with a sense rather of awe than of beauty. Near the castle still stand the ruins of what appears to have been a chapel.

Upon the property of Longfaugh, and forming now a part of the Crichton estate, there are very perfect remains of a Roman camp. It stands upon a rising ground, commanding one of the finest and most extensive views which the country can produce; is of a circular form, and the entrenchments entirely marked out all around.

Neither the Roman camp upon the Marquis of Lothian's ground to the west, nor that farther down the country, retain their distinctive characteristics so well defined as the one in this parish.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers have been kept with very commendable regularity since 1687; in which year, the ordination of the first minister after the Revolution is thus recorded in the register of discipline: “November (1687,) Mr Mathew Selkrig was ordained minister of Crichton by the Presbyterian persuasion at Steils Mains. His call was given by certain heritors and people of the parishes of Crichton, Cranston, Ormiston, and Humble.”

III.—POPULATION.

Population in 1801,	-	923
1811,	-	1082
1821,	-	1195
1831,	-	1325
Present population,	-	1163
Of these there reside in the village of Pathhead, as nearly as can be ascertained,	-	749
In the country parts of the parish,	-	414
Yearly average of baptisms for the last seven years,	-	29
marriages,	-	9
Number of proprietors of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards,	-	5
unmarried men above 50, bachelors and widowers,	-	28
unmarried women above 45,	-	22
widows,	-	52
Number of families in the parish in 1831,	-	309
chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	57
trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	70

The number of illegitimate births during the last three years is 4.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—There are in the parish about 3900 Scotch acres; of these there are in tillage about 3300; moorland and outfield 450. The remainder may be stated as under wood. Since the date of the last Statistical Account several hundred acres have been brought into constant cultivation, and even now very much indeed is doing by the present skilful and enterprising tenants to render the whole soil more productive and profitable.

Lime Quarries.—Limestone to a very considerable extent has been and still is wrought upon the Crichton estate. It is much valued for its superiority in building, and, for several years, many hundred tons were annually driven, to supply the immense demand which the builders of Edinburgh then required. Great quantities are now carried south for the purposes of manure.

Coal Mines.—Thin strata of coal are found in different parts of the parish, but at present no pits are opened for working.

Amount of Raw Produce.—It is in many instances difficult to

come very near the truth, with respect to the gross amount of raw produce in a parish. As nearly as the writer of these observations has been able to ascertain it, it may be stated as under :—

Grain of different kinds,	L. 5660
Potatoes and turnips about	1900
Hay about	1800
	<hr/>
	L. 9360

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Village, &c.—Pathhead is the principal village in the parish, made up for the most part of feus from the property of Crichton. The great road to the south, leading by Lauder, passes through the village, at the foot of which, a most magnificent bridge over the Tyne has lately been erected upon the Ford property, under the direction of Sir John Dalrymple, the present spirited convener for this district of roads. The bridge consists of five arches 80 feet high, by 50 feet span, and crossing the beautiful valley, between Ford and the finely wooded grounds of Prestonhall and Oxenford, presents a truly picturesque and commanding appearance.

Means of Communication.—There is a post-office at Pathhead, where are two arrivals and dispatches daily; and four coaches run on this line of road between Edinburgh and the south. The convenient distance from Dalkeith opens up a most ready market for the agricultural produce of the parish, so that altogether the means of communication which it enjoys are of a very superior nature.

Ecclesiastical State.—It is to be regretted that the situation of the church is inconvenient for almost the whole population, standing as it does at the western extremity of the parish, distant from its most populous village two miles, and fully four from its eastern boundary. It is a fine old building in the form of a cross, and was founded in 1449 for a provost, nine prebendaries, and two singing-boys, out of the rents of Crichton and Locherwart. Within the last twenty years, the church has undergone a thorough repair, and is now perhaps one of the most handsome and comfortable in all the country. The church is seated for 600, but its distant situation excludes the hope of any such number attending regularly. The average number of communicants may be stated at 290.

Manse, &c.—The manse was built in 1758, and is in very good repair. There are between 6 and 7 acres of glebe, which is excellent land, and worth L. 3 per acre. The stipend is paid in oatmeal and barley; of the former there are nearly 169 cwt., and of the latter 792 bushels Imperial measure; besides L. 8, 6s. 8d. in

name of communion elements. The number of families connected with the Established Church is 189. The number of Dissenters in the parish is very considerable, resulting chiefly from the remote position of the church, and from the circumstance of a Dissenting meeting-house being placed in the immediate neighbourhood of Pathhead, better situated for many, who, from age and other causes, cannot conveniently attend the parish church. The number of Dissenting families is 79.

Education.—Besides the parochial, there are four other schools in the parish. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is the maximum, viz. L. 34, 4s. 4½d., and the average amount of his school-fees may be about L. 30. No salaries are attached to any of the other teachers. Their schools are, in general, pretty well attended, and the branches taught in them, as in the parish school, are those commonly in use in the country. The fees being moderate, the advantages of education are very generally embraced by the people, with the exception of the children of colliers, a good many of whom are resident in Pathhead. These neglected little ones are found useful in assisting their parents in the coal-pits, and the comparatively high wages which the creatures gain, serve too much as a hinderance to their early education, and often, indeed, are the means of nearly excluding them altogether from that blessing. It requires to be here stated, that, within these two years, an Infant School has been opened in Pathhead, under the patronage and support of Mrs Burn Callender of Prestonhall. This institution is answering many of the expectations of its benevolent projector, and promises, with the blessing of God, to be productive of much and lasting good.

Library.—There is a circulating library in Pathhead. It contains a good many of the standard works of the present time, and is in a thriving way.

Friendly Societies.—A society was formed in 1818, consisting of ploughmen and others in the parish, called the “Whipman Society,” the object of which was to raise a fund for the supply of distressed members, and to allow a certain sum at the death of a member or a member’s wife, to defray the funeral charges. The Society has at present on its roll 68 members, and its funds amount to L. 180. A “Juvenile Friendly Society,” having very interesting objects in view, was instituted in 1833. It is in a flourishing condition; its funds amount to L. 150, and the present number of its members is 232.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—Pauperism is very much upon the increase in this parish, and the evils resulting from it are grievously felt. The fine feeling of independence, which so nobly distinguished even the poorest of Scotsmen in past years, and rendered them the honour and the pride of Britain, is now passing fast away, and the demoralising influence, arising from the want of this spirit, is creeping as a pestilence over this neighbourhood. Instead of spurning from them the parish supply, and striving to support themselves and their children, by their own independent exertions, as their fathers would have done before them, they now court the degrading pittance of parochial aid, and clamour as loudly for a place in the poor's roll, as though the highest merit lay in such a distinction. There are at present 35 individuals receiving supply from the parish, the average of whose monthly allowance is 4s. There are others to whom occasional relief is given. The assessment for the last seven years averages L. 139.

Alehouses.—The number of alehouses not only in this but neighbouring parishes, calls loudly for an improvement in the present system of licensing such nurseries of licentiousness and debauchery.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The most striking variations betwixt the present state of the parish, and that which existed at the time of the last Statistical Account, are to be found in the improved system of agriculture now pursued, which, in the hands of a skilful and intelligent tenantry, is producing effects highly advantageous to the community, affording a ready supply of labour to the industrious, and enhancing the value of the properties, where their capital and skill are exerted.

August 1839.

PARISH OF NEWBATTLE.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LoTHIAN AND Tweeddale.

THE REV. JOHN THOMSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—NEWBATTLE or Newbottle, as it is often spelt, has been, time immemorial, the name of this parish ; but of its origin I have not been able to discover any satisfactory account, and tradition is often too vague to be depended on. The parish was once divided into two, Newbattle and Maisterton. When they were united is uncertain.

Extent, &c.—Its greatest extent in length is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; and its greatest breadth about 3. Its mean length and breadth may be about 4 miles by 2,—hence it contains 8 square miles or nearly so.

Its figure resembles an irregular triangle, of which the east side, stretching from Fordale House to Newbyres Tower, is the base. The vertical point of the triangle is nearly where it joins the town of Dalkeith. It is bounded on the east, by Cranston and Borthwick ; on the south, by Borthwick and Cockpen ; on the west, by Lasswade ; and on the north, by Dalkeith.

From its extremities it rises gradually in every direction, till it terminates in a ridge of considerable extent, known by the name of the Roman Camp ; the elevation of which, above the sea, is 680 feet.

Climate.—The climate varies greatly, considering its extent. In the vale of Newbattle, it is exceedingly mild ; at the Roman Camp, it is very keen. If there is any complaint more prevalent than another in this parish it is asthma or consumption, especially among the colliers, arising chiefly from the impure air which they breathe, and the damp to which they are constantly exposed. In the village of Newbattle, however, for the last nineteen years, old age has carried off more than any other complaint whatever ; and there are at present several persons from eighty to ninety years of

age, some of them still vigorous, who have resided in it the greater part of their lives.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Coal mines have been wrought in this parish to a very considerable extent on both sides of the hill, on the range of the Roman Camp, by means of levels brought up from the bed of the Tyne on the south-east side, and from the river South Esk on the north-west side; and they will in future be more extensively wrought, in consequence of a direct communication having been opened from the field of coal to Edinburgh, by means of a railway. The Marquis of Lothian has, at his own expense, completed a railway from the mines, one mile and a half in length, to Dalhousie Mains, where it forms a junction with the Edinburgh Company's Railway. By this mode of conveyance, the minerals, coal, limestone, and sandstone, will in future be carried, from the mine or quarry to the Depôt at St Leonards. In the progress of this operation, a valley of 1200 feet in breadth had to be overcome. This has been done by means of a bridge, consisting of three main arches of cast-iron in the Gothic style, each 65 feet span, and the one that crosses the river is 70 feet in height at the centre of the arch from its bed. The other two are not so high above the ground. These arches have stone piers, built from the quarries of the proprietor. Besides these, there are eighteen stone pillars, ten of which are joined at the top by horizontal iron beams, and eight by beams of wood; the whole the design of Mr John Williamson, Newton Grange, the manager of his Lordship's colliery.

Limestone has been but partially wrought to serve a limited demand, by skirting the outbursts or crops, and tiring the superincumbent deposits; but as these in future will be increased, it is the intention of the proprietor to work it under cover, and to a much greater depth. The quality of the lime has been generally acknowledged to be excellent, and it everywhere abounds in the field.

Sandstone is also in great abundance, and two or three quarries have been wrought to a considerable extent, by tiring the surface only. One quarry has been wrought many feet below the surface without tiring, and the stones drawn up by a horse power along an inclined plane. The quality is fit for all ordinary purposes. During the progress of the railway the manager wrought it thirty fathoms under cover, of excellent quality.

Geology.—The geology of the parish cannot be better explain-

ed than by stating the breadth of the Mid-Lothian mineral field, as resolving itself into two hills or wings; the one resting northward on the old red sandstone of the Craigmillar range; and that again on the secondary rocks of the Salisbury Crag. The foot of its base southward, rests at the river South Esk, where the other commences, rising upwards to its summit, the Roman camp, and descending downwards again to the foot of its base, at the river Tyne. Beyond Ford, it will again be found resting on the old red sandstone, and that on the greywacke, amygdaloid, and porphyry of the Moorfoot range, in which range no granite or primitive rocks are found.

Mineralogy.—The minerals of Newbattle parish comprise about one-half of that breadth, viz. from the river South Esk at Newmills, to near the Tyne at Ford; and the position of this part of the mineral field may be represented as a great cone of from ten to twelve miles round the base, and whose apex is the Roman camp. The base of the hill will everywhere be found to be the magnesian limestone, with the coal and its concomitants completely encircling it; and everywhere bursting or cropping out towards its apex, and dipping towards the valleys, at an angle varying from 15° to 30° . Rising at such an acute angle, it is generally found that the coal concomitants are thrown off before they reach the summit of the hill, and the limestone base appears; and with such a sharp dip to the valley at Newmills, the foot of the base, the coal and its concomitants, would be 2400 feet, at least, in thickness, in intersecting which from thirty to forty working seams of coal would be cut through, varying from eighteen inches to eight feet in thickness. From this it appears that the parish of Newbattle, for extent of minerals, will be found to equal, if not to surpass, any parish in Scotland. The coal concomitants consist of little variety, and are an alternation of sandstone, red and white, of different texture and hardness, grey faikes, or slaty limestone, slate clay, sometimes with ironstone bands and balls of undefined texture and quality; indurated clay, &c. The dikes, fissures, and dislocations are of pretty frequent occurrence, and in some cases of formidable dimensions, disjoining the strata up and down, some forty, some twelve, some six, and some five fathoms, although, upon the whole, it may be said to be a clean field.

Fossils.—Fossil remains both of plants and animals abound in great variety and profusion. The vegetable fossil remains have

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always been found in the sandstone. Fishes and marine shells, though rarer, have been found in the limestone.

Calcareous spar is found among the limestone, but neither perfect nor in great abundance.

A great part of the alluvial deposit may be said to be hard clay, varying in depth from six to sixty feet; a small part is loamy, sandy, or peat, and a great proportion, gravel, with rounded blocks, in some places at a depth of sixty feet and upwards, and bearing indications of having been transported. Marine shells are frequent. This depth, however, is only found in the lower ground; towards the hill, the covering is generally thinner.

Soil.—There is a great variety of soil in this parish. In the valley which lies in the north-west quarter, and which conceals, till a near approach, the church, the village, and the family mansion of the Marquis of Lothian, the soil consists of a rich loam, in some places four feet deep, and has every appearance of being alluvial. As it lies upon a stratum of sharp gravel, the surface is soon dried, and hence the air is more salubrious than might be expected from its low position.

On the north and west sides of the hill, the soil grows worse as one ascends from the river towards the camp, shifting from a loam to a strong clay, and then to a wet whitish sandy earth, which, nevertheless, when properly cultivated, produces average crops. On the south-eastern slope of the camp, there was formerly a large tract of ground, marshy and barren, but, for several years past, it has been drained, and is now not only in a state of cultivation, but exceedingly productive. On the south-west declivity, what was a few years ago a mere waste, and consequently of little value, is now, with the exception of a few acres, either covered with thriving plantations, or brought under cultivation.

Zoology.—In regard to zoology there is nothing peculiar to this parish deserving of particular notice. I may, however, mention an insect, known here by the name of the American bug, which, for some years past, has infested the finer kinds of the apple-trees. It makes its appearance in the months of July and August, principally upon the branches that had been infected the year before, and is found in clusters, covered with a white down, on wall trees, betwixt the branches and the wall. This insect is particularly injurious to the young shoots. On the places which it infests, there soon appears a protuberance, resembling a knot, extremely hard. Sometimes the whole inside of the young shoot is covered with

this excrescence, and when that is the case, it is good for nothing. No specific, as far as I know, has yet been discovered for destroying these vermin without injuring the tree; and unless such discovery is made, it will ultimately ruin our finest apple-trees.

Botany.—I am not aware that any of the rarer species of plants has ever been found in this parish. Those used for culinary and other purposes, are numerous; such as cabbages and greens of all kinds, cauliflower and colewort, broccoli, turnip, carrot, beet-root, green peas, parsley, celery, cresses, &c.

We have no forests, but there are many thriving plantations, especially upon the Marquis of Lothian's property. The principal kinds of wood are oak, ash, elm, beech, plane-tree, and firs of various sorts, &c. If we may judge from the size of the wood, the soil is perfectly congenial to all these kinds. In the lawn which surrounds Newbattle Abbey, there are many trees of great age and remarkable for their size and form. Most of the planes, and some of the elms, are majestic and beautiful. But the largest of all is a beech, standing near the house, which, at a yard above the ground, measures 22 feet in circumference. The length of the trunk, before it begins to spread its largest branches, is 24 feet. Some of its limbs are of immense size. Its branches cover a circle of 33 yards diameter, and it contains upwards of 900 cubic feet of wood. Strangers from all quarters visit this tree, and they unanimously declare that it is the largest they have seen in Scotland.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Eminent Men.—The only man of eminence as a literary character, connected with the parish, with whose history I am acquainted, was Bishop Leighton, who was once minister of Newbattle. He was inducted into that charge in the year 1648; if tradition may be depended upon, part of the pulpit in which he preached is still in existence, and in high preservation.

Land-owners.—The land-owners are, the Marquis of Lothian, who possesses at least three-fourths of the parish; Mr Dalrymple of Fordale; Mr Dundas of Arniston; and Mr Ker of Blackshiels.

Parochial Registers.—Parochial registers have been long kept. The minutes of session were begun in 1616; the register of baptisms in 1646; of proclamations of marriage in 1650; of minutes of heritors in 1740; of receipts and disbursements in 1642; of registers of burials in 1740. Some of these registers are voluminous, but irregularly kept; and many blanks occur in all of them.

Antiquities.—The only antiquity of which this parish can boast,

is an eminence, already mentioned, and known by the name of the Roman Camp. On this eminence, there are evidently the remains of an ancient enclosure, supposed to have been a Roman station, but at what period is uncertain. Being now crowded with trees it cannot be accurately examined. It appears, however, to be of a quadrangular form, and has an opening to the south-east. It contains about three acres of ground, and from its lofty position, it seems to have been wisely chosen, both as a place of defence and of observation.

Modern Buildings.—Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is a modern building; and the plan of it, especially within, discovers the taste and judgment of the architect, as it is exceedingly commodious. In the library, which is voluminous and valuable, are several manuscripts in folio, written upon vellum, and every page of them is adorned with pictures, emblematic of the respective subjects of which they treat. Of these the most highly finished are the following: Jean Boccace des cas des noble Hommes et F. Fammes, 1409: John Tikyt hymni: Titus Livius, per P. Berceun: Augustin de la Cité de Dieu.

In all of them, the figures are coloured and gilded with so much delicacy and richness, as to afford an excellent specimen of the labour and elegance with which they have been executed. These manuscripts had, in former times, belonged to the Abbey, the monks of which were of the Cistercian order. It was founded and endowed by David I. A copy of the original grant is still in existence. A wall surrounded it, which retains the name of the Monkland wall, but it is now far from being entire. The present house is built upon the spot which was formerly occupied by the monastery, and stands surrounded by a level lawn, containing from thirty to forty acres of ground. It is watered on the one side by the river South Esk, the only river in the parish, which, after descending through the rocks of Arniston and Cockpen, flows along the park in a quiet stream, and is overhung with flourishing plantations. On the other side, it is skirted by a waving line of woods, which, complying with the ascents and swellings of the banks, are seen rising above one another, and exhibit a beautiful variety of shades. These woods, nearly meeting at each end, form the lawn into a kind of amphitheatre, in the middle of which, as you approach from the south, there is an avenue 520 yards long, lined on each side with trees of the most majestic size. On this approach, where it crosses the village of Newbattle, there stands a venerable looking gate, whose antique appearance is greatly admir-

ed by every stranger. Below the Abbey there is a bridge upon the Esk, rudely built, and overspread with ivy, which has survived all accounts of its age and founder. Ranges of trees in the opposite direction, close, at a proper distance, into vistas; while the eye, in wandering over the beauties of the scene, is caught by the simple spire of the parish church, and by the smoke, which, rising from the adjacent village, hovers above the lofty trees.

It has already been said that the lawn which surrounds the Abbey contains from thirty to forty acres. This, however, is not to be understood as including the whole park. Within the extended wall, there are at least 220 acres, divided into fields, and skirted either with aged wood or young plantations.

The only other mansion house in the parish is that of Woodburn, belonging to Mr Ker. It is a modern building, standing on a rising ground on the east bank of the Esk. There are some fine trees around it, and it commands a most beautiful prospect.

There are two mills for corn and one for flour. There is also a paper-mill.

III.—POPULATION.

There is no account of the population of this parish, known to me, previous to Dr Webster's report in the year 1755. It then amounted to 1439 souls. In the year 1779, it consisted of 1670 souls; and in 1793, there were 606 males, and 689 females, in all 1295 souls, of whom 1017 were of the Established Church, and 278 of the Secession.

At the census taken up under the direction of Parliament

In 1811, the population was,	-	-	-	1651
1821,	-	-	-	1710
1831, it was (923 males, and 959 females,)	-	-	-	1882

Since 1811, it appears from the above statement, that the population of this parish has been gradually increasing; and the only mode of accounting for it, is the extension of the Marquis of Lothian's colliery. For years past, there have been many more hands employed in it than at any former period.

The population in the villages, for there are no towns is,	-	-	846
in the country,	-	-	981
Yearly average of births for the last seven years,	-	50, exclusive of Dissenters.	
of deaths,	-	39*	
of marriages,	-	16	
The average number of persons under 15 years of age is about,	-	709	
betwixt 15 and 30,	-	510	
30 and 50,	-	369	
50 and 70,	-	190	
upwards of 70,	-	49	

* The average of deaths cannot be exactly ascertained, as there is no regular register of mortality kept.

The only Noble family in the parish is the Marquis of Lothian's; Mr Ker of Blackshiels also resides in it. The number of proprietors has already been mentioned.

The number of bachelors and widowers upwards of 50 years of age is,	-	26
unmarried women upwards of 45,	-	60
families,	-	374
Average number of children in each about,	-	3
Number of families employed in agriculture,	-	74
in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	41

There are no uninhabited houses, nor are there any building.

Number of insane, 2; of fatuous, 2; of blind, 2.

Number of illegitimate births during the last three years, 9.

Habits, &c. of the People.—The language spoken is English. Habits of the people in general cleanly. Ordinary food of the peasantry, tea or porridge to breakfast; broth and a little meat and potatoes or cheese to dinner; and potatoes or porridge to supper. The people on the whole enjoy, to a considerable degree, the advantages of society, and they seem perfectly contented with their situation in life. Their character is of an intellectual cast, and they are in general moral and religious. Poaching in game does prevail to a certain extent among the lower orders, and only among them.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The number of acres, standard imperial measure, in the parish under cultivation is 4700.

With the exception of the ground under wood, there are not above 7 or 8 acres that never have been cultivated; and these being chiefly braes, could not with any advantage be brought under cultivation.

There is no undivided common in the parish. The number of acres under wood of every description is about 300. The different kinds of trees have already been enumerated. The management is good in regard to thinning, pruning, and periodical felling; and, from the attention paid to the wood in these respects, a considerable revenue may be expected in a few years.

Rent.—As the soil in this parish is very different in point of quality, so the rents vary in proportion, being from L. 1 to L. 6 per acre Scotch. The average per imperial acre may be about L. 1, 12s.

The average rent of grazing, at the rate of L. 5 during the summer season, for a full-grown ox or cow; and at the rate of 15s. per annum for a full-grown sheep,—is about L. 4 per acre.

Wages.—The wages of a farm-labourer for the year are 9s. per week ; for a ploughman, 10s. per week ; for country artisans, such as smiths and carpenters, 12s. per week ; for masons generally a little more.

This being principally a grain parish, there are few sheep or cattle kept purposely for breeding stock. The only old grass in it are a few parks belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, and these are generally let to fleshers for the sole purpose of feeding : Rent from L. 3 to L. 5 per acre. The few cows and horses which the farmers rear for the use of their families or for agricultural purposes, are grazed in parks taken elsewhere.

The larger farms are from 200 to 450 acres Scotch measure in extent. The smaller ones from 20 acres up to 200.

Husbandry.—The general character of the husbandry is good. In regard to rotation of crops it is as follows : On a clay soil, 1. grass ; 2. oats ; 3. summer fallow or beans ; and 4. wheat with grass seeds. On a light soil, 1. grass ; 2. oats ; 3. potatoes or turnip ; 4. wheat ; and 5. barley, with dung and grass seed. The whole parish, with the exception of what is under wood, being arable, is mostly kept in tillage ; and as the greater part of it is wet clay, draining is much wanted. This, indeed, is one of the greatest improvements of which it is susceptible, and it is now beginning to be adopted.* Were it completely drained and stripes of wood judiciously planted for shelter, its value would be encreased, and its beauty improved. These, with the advantage of markets near at hand, and the great abundance of coal and lime which it contains, will render it, under the management of a skilful and active tenantry, not less productive than any parish, of equal extent, in the county.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is nineteen years, which seems to be fair a period both for landlord and tenant, when the farm is taken in good order ; but when the land is wasted or *run out*, the lease ought to be longer, especially where draining is necessary, and is to be performed at the expense of the tenant.

The farm steadings in general are of long standing, and some of them rather in a state of decay, which is a bar to the keeping of stock. The enclosures also, with the exception of those immediately round the Abbey, are incomplete. This is in a great

* Many plantations are now being made by the Marquis of Lothian, both in the shape of stripes and clumps, which will answer these purposes.

measure owing to the manner in which the coal has hitherto been wrought. There are coal-pits, and consequently roads leading to them, in almost every field, which renders it next to impossible to keep the fences in good order. For the same reason, the parish roads are far from being good. They are much cut up with coal-carts, and stand in need of a thorough repair. These are all obstacles to improvement; and, unless they are removed, it is hardly to be expected that improvements can be carried to any great extent. One of them, however, the writer is happy to observe, is soon to be obviated. The roads are to undergo a complete repair; and, as the coal-carts in future will in a great measure be taken off them by means of the rail-road, and as a sufficient sum is levied annually by assessment on the tenants for their support, there will no longer exist any cause of complaint on this score. The repairs, indeed, are already begun.

The greatest improvement which has recently taken place is the bridge already described, which carries the railway over the valley of the South Esk at Dalhousie Mains. It was erected at the sole expense of the Marquis of Lothian, and is a great ornament to the neighbouring scenery, as it mixes the grand with the beautiful.

Though the tenantry in this parish are highly respectable, and comparatively in a flourishing condition, their rents, especially upon the Marquis's property, being in general moderate, yet it must not be denied that a larger capital would in some instances be extremely advantageous, as it would enable them to extend their improvements in the way of draining, &c. which in a clay soil would amply repay them by the surplus crops which it would produce.

Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised annually in the parish is nearly as follows:

Produce of grain of all kinds, cultivated for the food of man and of domestic animals,	L. 17,212	10	0
potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c.	4,000	0	0
hay of every description,	2,500	0	0
pasture grass, rating as previously mentioned,	3,600	0	0
There are annually about 575 acres Scotch of summer fallow in the parish.			
Produce of gardens and orchards about,	405	0	0
coals and quarries,	1,600	0	0
Yearly value of produce raised,	L. 29,317	10	0

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—There is no market-town, nor other towns

in the parish. Dalkeith is in the immediate vicinity ; and Edinburgh at six miles distance.

There are 4 villages in the parish, some of them but small. Means of communication are turnpikes and private or parish roads. Length of the former within the parish is about twelve miles. Public carriages of all kinds travel on them.

There is no post-office within its limits ; but those of Dalkeith, Fushie Bridge, and Ford, are all immediately upon its borders. There are four bridges upon the South Esk besides the railway, all in excellent condition. The only rail-road in the parish has already been mentioned ; and the purpose for which it was intended described. It was finished a few years ago.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is situated in the village of Newbattle, which, being nearly at the western extremity of the parish, renders it inconvenient for those in the opposite parts ; as some of them have to travel nearly three miles and a-half before they reach it. It was built in 1727, and is in a tolerable good state of repair. It has a spire about 70 feet high. It affords accommodation for about 420 persons. In regard to the sittings, they may all be said to be free, for none pay rent for their seats.

The manse, as it now stands, has been built at different times. There is still a part of the old manse remaining, but the time when it was built is uncertain. The new part or front was erected during the incumbency of the Rev. James Brown. It was completely repaired in 1813. The glebe consists of 6 Scotch acres of excellent ground, independent of the manse and garden. It is let for L.3, 10s. per acre, which is a fair rent. The stipend consists of 77 bolls 2 firloths $1\frac{4}{5}$ pecks of barley ; 77 bolls 2 firloths $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of oats ; and 19 bolls, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of wheat. There is also L. 20, 13s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. of money. The teinds are exhausted.

In this parish there are no Dissenting houses or chapels of any description whatever.

The number of persons of all ages belonging to, and attending, the Established Church, is 1562, and those belonging to the Secession amount to about 265. The parish church is generally well attended, although it must be acknowledged, and is deeply to be lamented, that there are some in the lower ranks, especially among the colliers, lately brought to the parish, who pay little regard to public worship of any kind.

The average number of communicants at the Established Church is about 310.

There are collections at the church door for charitable and religious purposes, annually. They have amounted, during the incumbency of the present minister, from L. 5 to L. 38.

Education.—There are two principal schools in the parish, the parochial, and one endowed. In the endowed school are taught English, arithmetic, writing, book-keeping, and grammar. In the parochial school are taught the same branches, with the addition of Latin, Greek, geometry, and the use of the globes. The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and all the other legal accommodations. The school fees may amount to from L. 15 to L. 20 annually. The endowed school has attached to it a school-house and garden, with a salary of L. 15 per annum, paid solely by the Marquis of Lothian, who built the school at his own expense. The school fees amount to about L. 40 yearly. There are three minor schools unendowed. Children here in general do not begin writing till they are seven or eight years of age. From that to fifteen I know of no males that cannot write. Above fifteen years of age, there are no males, to the best of my belief, and but few females, who have not been taught writing. I know there are some, but the exact numbers I cannot precisely state. The people in general are exceedingly alive to the benefits of education; and they make every exertion to procure them for their children. There are no parts of this parish so distant as to prevent attendance on one or other of the schools. Besides, there are schools in the neighbouring parishes, close upon its boundaries, to which those in the remote corners have easy access. Since the facilities of education became so great, the people, upon the whole, have visibly improved in knowledge, and in their moral conduct, although further improvement in regard to sobriety among the lower ranks is much to be desired.

Literature.—There is on a small scale, a parochial or circulating library in the parish, lately established.

Friendly Societies.—There are one or two Friendly Societies, one among the carters, and another among the colliers. They have been in existence for a considerable time, and their object is to relieve their members when in distress. But though the object is good, I am somewhat doubtful as to their advantages; for I do not perceive that the members of these societies are more industrious, or more desirous of independence, than others. On the contrary, I am afraid that, with regard to some, instead of promoting industry, they tend to encourage inactivity and a neglect of

economy, by holding out the prospect of support, to a certain degree, when they become sick or infirm.

Saving Bank.—A few years ago we had a saving bank, which succeeded very well for a short time, and considerable sums were lodged in it. The principal contributors were the members of two youth's societies in the parish, tradesmen, and servants both male and female. But the members, taking alarm at some enactments that were made by the Legislature concerning saving banks, broke it up. Since that time there does not appear any desire among the people to have another established.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons upon the poor's roll for the last seven years, is 39. They receive annually from L. 2 to L. 4, 10s. each, according to their several circumstances. Besides these, there are many that receive occasional relief, whose poverty is not so great as to render it necessary to put them on the roll. The annual amount of contributions for their relief, arising from church collections, mortcloths, &c. is from L. 31 to L. 34. The only other fund for the relief of the poor is an assessment of L. 110 annually, which is laid on and levied, in equal parts, twice a-year. It is matter of deep regret that there is no disposition among the poor to refrain from asking parochial relief, and so far are they from considering it as degrading, that they claim it as a legal right.

Ale-houses.—There are five public, or rather dram-houses in the parish; and their effects upon the lower orders of society are of the most demoralizing nature. There were lately more, but they were fortunately suppressed, and the writer of this is most anxious to have them still farther reduced.

Fuel.—Coal is the only fuel, of which there is great abundance in the parish; price at the pit from 6s. to 9s. per ton, according to the quality.

September 1839.

PARISH OF RATHO.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JAMES CLASON, A.M. MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE parish of Ratho is so called, according to Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, from the ancient baronial residence of that name, which was within its bounds. According to the same authority, the name is of British origin, being derived from the word *Rhath*, plural *Rathau*,* signifying a cleared spot, a bared place or plain; which derivation, although not consistent with the features of the parish as a whole, is yet in accordance with that part of it upon which the present mansion, like its predecessor, stands. It may be farther remarked, that the Celtic *Rath*, which has the same primary meaning with the British term already mentioned, signifies secondarily, a fort or artificial mount; so that possibly the name of Ratho may have been conferred upon the place, not more on account of its natural situation than the artificial works by which it was defended.

Extent, Boundaries, &c.—This parish is 4 miles long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad at an average; and contains about 10 square miles of surface. It is bounded on the north, by the parishes of Kirkliston and Corstorphine; on the east, by Corstorphine and Currie; on the south, by Currie; and on the west, by Kirknewton and Kirkliston.

Topographical Appearances.—The general aspect of the parish is one of considerable beauty from the delightful mixture of hill and dale, of highly cultivated fields and thriving plantations. From the eastern boundary to the centre the ground is of a slightly undulating character, but rather flat than otherwise. On the west side, there runs from north to south-west, for about

* In ancient charters, the name of the parish is written in the different forms of Rathew, Ratheu, Rathow. On two communion cups, which bear the date 1684, it is spelt Rutha and Rotha. The orthography is the same as at present on other two church utensils, which bear date only a year later.

a couple of miles, a ridge, or rather a succession of eminences of table-land, crowned with stripes and clumps of trees, which add very much to the beauty of the scene. From the whole of this ridge, which averages from 300 to 400 feet in height, the view is extensive and highly picturesque.* We believe there are few spots in Scotland where such a prospect can be obtained with so little exertion. From the South Platt Hill, which is a few minutes walk from the manse, there is a distinct view of portions of at least ten different counties; some say of no fewer than fourteen. The Pentlands circumscribe the prospect to the south, but from the east round to the south-west, the eye ranges over the cultivated plains of the Lothians, the Frith of Forth with the adjacent coasts of Berwick and Fife, the counties of Kinross, Clackmannan, Lanark, and Stirling, and the giant rampart of the Grampians from Benvoirlich to Benlomond. In a clear state of the atmosphere, the view to the west is truly grand; but on an ordinary day, the immediate view of the surrounding parishes, and particularly of Edinburgh with its environs, will well repay the slight labour of ascent to one who possesses the smallest taste for the beautiful in nature.

From the Calder road, to which this ridge descends, the land again rises with a gradual ascent, till it reaches its greatest altitude in the two rocky eminences called the Dalmahoy and Kaimes hills. These two insulated hills, it may be remarked, rising from the east, terminate abruptly to the west in the manner of Salisbury Crags, and the similar eminences with which Stirling and its neighbourhood abounds, as if at a distant period they had been washed by some great western tide.

* The following is a statement of the altitude of different parts of the parish, as ascertained by actual survey. It is copied from a map of the parish executed by J. Anderson, Esq.

	Above level of the sea.	Above Union Canal.	Below Union Canal.		Above level of the sea.	Above Union Canal.	Below Union Canal.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Union Canal,	232	0	0	Ratho village,	274	42	0
Bonnington House,	412	190	0	middle of,			
Burnwynd,	306	74	0	Ratho Kirk,	225	0	7
Dalmahoy House,	337	105	0	Ratho House,	248	16	0
Hatton House,	335	103	0	Ratho Manse,	244	12	0
Hillwood,	318	86	0	Ashley,	199	0	33
Milburn Tower,	155	0	77	Tormain Hill,	474	242	0
Norton Hall,	341	109	0	Dalmahoy Hill,	660	0	0
North Platt Hill,	356	124	0	Kaimes Hill,	680	0	0
South Platt Hill,	380	148	0	The last two are taken from the Caledonia.			

Climate.—Situated in the centre of the extensive valley which

lies between the Pentland range and the high lands that skirt the Forth, this parish is particularly exposed to currents of wind from the east and west. The east wind prevails chiefly during the spring months, but is experienced at intervals throughout the year, bringing along with it occasionally a thick haar, which is very prejudicial to the invalid. The west wind prevails more during the summer and autumn. It is perhaps the most constant, certainly the most violent wind we have, as appears from the fact, that the branches of the trees invariably incline to the east. Our heaviest rains are from the south-east; our most frequent rains fall when the wind is between the west and south, which brings the clouds into contact with the Pentland ridge, whence they descend in showers over the neighbouring parishes.

The free circulation of air that the parish enjoys, is one cause which undoubtedly operates strongly, in conjunction with the elevation of a considerable portion of it, in producing a pure and healthy temperature of the atmosphere. In proof of the natural healthiness of the climate, it may be remarked, as a traditional notice, that when the plague prevailed in Scotland, Ratho was exempted from its ravages. And at a later period, when many of the neighbouring parishes were visited with cholera, only one case, if indeed it was one, occurred in this village. Some thirty years ago, intermittent fevers were not uncommon; but, with the system of draining, to which the land generally has been subjected, these have totally disappeared; and there is now no indigenous disease in the district; nor is it, so far as we are aware, peculiarly liable to any epidemic. An intelligent medical practitioner in the parish, informs us that, if there are any diseases of particular frequency, they are of the glandular kind, and occur chiefly among the poorer classes; but the number of these, from the improved state of the village, is on the decline.

Hydrography.—There are few parishes so destitute of streams as that of Ratho. There is only one, the Gogar Burn, and that of small dimensions, which flows through it, forming a continuous line of demarcation between this and the parishes to the east. There are, besides, few if any open springs; the inhabitants for the most part being obliged to sink wells for their supply. Water, however, is easily found by digging to the depth of ten or twelve feet; and when discovered, commonly contains a quantity of lime in solution. In Addiston grounds, there is one fountain of a slightly petrifying quality. The Union Canal is the only body of water

of any magnitude. Its course through the parish is about three miles in length. It cannot be said, however, that it adds at all to the beauty of the landscape ; nor with its muddy waters is it very suitable for domestic purposes.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The ridge of high land which we have already described as traversing the west of the parish, as also the Dalmahoy and Kaimes Hills, abound in trap (whin) rock of the common formation. The stone of the former is of a tough adhesive nature, capable of being cut out in blocks of any size, and wrought into any form ; that of the latter is much more brittle, and consequently unfit, except for the common purpose of road-making. The trap of the Platt and Norton hills, forms one extensive horizontal compact bed ; that of the other eminences approaches much nearer to the columnar structure.

A bed of sandstone dips under the trap formation of the Dalmahoy hill at an angle of about 25°. One of clay, or, as it is popularly called, of calmstone, has been wrought upon the Ratho Hall property, but owing to its position, and its distance from the place where the trap formation is discoverable, it is difficult to say which of them is uppermost, or, indeed, if they are at all connected. We are not aware that any minerals or deposits have hitherto been discovered in any of the rocks of which mention has been made.

Coal, according to the report of some of the older people, was discovered long ago at Bonnington head ; but the pit falling in shortly after the discovery, the existing proprietor was unable to prosecute the experiment, and the mining operations have not been resumed by any subsequent landholder. Experiments were also made at a remote period in the Dalmahoy grounds for the discovery of this precious mineral, but these, probably from want of perseverance, proved unsuccessful. In the Earl of Morton's deer park, several stones are still to be seen standing with the inscription : " Bored for coal 18 fathoms, and none found."

Soil.—There is a variety of soil in the parish. A portion of it is clay loam upon a retentive bottom, which produces good grain of all descriptions, and is particularly adapted for wheat. A few patches here and there of the very lowest land consist of black moss. The greatest proportion of the land, however, is a rich dry soft loam, resting in the more elevated situations upon whin or claystone, and in the less elevated places upon gravel or sand. The whole of this land is well calculated for the production of potatoes and tur-

nips, which are raised to a considerable extent,—the potatoes being sent to the Edinburgh market, and the turnips consumed with cattle in the farm-yard during winter.

Zoology.—The game, which is not very abundant, except in the Dalmahoy preserves, consists of hares, partridges, pheasants, rabbits, and a very small proportion of grouse and black game on the south. Foxes are not uncommon, there being a considerable quantity of cover about Norton and Dalmahoy Hill, which form occasionally places of rendezvous for the Edinburgh lovers of the chase. The Gogar Burn contains some good trout. The Canal abounds in eels and perches. No angler needs come here in the expectation of good sport.

Botany.—There is no natural wood in the parish, but a considerable quantity has been planted for the sake of shelter or ornament in distant or later times. All the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood are adorned in this way with a considerable extent of plantation. That about Milburn is perhaps the largest of very modern growth. The greatest extent of wood, however, and of the greatest maturity, is that which beautifies the residence of the Earl of Morton. Trees, to the amount of many thousand pounds in value, were cut in the pleasure grounds before the accession of the present nobleman, but, notwithstanding, the woods still present to the eye of the spectator an outline of very dense and luxuriant foliage. Every variety of the common species of trees is to be found here and in other parts of the parish, as beech, oak, plane, ash, elm, lime, and fir. The trees, however, of which there is the greatest abundance, and which seem, from the luxuriance of their vegetation, to be best adapted to the soil, are beech and elm. Around Hatton there was at one time a very large quantity of old timber, but it is now, for the most part, destroyed, much to the disadvantage of the stately edifice which reposed in its shade. A few very fine specimens of the cedar of Lebanon, of ordinary dimensions, but healthy and vigorous, are to be seen at Ratho House. Perhaps some of the finest trees now standing in the parish, and consisting of planes, elms, and ashes, are those which surround the church and burying-ground, imparting to the resting-place of the dead a solemn gloom, not unsuitable to serious feeling.

The following is a list of rare botanical plants found by David Falconer, Esq. of Carlowrie, in Dalmahoy Moss, near the old

toll-bar of Ravelrig :—1. *Coralorrhiza innata*, spurless coral root, (Smith's English Botany, Vol. xxii. pl. 1547). This plant was first described by Lightfoot, in his Flora Scottica, p. 513, pl. 23, as growing only in one place, in a moist hanging wood "on the south side near the head of Little Loch-Broom, on the western coast of Ross-shire." It has since been found in Methven Wood, six miles from Perth, and on the lands of Barry, near Dundee. It grows also under the shade of willows in the said moss. 2. *Listera cordata*, heart-leaved tway blade, (Eng. Bot. Vol. v. pl. 358.) 3. *Habenaria viridis*, frog habenaria, (Vol. ii. pl. 94.) 4. *Utricularia minor*, lesser hooded milfoil, (Vol. iv. pl. 254.) 5. *Salix repens*, creeping willow, (Vol. iii. p. 183.) 6. *S. fusca*, dwarf silky willow, (Vol. xxviii. pl. 1960.) 7. *S. cinerea*, grey willow, (Vol. xxvii. pl. 1897.) 8. *Drosera rotundifolia*, round-leaved sundew, (Vol. xiii. pl. 867.) The botanist will regret, while the agriculturist views with pleasure, the draining of the bog, where these productions are found, which is now in progress. A very valuable collection of exotics was made by the late Sir Robert Liston, which, since his death, has been dispersed.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Barony of Ratho.—There is no authentic notice to be found of the Barons or Barony of Ratho earlier than the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is not improbable that this was one of the many forfeited estates which fell into the hands of the Crown during the wars carried on by the different competitors for the Scottish throne, upon the death of Alexander III. For, in 1315, the Barony of Ratho, with other estates, was granted by Robert I. to the Steward of Scotland, upon his marriage with Robert's daughter, Margery, by whom the sovereignty of this country eventually devolved upon the Stewart family. On the accession of Robert II. in 1371, the same barony, with its pertinents and other estates, were settled on the King's eldest son, as the Prince and Stewart of Scotland;* and the whole estates of the Stewarts were formed in 1404 into a principality, with regal jurisdiction. In the middle of the seventeenth century, this property appears to have been in the possession of a Lord Collington, as it is specially mentioned in the report of a commission appointed by Charles II. to take account of the losses sustained by him during the usurpation of Cromwell. In 1563, Ratho estate became by purchase the property of Mr Alexander Fowles, in whose favour a charter and new gift were

* See Chalmers's Caledonia.

granted by the King as superior, with the customary legal minuteness. It is as follows: "Of all and sundries, the lands of Ratho, with the pertinents thereof, comprehending all and haill the thirty-six oxengate of the town and lands of Ratho, with the mansion, tower, fortalice, manor-place, houses, biggings, yards, orchards, doucats, loch, and meadow thereof, called Ratho Myre, lying within the parish of Ratho and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, and by annexation within the barony and sheriffdom of Renfrew, united and erected into a haill and free barony, called the barony of Ratho, to be holden of his Majesty." This property continued in the family of Fowlis till 1778, when Mr Archibald Christie succeeded as heir to Alexander Fowlis. In 1786, it was purchased by Thomas Macnigh Crawford of Belleville, in North Carolina; and in 1818, it became the possession of A. Bonar, Esq. in whose family it still remains.

Hatton.—Of the Hatton property, which, till within these fifty years, comprehended in value and extent nearly a half of the parish, the following particulars* have been ascertained.

It was purchased by Allan de Lawdret† or Lawder from John of Hatton in 1377, which purchase was ratified by the King, as Baron of Ratho, and superior thereof. The said Allan farther added

* See Inventory of the Lauderdale Titles in possession of Messrs Gibson-Craig, Wardlaw, and Dalziel.

† Allan de Lawdre acted as Justiciary-Clerk on the south side of the water of Forth, for which he received from Robert the Bruce, 1309, an annual grant of L.10 Scots. The Lauders appear to have possessed extensive estates in Peebles and Berwickshire, and to have been a family of very considerable eminence in the Scottish nation. Hugh, Earl of Rosse, and Robert de Lawdre, Justiciary of Lothian, acted in 1328 as ambassadors from the court of Scotland to that of England, to arrange a marriage between David II. and Johanna, sister to Edward III.—(See Index of Charters, 1309).—Alexander Lauder, rector of Ratho, son of Sir Allan, was promoted to the See of Dunkeld, in 1440, and dying the same year, was interred in the church of Lauder with his ancestors.

William Lauder, another son of Sir Allan, was first Archdeacon of Lothian and Bishop of Glasgow, 1408. Murdo, Duke of Albany, the Regent, made him Chancellor in 1423. In the same year, he was nominated first commissioner for treating about the redemption of James I. He continued to hold the offices of Bishop and Chancellor till his death in 1425. This Bishop laid the foundation of the vestry of the Cathedral church of Glasgow, and built the steeple as far as the first battlement, where the arms of Lauder of Hatton are still to be seen cut in several places.—(See Keith's Scottish Bishops.)

At a later period in the wars with England, the Lauders seem to have taken an active part; as among other old papers of the Lauderdale family is one containing a gift from James V. to William de Lawdre of Hattoun (Hatton) "of the relief of all his lands lying in the shires of Edin, Berwick, and Peebles, and that gratis, for good done, or to be done, the said Sir George, his father, and Sir Richard Lauder of Blyth, and James Lauder, his uncles, with most of their friends having been slain at the battle of Flodden Field, under the banner of James IV." The date of this is 19th July 1525. The same papers also mention a license granted to the said William Lauder to fortify his house at Hatton, and to appoint porters and other officers thereat, "no doubt as a preparation for an expected incursion of the English consequent upon their victory.

to the estate of Hatton proper, at successive times, the properties of Norton,* Platts, Westhall†, Priestlands, and Northraw of Ratho. To these possessions Overgogar was added by the marriage of one of the Lauder family to Annabel Ballenden, the heiress of that property, in 1610. The whole of these lands came into the possession of the Lauderdale family by the marriage of Charles Maitland, third son of John Earl of Lauderdale, to Elizabeth, the second daughter of Mr Richard Lauder in 1653, and continued in that family till 1792, when the property was sold, and shortly after was parcelled out into the original elements, of which it consisted, when it was consolidated by the purchases of Allan de Lawdre.

Dalmahoy.—The estate of Dalmahoy, which contains at present between a third and fourth part of the land in the parish, belonged anciently to the Dalmahoyes of that Ilk; the first of whom mentioned in the Baronetage of Scotland, is Henry de Dalmahoy, who lived in the time of Alexander III., and was, in 1296, obliged to submit to Edward I. It continued, it is presumed, in their possession till the middle of the seventeenth century, when it came into the hands of the Dalrymples, and was purchased from them by James Earl of Morton, about ninety years ago. Since that time, it has formed part of the estates of the Earls of Morton.

Bonnington.—The proprietor of the lands of Bonnington, or, as it was anciently called, Bondyngton, of whom mention is first made, is Robert de Erskine‡. A charter was granted him of L.20 Sterling from the annual rent of the lands of Cadyon, near Hamilton, in excambion for Bonnington. This seems to have been done with a view to reward the military services of Hugh de Eglinton, as a charter was given him immediately thereafter of the said lands, with four merks and eight shillings from the lands of Westhall in the Barony of Ratho. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the said lands were the property of Lord Collington. They have since been successively the property of families of the names of Durham, Cunningham, and Wilkie.

Ashley.—This estate comprehends the following lands:—1.

* The half of Norton was dispensed to Sir Allan by Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with reservation to him of its thirlage to his mill of Ratho, and giving to Sir Allan and his heirs, multure free at that mill, except the payment of a fiat of meal.

† Westhall, including a part of Craigpark and Ratho estate, was dispensed by Thomas Cripmy of Scotstoun, in the barony of Abercorn, in 1875, to be holden blench of the grantor for payment of a silver penny at the kirk of Ratho, in the time of high mass.

‡ See Records of Ancient Charters.

Those formerly known by the name of Ratho Bank, consisting of three parts of the Abthan of Ratho, which at one time, belonged to Sir James Fleming of Ratho Byres, and another part of the said Abthan of Ratho, all lying within the barony of Kirkliston, regality of St Andrews, and sheriffdom of Fife, which whole lands subsequently belonged to Sir W. A. Cunningham of Livingston, Bart., and were by him disposed in 1779 to George Reid, Esq. of Balerno, which was succeeded by his grandson, G. Reid, Esq. by whom, in 1819, they were disposed to the late George Veitch, W. S. from whose trustees they were, in 1829, purchased by the present proprietor. 2. The lands of Marylands, which originally formed part of the estate of Ratho. 3. The remaining portion of the estate of Ratho, lying on the north side of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal, and extending from Marylands to the parish church, was lately added by Mr Brown.

These lands, now comprehended in the estate of Ashley, extend to upwards of 250 acres, of which about ten acres are laid out in ornamental grounds and plantations.

Ratho Byres.—This designation included anciently part of the property of Ashley, as well as the land which at present goes by the name of Ratho Byres. The oldest family at present holding property in the parish is that of the Wilkies of Ratho Byres; this property having been in their possession for several centuries. The other families are comparatively of very modern standing in the parish.

Old Books, Paintings, &c.—In possession of the Earl of Morton is the Bible of his ancestor, the Regent, supposed to be one of the few copies now existing, if not the only complete one, of the original Scotch Parliamentary Bible. It is a folio volume, printed in a clear and beautiful type for the age, and is, like most old Bibles, illustrated by coarse plates, representative of the different subjects of Scripture history. It bears upon the title-page to have been printed at Edinburgh, by order of James VI. in 1579.

Adorning the same nobleman's residence are original paintings of the Regent Morton and Mary Queen of Scots. It deserves to be mentioned, as a matter of interest, that the likeness of the Queen is understood in the family to have been executed during her confinement in Lochleven Castle, for George Douglas, who assisted her escape.

A few years ago, during the operations consequent upon the partial draining of Lochleven, a bunch of keys were discovered,

which, from the evident antiquity of their workmanship, and from their being found in the track by which Queen Mary's escape was effected, were not unnaturally conjectured to be those recorded to have been thrown into the loch by her deliverer on that occasion. They were shortly after their discovery presented to the late Earl of Morton, and are now in possession of the present Lord, the representative of the chivalrous George Douglas. They are five in number, and held together by a small iron chain. As might be expected, they are considerably corroded by the operation of the water during three centuries; but from the care with which they are now preserved, they may last till Lochleven Castle becomes again the scene of a similar story.*

Besides many original letters of great antiquity, and curious from the royal and noble signatures appended to them, there is extant among this nobleman's papers the original warrant for the confinement of the Queen in Lochleven Castle, signed by the Lords Atholl, Morton, Glencarne, Marr, J. Graham, Alex. L. Hume, Sanquhar, Semple, and Ochiltree. The signatures are in two columns, with four names in each, and from the manner in which the signatures are affixed, it is difficult to say whether Atholl or Morton had taken the lead in a matter that involved so great an amount of danger and responsibility. There is also in the same repositories an original letter from our great Reformer, John Knox, to the Lord of Lochleven, dated 31st March 1570. As both of these documents, however, have been printed by the Bannatyne Club, it is superfluous here to insert them.

Eminent Men.—Among these we deem a place due in this Statistical Account to Joseph Mitchell, "the Poet of Ratho," who was born in this parish about the year 1684. His father was a mason, and, though in humble circumstances, with a laudable ambition not uncommon among the peasantry of Scotland, managed to give his son a university education. This was done probably with a view to the church, as appears from some allusions in his writings. The course of theological study, however, if actually commenced, was soon dropt, and Mitchell went to London for the purpose of pushing his fortune. Here he became acquainted (probably through the influence of Lords Lauderdale and Stair, as much as of his abilities,) with most of the literary characters of his day, and, among other distinguished persons, with Sir R. Walpole, who appears to have given him his most cordial support ever after. Like

* See New Statistical Account, Kinross-shire, p. 18.

most poets he was poor, and often in a state of extreme indigence, occasioned by his imprudence and extravagance. After a course marked by vicissitude, he died on the 6th of July 1738.

Besides several dramas published in his name, he printed by subscription, in 1724, two large octavo volumes of miscellaneous poetry. They embrace a variety of subjects, most of which are treated in the humorous strain, and display considerable abilities, though not by any means of the highest order. Not a few of them are representations of the poet's necessities, and are indeed petitions to the Minister of State for a place, if not for a pension. One of them is a petition addressed to the King, setting forth with considerable humour the former splendour of Ratho, with its present state of insignificance and decay; and soliciting the royal assistance to raise it to its former ideal dignity. The following lines, descriptive of the desolation of Ratho, may be interesting to the parishioners, as a specimen of the poem :

“ Of ancient Ratho, reared with cost and pain,
How few and wretched monuments remain !
Sometimes the plough from fields adjacent tears
The limbs of men, and armour, broke with years ;
Sometimes a medal, all effaced, is found,
And mouldering urns are gathered from the ground.
But who, ah ! who can decent honours pay,
Or separate vulgar from imperial clay ?
Destroying time and the devouring grave,
Alike confound the coward and the brave !
Distinction's lost ! no marks of state adorn !
And Ratho looks like Troy a field of corn.”

The poet in prospect sees the place of his nativity restored, and although his wishes have not all been gratified, nor his prophetic anticipations realized, the two familiar lines with which he concludes one of his visions are not now inapplicable.

“ Bridges and boats for pleasure crown the scene,
And ne'er was Ratho known so sweet and clean.

William Wilkie.—Of William Wilkie, “ the Scottish Homer,” for some time minister of Ratho, a memoir has been written, with a criticism upon his works, by Dr Robert Anderson, and is engrossed in his edition of the British Poets. From this authority, it appears that Wilkie, who was a descendant of the family of Ratho Byres, was born on the 5th of October 1721, at Ecklin, a farm in the parish of Dalmeny, which was rented by his father. Discovering at an early age, a taste for literature and for poetry in particular, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself in the various departments of study, and became acquainted with many of those who afterwards filled a pro-

minent place in the literature of their country. Here he numbered among his associates Principal Robertson, Mr John Home, Dr Smith, Dr Ferguson, and Mr Hume. While prosecuting his studies, his father died, leaving him the stock and unexpired lease of a farm at the Fisher's Tryste, and the care of three sisters. This event did not paralyse the energies of his mind, nor divert the current of his inclinations; but he continued simultaneously the practice of agriculture and the pursuit of philosophical and theological knowledge. In 1752, he became connected with this parish, being appointed by the Earl of Lauderdale, assistant and successor to Mr Guthrie, the minister of Ratho, who, from age and infirmity, had become incapable of discharging his public functions. Here he remained till 1761, when he was translated to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St Andrews. He died in 1772, at the age of fifty-one years.

He was a man of strong and original powers of mind, and of extensive acquirements in general knowledge, the fruit of long and vigorous application. He shone particularly in conversation, as appears from the character given of him by Dr Robertson: "It seems agreed on all hands," says he, "that no man was equal to him in conversation and argument. I have heard Dr Wallace, the author of the Dissertation on the numbers of mankind, assert that nobody could cope with him. His knowledge in almost all things was deep and solid, and unanswerable; his reasoning was plain, even to a child. In shrewdness he had no rival. Both his manner and thoughts were masculine in a degree peculiar to himself. Dr Smith says it was an observation of the late Lord Elibank, that wherever Wilkie's name was mentioned in a company, learned and unlearned, it was not soon dropt. Every body had much to say in regard to him."*

The principal character in which he is now known to the literary world is that of a poet, and his fame in that character is not widely diffused. His chief work is an Epic poem in imitation of Homer, entitled the *Epigonaid*, founded upon the story of the

* Like many other men of genius he appears to have been not more distinguished by his abilities than by his oddities of manner, and the peculiarity of his general habits. His successful practice of agriculture, and perhaps his excessive devotion to it, procured him the name of "the potatoe minister." It is mentioned among his many peculiarities, that he slept with an immoderate quantity of bed-clothes. Being one day on a visit to a farmer, a relation of his own, he consented, at his request, to stay all night, but begged to have plenty of blankets. His female friends in the family collected twenty-four pairs, and put them on his bed. When asked in the morning if he had had abundance of bed-clothes, he answered that he had just enough, and had slept well.

seige of Thebes, related in the Fourth Book of the Iliad. We are told by the author of the last Statistical Account, that he left many valuable manuscripts, both scientific and miscellaneous, none of which that we are aware have been published since that time.

Sir Robert Liston.—The late Sir Robert Liston, K. G. C. B. who resided constantly for the last fifteen years of his life at Milburn in this parish, was born at Overton, in the parish of Kirkliston, in the year 1742. He studied originally for the church, but had his attention diverted from it to the civil service of his country, while a tutor in the family of Hugh Elliot, Esq. He acted at intervals, from 1774 to 1821, either as Secretary of Legation, or as Ambassador from this kingdom at the courts of Munich, Berlin, Spain, Sweden, the United States, Holland, and the Ottoman Porte; in all of which situations he displayed great diplomatic wisdom and address. He retired finally upon a pension in 1821, and took up his residence on his estate of Milburn, which he had previously purchased. Here he lived during the remainder of his days, improving and beautifying his property, and taking an active part in all the public concerns of the parish. His general intelligence, courtesy, and affability made his society be courted by the high; so that, besides the intercourse which he maintained with the neighbouring gentry, scarcely a foreigner of any distinction came to the metropolis who did not pay him a visit at Milburn. His public spirit and zeal for originating and forwarding general improvements, secured him the regard of the working classes, while the generosity and enlarged benevolence of his disposition endeared him to the poor of his neighbourhood. In 1832 he was seized with an affection of the head, which, while it appeared not to affect his judgment, or his bodily powers, deprived him almost completely of the memory of words. Though at one time capable of speaking with comparative ease and correctness, ten different languages, he appeared henceforth to have lost them all; and when he attempted to speak, after the first few words of English, his speech was only a confused jumble of sounds, which belonged to no language. In this state he continued for four years, enjoying a tolerable degree of health; and, so far as he could make himself understood, giving directions chiefly by natural signs about improvements upon his estate, and the roads of the parish, which he had long superintended, till 1836. He died the same year at the advanced age of ninety-four, and was interred in the old church-yard of Gogar. The parishioners of

Ratho, in testimony of their regard for his worth, and their respect for his memory, solicited permission to accompany his remains to the sepulchre, but the merited compliment, for private reasons, was declined.

Sir William Fettes.—Sir William Fettes, who died a few years ago, leaving his immense fortune for the erection of an educational establishment, to be called the Fettes Institution, was an heritor of the parish, and had his country house in it.

Land-owners.—The land of this parish is now very much subdivided. The following is a list of the proprietors, with the names of their estates, arranged in the order of their relative magnitude. The Earl of Morton, holding the lands of Dalmahoy and Addis-ton; William Wilkie, Esq. of Bonnington; William Davidson, Esq. of Hatton; the Heirs of the late John Bonar, Esq. of Ratho; Alexander Berwick, Esq. of Norton; William Hill, Esq. of Hillwood and Ratho Hall; William H. Brown, Esq. of Ashley; William L. Whyte, Esq. of Kellerstane; Mrs Liston of Milburn; the Heirs of Sir William Fettes; Edward Lothian, Esq. of Overgogar; Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland; James Sinclair, Esq. of Craigpark; Rev. Daniel Wilkie of Ratho Byres; Sir James Gibson Craig; Lord Meadowbank; David Wardlaw, Esq. of Gogar Mount; James M. Melville, Esq.

Parochial Registers.—These are neither of very old date, nor very complete from the period of their commencement. They consist of seven volumes, six of which are in small folio, and one in quarto; which last has the appearance of a mere scroll of the minutes of session. Two of the volumes form a register of baptisms and marriages, respectively from 1738 and 1741, to the present time. The rest contain the proceedings of the kirk-session in the administration of the discipline of the church. Their earliest entry bears the date of 1692, four years posterior to the Revolution. There is no record from 1721 to 1738, nor from 1760 to 1802. It appears from the earlier part of these records, that the catalogue of offences which was taken cognizance of, and made the subject of judicial procedure, was much greater than now. In some respects, a return to the old methods of procedure would be advantageous, in others the reverse.

Slander and neglect of church ordinances appear not unfrequently, as the subjects of investigation and correction. To remedy the latter, a committee seems at times to have been appointed, called the *Searchers*, whose duty it was to visit, during

the time of divine service, the different parts of the parish where the neglect prevailed, to enter the houses of the inhabitants, to ascertain who were absent from divine service, with the causes of their absence, and to report to the next meeting of session. The report thus given in is termed "the Searchers' Report." A similar measure might not be without its advantages in many parishes at the present time.

Antiquities.—Encampments.—The South Platt hill is the site of an ancient encampment. The remains of it were to be seen about thirty years ago, when the ground was turned up, and the stones appropriated for building the present fences upon the Ratho Hall property. The camp, as described in a letter by George Reid, Esq. at that time proprietor of the grounds of which it formed a part, occupied about an acre of ground on the summit of the eminence, and was surrounded with a ditch and rampart, formed with large stones mixed with black earth. There were also two circular enclosures, one on the east, the other on the west side of the main camp, of from 30 to 40 feet diameter, surrounded in like manner with a rampart of large blocks and black earth, and paved in the area with flags of freestone, which last must have been brought from a distance.

On the removal of the rubbish, the bones of some persons of large dimensions were discovered, all of which were enclosed in coffins formed with flags of freestone. One of these stones now forms a seat on the top of the hill, at the corner of the wood. Some large beads of a blue and yellow colour also were discovered; none of which are known to have been preserved.

At the time the improvements upon the hill were going on, a tradition existed of a woman's having been burnt here for witchcraft. This led to an examination of the spot specified as the scene of the superstitious execution, when a quantity of burnt ashes were found quite entire.

It is difficult arriving at any thing like a satisfactory solution of the nature of this and similar positions throughout the country, especially when not only history is silent in regard to the events there transacted, but when the demolition of the works has been conducted more with a view to immediate agricultural improvement than to the furtherance of scientific inquiry. We know from the remains of bodies found in the plains to the north, about Newbridge and Gogar Camp, (Henley), that these fields were the scene of not a few severe struggles, generally supposed to have been with

the Norwegians; and this rising-ground may not improbably have been seized by them as a place of some strength, on their advance into the country after these engagements. This supposition is rendered all the more likely as the coffins found in Gogar Camp and on the Platt hill were of similar construction, and in both cases resembled those found at Largs, in Ayrshire, where it is historically known that the Norsemen buried their dead, slain in an unsuccessful engagement with the Scots under Alexander III. The quantity of black earth found on the hill, which must either have been the result of the decomposition of many dead bodies, or, what is perhaps as probable, the remains of the ashes of their camp-fires, as well as the substantial way in which the inclosures to the east and west of the camp were executed, apparently for increasing the strength of the works, shew that the position had been occupied for a considerable time.

Kaimes' Hill.—The Kaimes' Hill, which is in view of this post, is the site of another encampment of similar construction, and apparently of the same era. Of this encampment the remains are visible. The space occupied by it is about three acres in extent, and includes the summit, with a considerable part of the eastern declivity. The area of the camp is surrounded by a double fosse and rampart, founded in one place with stones and black earth, except on the north side where the rock is so precipitous as to form of itself a sufficient defence. The access to the camp is from the east, two large stones still marking what was the place of entrance. On the very summit of the hill there is a cairn of stones, concave in the centre, which is covered with turf greener than the ground around it. Toward the north-east, in a small valley immediately under the brow of the hill, there are to be seen, at least, ten circles formed with stones indented or laid in the ground. These, which are all within the line of the defences, and in the most sheltered place of the encampment, are not improbably the remains of huts raised for the purpose of accommodating the sick and wounded during the period of the hill's occupation. At their extremity, is still a spring, which was, no doubt, of use to the army generally, and might, in conjunction with the shelteredness of the position, afford a strong motive for such erections in this particular spot. The appearance of the ground in some of these circles, a few of the stones being covered with a rich moss, and bearing some stalks of stunted nettles, render it possible that some bodies may be here interred. It might contribute to the advancement of antiquarian lore,

if some of these circles were dug up and examined. The situation of this encampment, by whomsoever occupied, must have been a place of considerable strength, and of great utility, commanding, as it does, an extensive prospect on all sides, and consequently, not liable to the danger of sudden surprise.

Old Chapel.—In the memory of some now living, a part of a Gothic arch, supposed to be the remains of a chapel, was standing at Long Dalmahoy. A part of the ground in the immediate neighbourhood is of so black and deep a mould, that it is considered as the site of the burying-ground attached to the same chapel.

Jougs.—This consists of an iron collar attached to a chain, the extremity of which was fixed in the wall of a building in the centre of the village. This collar was, it is supposed, in feudal times, put upon the necks of criminals, who were thus kept standing in a pillory as a punishment for petty delinquencies. It would not be necessary in such cases, we presume, to attach to the prisoner any label descriptive of his crime. In a small country village the crime and the cause of punishment would in a very short time be sufficiently public. Possibly, however, for the benefit of the casual passenger, the plan of the Highland laird might be sometimes adopted, who adjudged an individual for stealing turnips to stand at the church-door with a large turnip fixed to his button-hole.* The jougs are now in the possession of James Craig, Esq. Lodge Lodge, Ratho.

Mansion Houses.—The chief of these are Hatton House, a fine old baronial building, some of which is of very ancient date; Dalmahoy House, which was built about 180 years ago, but has subsequently received additions by different occupants; Ratho House, a very splendid building in the Grecian style, erected by the late John Bonar, Esq.; Milburn Tower, built by the late Sir R. Liston; Bonnington House, built in 1622; Norton, now finished, the property of Alexander Berwick, Esq. Besides these, most of the mansion houses of the different proprietors are tasteful and elegant in their appearance.

III.—POPULATION.

There are no means of ascertaining the population of the parish at any very remote period.

* Since writing the above, we find that the jougs were originally attached to the church, and were used in cases of ecclesiastical discipline.

In 1755, the return made to Dr Webster gave,	-	-	990
1792,	-	-	825
1811,	-	-	1008
1821,	-	-	1444
1831,	-	-	1314
1838, from a survey made for this Account by Mr Thomas Wallace, a member of Session,	-	-	1454
Of these 700 are males, 754 females.			

It appears from the above statements, that the population of the parish has fluctuated considerably between different periods. Since the year in which the last Statistical Account was compiled, till the last Government census, an interval of thirty-nine years, there was an increase of 489; and from 1831 to 1838, there has been an addition of 149. The former increase is to be ascribed to three causes,—the improvement in the agriculture of the parish, and the additional number of hands required for its operations; the cutting of the Canal, which has increased the facility of communication between this parish and the surrounding country, and the opening up of some stone quarries in the neighbourhood of the village. The latter increase, from 1831 to the present time, is to be ascribed to the continued operation of the same causes, together with the greater subdivision of the land in the parish, the building of new mansions by the proprietors, and the formation of establishments in connection with them. It is proper to mention that, in the census taken for 1838, two families are included, who had rented during summer the unoccupied mansions of two of the heritors.

Of the population above specified there are

In the village of Ratho,	539
of Bonnington,	100
country parts,	815
Making in all,	1454
The number of persons under 15 years is	560
between 15 and 30,	386
30 50,	309
50 70,	168
70 and upwards,	31
	1454

The average number of marriages for the last seven years is,	12½
The register is so imperfect as not to furnish a proper average on the head of births; and no account is kept of funerals.	
• The number of bachelors and widowers upwards of 50 years of age is,	23
That of unmarried women upwards of 45 is,	17
Number of families in 1831 amounted to	273
chiefly employed in agriculture,	184
trade, manufactures, and handicraft,	46

There are 3 insane persons, one of whom is kept by the parish in an asylum in Edinburgh; 1 person deaf and dumb; and 1 so blind as not to be able to gain a livelihood. The parish contains 1 nobleman, and 16 individuals in all, who hold land to the value of L. 50 Sterling a-year and upwards.

Habits and Character of the People.—The habits of the people are cleanly rather than otherwise, and there is an increasing taste among them for flower-plots, shrubs, and other means of beautifying the exterior of their cottages. The food of the peasantry is generally vegetable and farinaceous, butcher-meat being used but occasionally, in which case it is boiled with broth for dinner. Enjoying few of the luxuries of life, the people are in general contented, as they are industrious, honest in their dealings, civil, respectful, and obliging in their manners. The cutting of the Canal had at one time a very injurious effect upon the character of the population, from the scenes of riot and dissipation among the Irish labourers, of which the village was the centre, and after the work was finished, from the number of Irish who took up their residence it. But time has produced a marked change to the better. Most of the families who at first settled have departed, and those that remain have come under the humanizing influence of good neighbourhood and Protestant institutions. Still, however, there is room for improvement with not a few on the score of intemperance, which is the crying evil among the Scottish population.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The parish of Ratho may be regarded as entirely agricultural, there being only a few families who are not either directly or indirectly dependent for their subsistence upon the cultivation of the soil.

The following may be regarded as a close approximation to truth in reference to the condition of the land.

Number of acres, standard imperial measure, which are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage,	4978
The number of acres which remain constantly in pasture,	441
Number under wood,	306
	<hr/>
	In all, 5818

Rent of Land.—The rent of land varies from 15s. to L. 4, 10s. and will amount on an average to L. 2, 12s. per Scotch acre. Rents, it may be remarked, have fallen considerably since 1808, the period when land was at its height, and have, besides, been generally converted from money into grain within the last fifteen or twenty years. Grazing is at the rate of L. 5 for a cow from Whitsunday to Martinmas; 5d. per week, or 10s. 10d. for the half year, is about the price required for pasturing a full-grown sheep.

Rate of Labour.—The rate of labour for day labourers is 10s. in summer, and 9s. in winter; females, at out-door work, receive 1d. an hour, or 10d. a-day; children from 6d. to 8d. a-day; farm-

servants who are hired by the year receive their wages partly in kind and partly in money. They have for the year 6 bolls, 2 fir-lots of meal, 3 bolls of potatoes, the carriage of 4 carts of coals, and L. 16 in money. These different items, with their house, may be considered equal in value to L. 26 a-year. The wages of artisans are as follows: masons, 3s. a-day; wrights, 2s. 6d.; slaters, 4s.; blacksmiths, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day. The price of a substantial full mounted cart is L. 10; of a wooden plough, L. 2, 10s.; a pair of single wooden harrows, L. 2, 10s.; an iron plough, L. 3, 10s.; a pair of iron harrows, L. 3, 10s.

Breed of Cattle.—There are few cattle bred in the parish, but those which are reared are a cross between the short-horned and the Ayrshire; this species being considered by many to answer best both for feeding and dairy purposes.

Husbandry.—The rotation followed on the clay loam is, 1. fallow, with fifteen tons of manure; 2. wheat; 3. clover and rye-grass, pastured either with sheep or cattle for one or two years, or made hay the first year, and in this case broken up and made oats as after the two years pasture. The rotation adopted on the dry soft loam is, 1. potatoes or turnips after the soil is properly pulverized and quickens gathered, and thirty tons of good stable manure applied to the former, and twenty tons of police manure to the latter. 2. Wheat or barley; 3. clover and rye-grass pastured or made into hay, as on the clay loam; and 4. oats, which finishes the rotation.

Draining.—The system of draining formerly pursued was that of cross drains. These were all cut four feet deep, and a foot wide at the bottom, and filled with large stones. This system has now, however, given place entirely to that of furrow drains, which are cut two and a-half feet deep, and filled with fourteen inches of small stones, broken so as to pass through a four-inch ring. In some instances, tiles are made use of in the furrow drains, twenty-two inches deep, with a layer of gravel above. The leading drains in both cases are from three to four feet deep, with a large tile in the bottom, and one foot of small stones on the top. In such parts of the land as have been furrow-drained, the subsoil plough has been used with great advantage, and seems to make a complete change upon a spongy damp soil.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is nineteen years; which may be considered short when an expensive drainage has taken place at the expense of the farmer.

Farm Buildings.—The farm buildings and enclosures throughout the parish are good, with the exception of the servants' houses, which generally, with a stinted economy, neither favourable to comfort or delicate feeling, have only a single apartment for the accommodation of a family. Most of the farm steadings are built of whinstone and edged with freestone. In two instances steam-engines have been erected for thrashing out the grain. These may be considered as an improvement in as much as, while they save the horses, they afford the farmer the use of a constant and unwearied power. Were the adoption of these becoming general, however, they would give to the country all the appearance of a manufacturing district, with its red chimney stalks and smoky atmosphere. As lovers of the country, and as desirous that it may long retain its distinctive properties, we deprecate their farther introduction.

Improvements.—Since the period of the last Statistical Account a very great improvement has taken place upon the surface of the parish. A considerable quantity of land, comprehending chiefly Ratho and Gogar moors, which were then in a state of nature, have been reclaimed and brought under the plough. Much has been done, too, in the way of draining on several properties, in some cases by the owner, in others by the tenant. The facility with which manure is now procured from Edinburgh by the Canal has contributed in no small degree to the fertility of the soil. One of the consequences resulting from this facility is, that three times the amount of green crop is now raised, compared with what was formerly.

There is here a distillery connected with the Ratho Hall property, and rented at present by the Messrs Buchan. It employs in superintendence and work eleven individuals. The quantity of whisky distilled is from 800 to 1000 gallons in the period, or about 42,000 gallons in the year. The spirit made here is much esteemed by competent judges.

Quarries.—Of these there are four of whin and one of sandstone. One of the former only is regularly wrought. On an average it keeps ten persons employed throughout the year.

*Produce.**—The average produce of wheat per Scotch acre is considered to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, or 30 bushels at 6s. 6d. per bushel, barley $6\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, or 39 bushels at 3s. 4d.; oats 8 bolls, or 48 bushels at 2s. 10d.; potatoes, 30 bolls, equal to 6 tons, at L. 2, 5s. per ton;

* The writer is indebted for his information on the subject of Agriculture to Mr John Melvin, an extensive and most successful farmer in the parish.

turnips, 25 tons, at 6s. 4½d. per ton ; hay, 160 stone, at 8d. per stone.

546	Scotch acres of wheat at L. 9, 15s. per acre,	L. 5373	10	0
324	do. of barley at L. 6, 10s.	2106	0	0
869	do. of oats at L. 6, 16s.	5909	4	0
424	do. of hay at L. 5, 6s. 8d.	2261	6	8
424	do. of potatoes at L. 13, 10s.	5754	0	0
297	do. of turnips at L. 8,	2376	0	0
1265	do. of pasture at L. 2, 12s.	3289	0	0
370	do. of permanent pasture at 15s.	277	10	0
Gardens and orchards,		300	0	0
Produce of quarries,		500	0	0

Total yearly value of raw produce raised, L. 28,146 10 8

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Markets.—The parish has no market-town within its bounds, nor is its tranquillity disturbed by any periodical fairs. At one time it was the seat of a regular cattle-market, but that has been discontinued for a considerable period. The nearest outlet for the agricultural produce of the district is Edinburgh, which is seven miles and a-half distant from the church.

Villages.—The principal village in the parish is Ratho. It is pleasantly situated upon a sloping declivity on the east side of the ridge which we have described as traversing the parish. It consists of a single street, with two rows of houses running from west to east, and bending at a right angle northward to the Union Canal. The latter part of this street was anciently called the Lud Gate or Lord's Gate, from its forming the way of access to the House of God. The houses are chiefly one storey in height ; they are built of whinstone from the quarries in the neighbourhood, with free-stone lintels, and some are roofed with tiles, and others with slates. The village has been much extended and improved of late years by the erection of a number of neat cottages, and by the formation of dry drains and other alterations upon the street. A few very old huts on the south side, which still connect the present village with the olden time, are now in process of demolition, and their place will no doubt in time be supplied by others of more commodious structure.

The only other village now belonging to the parish is that of Bonnington, situated about a mile and a-half west of Ratho, on the table-land of the same ridge. It consists of about twenty small thatched houses, inhabited entirely by the labourers and farm-servants employed upon the estate of Bonnington. The former Statistical Account mentions also the village of Norton, of which nothing now remains but four cot-houses.

Means of Communication.—The village and parish of Ratho

EDINBURGH.

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have the advantage of a post-office, from which there are two deliveries of letters every lawful day. The village being off the line of the mail-coaches, the bag is carried by a runner to the turnpike, and then delivered to the mail. The salary of the postmaster is L. 10 a-year. Individuals travelling to the east or west may have the benefit of all the Edinburgh and Glasgow stage-coaches, which run upon the Uphall and Calder roads. The former of these, which is the chief thoroughfare between the two capitals of Scotland, touches the parish on the north for about a quarter of a mile; the latter divides it for a mile and a half from Addiston Bridge to Burnwynd.

The Union Canal, however, from its vicinity to the village, is of the greatest advantage to the people. The conception of this undertaking was first suggested by the successful completion of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and was executed as a means at once of facilitating the transport of heavy goods between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and of opening up the coal districts to the west for the benefit of the capital. It was begun in 1818 and finished in 1822, at an expense of nearly L. 400,000.

This work, originating in a laudable spirit of enterprise, has not realized the sanguine hopes of its projectors, and, like many other improvements, it has hitherto been beneficial chiefly to the public. At present, besides the conveyance of manufactures, it serves as a channel for the transport of manure from Edinburgh to the grounds upon its banks, and of coal in return from the pits in Linlithgow and Stirlingshire. In these respects it has contributed materially to the improved cultivation of the country, and to the comfort in winter of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. For four years past, a class of swift boats has been established upon it for the special conveyance of passengers, which travel at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. Of these there are three each day in summer, leaving Port Hopetoun and Port Dundas, at the hours of six, nine, and twelve. Three of the many bridges over this line of water are in this parish; and there are two over the Gogar Burn, one at Addiston, the other at Burnwynd.

Railway.—The line of the proposed railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow intersects the north-east side of the parish, and when formed, will afford an additional means of communication. The parish roads are about fourteen miles in length, and are maintained by an assessment upon the land of so much per ploughgate. They have been for many years in a remarkably good state. The parish is indebted for their superiority to the late Sir R. Liston,

who, besides superintending the management of them, contributed most liberally beyond his legal proportion, to the expense of their improvement.

There is, besides the means of communication already specified, a carrier from Ratho to Edinburgh twice a-week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ecclesiastical State.—The Church of Ratho is said to have been anciently dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and that this was the case, is confirmed by the fact, that a fountain in the immediate neighbourhood of the church still bears the name of the Lady's Well. Ratho was then a rectory, of which the patronage appears to have belonged to the lords of the manor. The living was early of considerable value, being rated in the ancient taxation at seventy merks. In 1444, when the College Kirk of Corstorphine was founded by the donation and mortification of Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, the teinds and patronage of Ratho were made over to him by the Archbishop of St Andrews, as directed by a popish bull. By this means four prebendal stalls were endowed in connection with the College Kirk,* which are called in ancient documents half Dalmahoy, half Hatton, half Bonnington, half Platt, thus intimating their connection with this parish as the source of their revenue. The teinds of Ratho being thus in a great measure abstracted, it sunk, we presume, from the dignity of a rectory into a mere curacy. In 1617, upon the disjunction of the College Kirk from the Abbey of Holyrood, with which it had been previously connected, and its erection into a separate institution, called the Parsonage and Vicarage of Corstorphine, the prebends to which we have alluded were appropriated for a maintenance to the ministers thereof, with the reservation of L. 40 Scots, as a stipend to the minister of Ratho. In 1633, by an Act of Charles I., the ecclesiastical institutions of Corstorphine were again remodelled, and the four prebends were annexed to the College Kirk as before. The greater part of the teinds of Ratho continued to be thus applied, in all likelihood, till the Revolution, when the Presbyterian form of church government was finally re-established, and Ratho became a distinct parish, instead of being, as it had been during the reigns of Popery and Episcopacy, a mere appendage to the ecclesiastical institutions of Corstorphine.

* See Caledonia, and the old documents of the Lauderdale Family in the hands of Gibson-Craig, Wardlaw, and Dalzel, W. S.

The patronage and the haill teinds of the parish of Ratho, which had till 1671 been the property of the Forresters of Corstorphine, were then, with the exception of those of Dalmahoy and Bonnington, disposed by James Lord Forrester to Charles Maitland of Hatton. The patronage still remains in connection with the estate of Hatton, but is at present vested in four trustees.

The present church is as conveniently situated as it possibly could be for the great majority of the population. It stands to the north of the village, on the opposite side of the Canal, in a reposing situation, and is surrounded by trees of ancient growth, through the embowering foliage of which it is dimly seen by the casual passenger. When it was built is uncertain, unless it was at the same time with the Dalmahoy isle, which is apparently of similar antiquity, and bears the date of 1683. It partook originally of the form common to the tasteless country churches of Scotland, being a long narrow barn-like building, with the pulpit in the centre, and recesses on either side, and in front of it, for the families of the principal heritors. A few years ago, during the ministry of the Rev. Dr Henderson of Glasgow, an addition was made to the south side of it, at an expense of L. 500 or L. 600, which, besides increasing the accommodation considerably, has improved most materially the external and internal appearance of the building. The church is now somewhat in the form of a cross; and affords ample accommodation for the population, being seated for about 700. The seats are allocated to the different heritors according to their valued rents, and by them subdivided among their tenants and dependents. It ought to be remarked, that the new part, as it was built not by a legal assessment upon the whole heritors, but by the subscriptions of a few, belongs to the subscribers and to those others who had seats upon its site. None of the sittings are let; those which are required for the tenantry of the different proprietors in the parish being occupied without rent by the villagers.

The church is a very pleasant one in summer, but, from the great number of public and private doors which it contains, it is intolerably cold in winter. An attempt was made to remedy this by a stove; but, from the defective principle upon which it is constructed, it has failed to produce the desired effect. The church-yard requires an addition to its extent, and some alterations, which would improve materially the enclosure of the sanctuary.

Belonging to the church are two benefactions by Richard Lord

Maitland, a former proprietor of Hatton. The one consists of two communion cups of massive silver, bearing this inscription : " Given by Richard Lord Maitland in 1684, to the service of God, for the church of Rutha." The other consists of a baptismal plate and ewer, with the Lauderdale arms, and the inscription, " For the service of God, given by Richard Lord Maitland, to the parish church of Ratho, anno 1685."*

Manse and Glebe.—The present manse, which is a plain but commodious structure, is situated in the Kirktown hard by the church. It was built in 1803, during the ministry of the late Dr Duncan, whose name is kept in grateful remembrance by the people. Since the time of its erection, no alterations of any consequence have been made upon it. The offices belonging to the old manse still remain, and are fast hastening to decay.

The glebe consists of two separate portions of land. The one of these, which is of excellent quality, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres Scotch, exclusive of the garden, and the site of the manse and offices; the latter, or grass glebe, which contains about 4 acres, is a piece of swampy mossy soil, of little comparative value. Together, they are worth about L. 16 or L. 18. The stipend is 17 chalders of grain, half meal, half barley, with the exception of about 6 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies, of wheat, and 6 bolls, 1 firлот, 3 pecks, 3 lippies of oats. It is paid by the highest fiars of the county, and on an average of the last five years may be stated in money at L. 250, exclusive of L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements.

There is no place of worship in the parish save the parish church. Six-sevenths of the population belong to the Establishment. There are 1286 individuals in connection with the Established Church. Those belonging to other denominations amount in all to 168 persons. Of these, 132 are Dissenters or Seceders, chiefly in connection with the United Secession, and worshipping at East Calder, Slateford, or Balerno; 17, chiefly the family of the Earl of Morton, are Episcopalians; and 19 are Roman Catholics. Of those belonging to the Establishment, the number of

* It appears from the session records, that these cups were carried off by the Earl of Lauderdale to his estate in the south, at the period of the Revolution; from what cause does not appear, probably for their safe custody in these troublous times. One of the first minutes of the kirk-session on record contains the appointment of a committee for the recovery of the same. The committee, it appears, waited first upon Sir John Dalmahey of that ilk, to request his assistance in procuring their restoration, but he being in prison could give them no aid. A deputation of two is forthwith sent to Lauder to wait upon Lord Maitland, from whom, upon granting a receipt, they received the utensils, and since that time they have remained in the custody of the ministers and kirk-session.

communicants on an average of the winter and summer communions, is 420.

Divine service is not upon the whole so uniformly well attended as might be expected from the number of persons in communion with the church, and professing adherence to it. The state of the weather makes a much greater alteration in the attendance, than could be anticipated among a hardy agricultural peasantry, whose occupation habituates them to all manner of exposure. The practice of half-day attendance, which prevails among some of the better classes, has undoubtedly a most detrimental effect upon those who more immediately come under the influence of their example.

Since the institution of the General Assembly's four schemes, the religious contributions of the people have been chiefly directed into these channels. There is a collection made once in the year, for each of these, and the average amount of the whole may be about L. 14. The regular weekly collections for the poor have, on an average of three years, amounted annually to L. 44, 12s. These, however, it is to be remarked, are daily on the decrease.

Education.—There are, at present, 3 schools connected with the parish, all of which are in the village of Ratho. The chief of these is the parish school, which has for years been most efficiently taught by Mr James Gourlay. There attend it, upon an average through the year, about 85 scholars. The instruction imparted comprehends the common branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, with the higher branches of book-keeping, French, Latin, and Greek, and mathematics, when required. The fees, as fixed by the heritors and kirk-session, are as follows : 2s. 6d. per quarter for English reading; writing, 3s. 6d.; arithmetic, 4s. 6d.; Latin, 7s. 6d.; Greek, 9s. 6d.; French, 10s. 6d. The higher charge always comprehends the lower branches of instruction. For English grammar and geography no additional charge is made. The schoolmaster has the legal accommodation of house and garden; his salary is L. 34, 4s. 4½d.; the school-fees should amount to L. 40. Besides this, he may receive L. 9, 10s. a-year from his office as session-clerk, and the fees connected with it.

The other two schools are taught by females, and are chiefly to be considered as sewing-schools; the reading and writing taught in them, being chiefly intended to keep up the remembrance of what has already been acquired in the parish school. One of these is supported partly by yearly subscriptions, which vary in amount,

and partly by fees ; the other by fees entirely. The number of children attending each is 22 ; the fee per quarter, 2s. 6d.

Besides the week day-schools, there are also 3 Sabbath schools in operation in the different parts of the parish, attended in all by about 100 children. One of these is in Ratho, another in Long Dalmahoy, and a third in Bonnington. The latter two have been instituted but lately, and promise to be of considerable advantage in the diffusion of religious knowledge and pious feeling.

From the statement made of the numbers attending the schools in the parish, that number being about 129, it may be thought that there is a considerable deficiency in this respect, considering the population under fifteen years of age. In explanation of this, however, it must be mentioned, that not a few in the outskirts of the parish attend private schools in the adjoining parishes, which are more contiguous to their respective residences. The only part of the parish that is at all inconveniently situated, as regards either school or church, is Long Dalmahoy, but the amount of the population is too small to warrant any separate erection. The distance, besides, is not extreme, being about two miles and a half by the nearest way of access.

The people, on the whole, in common with the inhabitants of Scotland, seem to be duly alive to the benefits of education, and many of them struggle hard in order to secure it for their children. With the wages of a labouring population, however, the difficulty is great, and many of them are compelled to rest satisfied with a much smaller amount of it than their sense of its importance would dictate. It is much to be desired that a more ample remuneration were allotted to the schoolmasters in the shape of salary, and that the fees, low as they are, were lower still.

Four pounds per annum are, according to the existing arrangement, allowed by the heritors for the education of eight poor children.

Library.—There is a library in the parish, consisting of between 300 and 400 small volumes, under the management of the kirk-session and a committee of the inhabitants. The books were purchased four years ago with money raised by subscription, chiefly among the heritors. At its first formation, it was intended for the benefit of the Sabbath scholars, and for a time confined to them ; afterwards, however, it was considered advisable to make it parochial, and it is now open to the whole parish. The subscription is 1s. for children, and 2s. for adults in the year. The advantages which it offers have hitherto been made use of chiefly by the chil-

dren attending the parish school. There are few adult subscribers. It is hoped, however, that the parents profit by the perusal of the books taken home by the children, as they are generally of a character from which the old as well as the young may learn.

Friendly Societies.—There are at present 3 societies of this description existing. One is termed the Ratho Yearly Society; and, as its name intimates, lasts only for a year, when it is dissolved and formed of new. It embraces three objects,—the saving of a portion of money for rent, and other purposes; the relief of casual sickness; and the diminution of the burden of expense consequent upon a funeral. For these purposes, each member pays 1s. 2d. a week; the odd pence, with the interest of the whole, forms a fund from which sick members are relieved, at the rate of 5s. a week for the first thirteen weeks, 2s. 6d. for the next thirteen, and 1s. 6d. during the remainder of the year. In the event of a member's death, his family receives L. 2 for funeral expenses, and L. 1, 10s. are given on the death of a member's wife. What remains of the whole sum paid from November of the one year to the succeeding one, is divided among the members at the expiry of the year. There are 62 individuals members of this society. The affairs are conducted by a committee of twelve, exclusive of the treasurer.

Masons Society.—The Free Masons have a Friendly Society in connection with their lodge. This society numbers at present about 50 members, and has, besides the building appropriated to masonic meetings, a fund of L. 300. The entry-money paid by persons joining the fund is stated in the printed regulations to be L. 1, 1s., exclusive of what is paid by them as masons. This sum is now reduced. Besides the sum paid on entering, each member contributes to the fund 2s. per quarter, and in return, receives during sickness, 6s. per week for the first twelve weeks, 4s. for the next twelve, 2s. for the succeeding twenty-six weeks, after which he is put upon the superannuated allowance of 1s. per week during the continuance of his illness. L. 6 are given for the funeral expenses of a member. L. 2 of this sum may be drawn by him on the decease of his wife, and three only are then allowed to be drawn at his own death. A collection of 1s. is made from each member when the funeral money is taken in whole, 6d. when the L. 2 is taken, and other 6d. when application is made for the remaining L. 3. From 1st June 1837, to 13th August 1838, this society received L. 40, 3s. 2½d., and paid out L. 44, 16s. 6½d.

Another society, having similar objects in view, was instituted two years ago ; but its operations have not yet commenced, nor are its articles embodied in a regular form.

Savings Bank.—A savings bank existed some years ago, which is now dissolved. At present the National Savings Bank serves the same purpose, and, from the confidence with which it is deservedly regarded, receives considerable contributions from the industrious among the people.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of poor at present receiving regular parochial assistance is 26, being at the rate of one in every 57 of the population. The sum allowed to these varies from 2s. 6d to 6s. per month ;—4s. may be regarded as the average allowance to individuals. In addition to this, each pauper receives a cart of coals of 16 cwt. at the commencement of the year ; and the more necessitous of their number half a cart additional in the month of March. Besides those receiving constant aid, a few receive occasional assistance in money, and many more in coals. This class amounted in 1835 to 19, in 1836 to 16, and in 1837–1838, owing to the severity of the winter, to 30. The permanent funds from which the poor are supported are, an assessment upon the heritors according to their valued rent, which has hitherto generally been levied at the rate of 2d. per pound Scotch valuation ; the church collections, and the mortcloth dues. The assessment in 1835 was L. 59, the collections, L. 58, 4s. 4d., and mortcloth money, L. 1, 8s. 1836, assessment, L. 71, 2s. ; collections, L. 36, 11s. 2d. ; mortcloth dues, L. 2, 9s. 1837, assessment, L. 76, 0s. 8d. ; collections, L. 29, 0s. 11d. ; mortcloth dues, L. 5. The money, with which the coals is purchased, is raised by a collection at the church doors, and a subscription among the heritors and more wealthy of the people. The sum thus raised amounted last year to L. 34. In addition to the assistance afforded from these sources to the indigent, a considerable number are supplied with excellent broth twice a week, at Dalmahoy House, by the liberality of its charitable proprietor. In the case of any extraordinary general pressure from the inclemency of the season, or of family or individual distress, a subscription is the common means resorted to, and it never fails in accomplishing the desired object.

We regret to say, when on the subject of the parochial funds, that there is not now the disposition there once was on the part of the people generally, to contribute to the collections at the church doors for behoof of the poor. The time was when scarcely an indivi-

dual entered the sanctuary, old or young, rich or poor, master or servant, who did not previously cast his mite into the treasury. This laudable custom, however, proper and becoming as it is, has fallen very much with many into disuse. On the other hand, that reluctance to make application, or to receive assistance from the church, which was once so remarkable in Scotland, is here, as in other places around, fast disappearing, and, with some honourable exceptions, is almost extinct. The receipt of parish aid does not appear to be regarded as any degradation, either by the recipients or by those connected with them; and, indeed, the claims for admission upon the roll, are generally more than can with propriety be admitted. Necessity, however, it is believed, is the great impelling cause of such applications.

Inns and Alehouses.—There is no proper inn in the parish; there are, however, 8 public-houses, 7 of which are in the village of Ratho. This number is considerably greater than the amount of the population would justify. Their influence upon the habits of the people has never been considered of a beneficial kind. The practice, however, which is every day getting more prevalent, of sending for spirits, and drinking them in private houses, is infinitely more demoralizing, as in the latter case, the wives and children of the drinkers are not only witnesses to the evil, but participators in the sin. Every drunkard becomes thus the corrupter of his whole household.

Fuel.—Coals are our chief, it may be said our only fuel. Since the Canal was opened, our supply of that article has been derived chiefly from the Duke of Hamilton's pits at Niddry, in the parish of Polmont. The price which, three years ago, used to be as low as 9s. and 10s., has varied last year, from 11s. to 15s. per ton. These coals burn well, but are rather dusty, the ashes being white and very light. A small quantity is still brought from Benhar, whence the parish was formerly supplied almost entirely. The Benhar coals are generally considered of somewhat superior quality, but the extreme length of the carriage, the distance being eighteen miles, has thrown them much into disuse in this quarter.

October 1839.

PARISH OF COLINTON.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. LEWIS BALFOUR, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THIS parish originally bore the name of Hailes, and was probably so called from that being the name of the property, out of which land had been appropriated for the glebe, and for the site of the church and manse. Afterwards, the name of Colinton was bestowed upon it, probably in compliment to the principal family in the parish, which possessed the lands bearing that name. Though the parish is described by the name of Colinton, without any addition, on the communion cups, which were purchased in 1680, the name Hailes is applied to it in the church records till 1697, when it is written “Hailes, alias Collingtoyne.” This form is used, most generally, when any date is given, till 1747 ; after which, except in one or two instances, the name of Colinton alone is employed. On one of the plates used at the communion, is this inscription, “1758. Collintoun, alias Hailes’ Kirk.” *Hailes* is said to be a plural word signifying “mounds or hillocks ;” a meaning which aptly enough describes the lands to which it is applied. Colinton may mean the town of Colin ; or it may be derived, we are told, from a Gaelic word signifying “a hollow ;” or from a French word, (*colline*), which bears the opposite meaning of hilly, and so coincides with the original name of Hailes. The position of the church is aptly described by either of the names, for it is the church in the “hollow,” and at the same time among “the hillocks.”

Extent, &c.—The parish lies to the westward of Edinburgh. The point nearest to that city is about three miles from the General Post-Office ; and the church is about five miles distant from the same place. The parish is an irregular four-sided figure, extending in its greatest length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south ; and in its greatest breadth, about 3 miles from east to west ;

it contains about 8 square miles. It is bounded on the north-west, by the parishes of Corstorphine and St Cuthberts; on the north-east, by the parishes of Morningside (a new parish, *quoad sacra*, separated from St Cuthberts,) and Liberton; on the south-east, by the parishes of Lasswade and Glencorse; and on the south-west, by those of Penicuik and Currie.

Topographical Appearances.—The appearance of the parish is beautifully diversified. The northern range of the Pentland Hills, which is its south-east boundary, rising 1600 feet above the level of the sea, forms a fine Alpine back-ground from which the land falls in various undulations towards the flats of Corstorphine. The descent is arrested towards the north-east by the romantic rising-grounds of the fir hill and Craig-Lockhart hill; while a little farther down, it is intersected for nearly three miles, by the dell in which the interesting Water of Leith flows. The whole scene is beautified by hedge-rows, by the trees which surround the houses of heritors and others, and by the denser masses of plantation on the lands of Hailes, Colinton House, Redhall, Craig-Lockhart, and Dreghorn. There, ever-greens and deciduous trees are blended together, whose various forms and foliage, whether viewed in spring, when their fresh and contrasted verdure clothe anew the naked groves, or in autumn, when their changing hues sympathize with the yellow fields, and render that season the most attractive in the year, throw a richness and variety over a landscape scarcely equalled in the vicinity of Edinburgh. Beyond the bounds of the parish are seen the capital of Scotland, with its spires and romantic Castle; the Frith of Forth and the fertile coast of Fife,—the more distant Ochils, and the bold Grampians towards the north-west closing the view.

The arable lands in the parish lie from 250 feet to 600 feet above the level of the sea. Some lands have lately been subjected to the plough on the farm of Swanston, lying at the east end of the Pentland hills, which are perhaps 100 feet higher. The church at Colinton stands 300 feet above the level of the sea; Colinton House, 386; Bonally, 482; Dreghorn Castle, 489; Hunter's Tryst, 517; Swanston, 616; Caerketan (*vulgo*, Kirkyetton) hill, 1565; and Allermuir hill, 1616.

Hydrography.—The principal stream in the parish, the Water of Leith, flows through the lower part of it for nearly three miles, and though it has no great breadth, being only about 50 feet from bank to bank opposite to the manse, it is an important

aid to the industry of the parish, within which it is employed in sixteen mills and one bleach-field. It has, however, the disadvantage belonging to all small streams, that its supply of water is very unequal. There are seasons when the water almost disappears among the stones ; and there are times when the swollen torrent rushes along with the power of a giant. In October 1832, this stream was very heavily flooded for three days, in consequence of which, twelve dam-heads were injured in its course, and the bridge at Slateford, which had stood for seventy years, was broken down. It was proposed, some years ago, to form a reservoir towards the source of the stream for the treasuring up of the superfluous waters of the wet season, to be again distributed in the time of need. But this plan has never been carried into effect. This stream flows into the Frith of Forth at Leith, constituting the original harbour of that place.—There are also three burns in the parish ; the Murray-burn, forming its north-western boundary till it falls into the Leith at Longstone, a little below Slateford ; the Braid-burn, which takes its rise chiefly in the hills about Bonally and Dreghorn ; and the Burdiehouse-burn, which comes down from Swanston. There are, besides these, many excellent springs in the lands of Comiston, Swanston, and Dreghorn, from which the inhabitants of Edinburgh were long chiefly supplied with water. Maitland, in his History of Edinburgh, states on this subject, that, in 1621, means were first thought of for bringing in the water from Comiston to Edinburgh ; but that nothing was effectually done till 1672, when a fire-hearth tax was laid on the town by Act of Parliament, in order to raise the necessary fund. In 1681, Peter Brauss brought in the Tod spring from Comiston, at the expense of L. 2900 Sterling, and gave so much satisfaction to his employers that they gave him a present of L. 50. In 1698, the Hare and the Mowbray springs, with all that might be between them, were rented from the proprietor of Comiston for a season, at L. 18 per annum, and brought also into the good town. In later times, to add to the various supplies of water, two ponds were formed on the lands of Spylaw, above Bonally, and their contents directed into the same channel. Since, however, the abundant waters of the Crawly spring have been carried into Edinburgh by a Water Company formed in 1819, these ponds have been superseded. Still, with all this abundant supply of water, there are places in the parish where it is not to be had in sufficient quantity, though there can be little doubt, that, were it properly sought

for, it would generally be obtained. There is no peculiarity in the climate of the parish.*

Geology and Mineralogy.—The geological character of the parish is varied and interesting. The whole parish is of the secondary formation, interspersed with rocks and minerals in endless variety. The Pentland Hills are of porphyry, of which the prevailing kinds are claystone porphyry and felspar porphyry. The general contour of these towards the north resembles the Andes, while, towards the south, they imitate exactly the aspect of the Malvern range in Worcestershire. Caerketan Crags are different in their composition from the rest of the hills,—the bulk of them being clayey felspar, which, but for a strong impregnation with black oxide of iron, would be extremely useful to the potter. This is called *Petunse Pentlandica*, from its resemblance to the Kaoline or Petunse, so valuable in the Chinese potteries, from which the best china is made.

On the summit of the Pentland Hills, boulders of primitive rock, such as granite, gneiss, &c., are met with, whose original site is not less distant than sixty miles, viz. at Benlomond and Dunkeld. Malactite or green carbonate of copper is found among the Pentlands. Jaspers are frequently met with, and some of these are very beautiful. A piece of fluor spar was picked up in the burn above Bonally, which Professor Jameson does not consider indigenous, but which, if it were so, would be a subject of mineralogical interest. Craig Lockhart Hill is a fine specimen of basaltic rock, studded with some interesting minerals, as Olivine, Humboldtite, augite, prehnite, with drusy cavities, zeolite, &c. In the bed of the river, immediately below the manse, there is a beautiful specimen of the “dike” fully exposed, the strata being nearly in a vertical position: and about 200 yards above the manse, in a cavity in the bed of the river, is a tufa rock, showing that the disturbance in the strata has proceeded from volcanic influence. A little below the dam-head of Colinton barley-mill is found, on the Hailes side of the stream, an excellent millstone rock. The millstones, however, require to be built, as the rock cannot be raised in pieces sufficiently large to make them entire. The access to the quarry is difficult; and there are not many stones taken out of it. Indeed, the bed of the Water of Leith in this parish presents

* “1652 was a very early year. Corn was shorn in June, and harvest finished in August, without weit, storm, or tempest. It also produced ripe wine berries and grapes, and abundance of Scotts chastanes, openlie sauld at the mercat cross, and baken in pasties at Bankittes.”—Nicoll's Diary.

1826 was a similar season. Corn was cut between Colinton and Edinburgh in June O. S.; and in August O. S. harvest was finished. Chestnuts ripened at Craig-Lockhart House in this parish.

to the geologist a great variety of very interesting matter. Petrifications of wood and shells, impressions of leaves, and, in one instance, the impression of a fish have been found in it. There are quarries of good sandstone or freestone in the parish; in one of these—Hailes quarry—masses of sandstone in spherical concretions, are found imbedded in the clay which occurs between the freestone strata. Curious impressions of plants are also occasionally noticed in this quarry. Neither coal nor lime are wrought in the parish, though some people suppose that there are indications of the presence of both.

The more remarkable birds found here are, the kestrel hawk, which breeds in the rocks at Craig Lockhart, the brown owl, the snowflake, brambling, Bohemian chatterer, long-tailed tit-mouse, golden-crested wren, butcher-bird, ring-ousel, water-hen, and king's-fisher. Dr Walker, in his account of the parish, says that this last bird remains only a few days in the parish; of late, however, it has remained for months, nay, it is even surmised that, on one occasion, it remained over the summer, and had a nest near Slateford. It has been much hunted of late years for the sake of its plumage, and has, in consequence, become very rare. It is understood that the missel-thrush has here, as elsewhere, very much usurped the place of the common thrush.

Botany.—As the parish is greatly diversified by hill, vale, and stream, it is a rich treasure of botanical productions. Some plants, both cryptogamous and phenogamous, are very rare. It is unnecessary, however, to enter into any enumeration of these here, as a list of all the plants within ten miles of Edinburgh has been long before the public. It may be noticed, however, that a small yellow poppy, perennial, made its appearance in the manse garden soon after the present incumbent took possession, which is said to be found in some of the plantings near Woodhall, but whose habitat is the mountains of Wales.

There are plantations around the houses of the heritors and at Woodville; on the banks of the river belonging to Woodhall, Spylaw, Colinton House, Hailes, Redhall, and Craig Lockhart; on Craig Lockhart Hill, fir-hill, above Swanston, (planted by Mr Trotter of Mortonhall in 1766,) and on the lands of Mr Trotter of Dreghorn. The plantations on this last-mentioned property, which are of considerable extent, and run far up the White-hill, are the most recent in the parish, and are in a thriving condition. It is remarked, however, that though the soft wood in these plantations flourishes well for a time, it soon begins

to decay, while the hard-wood, especially ash and elm, continues to thrive. There are two pretty large yew trees in the parish,—the one in Woodhall garden, and the other at the manse. In Redhall grounds, there are two or three white acacias, as large as forest trees. At Colinton House are several cedars; the seed from which they were raised is said to have been sent here from the East, when Mr Drummond was Consul at Aleppo. There are also very lofty holly hedges around the gardens connected with the old House of Colinton. There were similar hedges running across the centre of Hailes garden, which have been lately cut down to the height of ten or twelve feet, for the sake of the garden.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Notices.—On the barony of Redhall, and not far from the site of the present house, there once stood a castle which was used as a place of strength, and which proved to have been so in former times. Of this house it is stated, that, in 1572, it was, with other places about Edinburgh, garrisoned “by the Regent Marr, and the King’s favourers.”—(Pollock’s MSS. Life of Napier of Merchiston.) In 1650, this castle endured a regular siege from Cromwell’s army, of which the following interesting account is given by Nicol in his Diary, (Ban. Club.)—“Cromwell pushed from Berwick to Collingtoun, without opposition, until he came to the house of Reidhall, within three miles be west Edinburgh. In the whilk house of Reidhall the Laird of Reidhall with threescore sodgeris, lay with provisions and keepit and defendit the house aganes the Englishes, and gallit his sodgeris, and put them back several times, with loss of sindry sodgeris. (Civil wars of Great Britain and Ireland, say that in Reidhall Lord Hamilton and Major Hamilton were taken.) The English General taking this very greivously that such a waik house sould hald out aganes him and be an impediment in his way, he and his army lying so neir unto it, thairfor he causit draw his cannon to the house, and thair, from four hours in the morning till ten in the foir-noun that day, he causit the cannon to play on this house, encampit a great number of his sodgeris about it with pike and musket, but all to lytel purpose; for the Laird and the pepil in the house defendit it valiantly ever till thair powder failed: and efter it failed, they did not give over, ever lucking for help from our awin army, wha was then lying at Crosstorfyn, within three-quarters of ane myle to the house: of whas help thai war disappointed. General Cromwell percaiving their powder to be gone, and that no

assistance was given thame, he causit Pittardis to be brocht to the house, quhairwith he blew up the dures, entered the dures and windowes, and efter slaughter on both sides, (but much moir to the Englishes than to the Scottis), tuik all that were in the house prisoners, tirmed them naked, seased on all the money and guides that were thairin, quhilk was much, be reason that sindry gentlemen about haid put thair guides thair for saiftie. So this house and pepil thairin were taken in the sicht and face of our airmie, quha thocht it dangerous to hazard thameselves in such ane expeditioun, the enemy haiffing the advantage of the ground and hills about him for his defence." "Efter the enemy had taken the Laird of Reidhall prisoner, he thaireftir put him to liberty, commending much his valour and activitie for halding out so stoutlie aganes him that house of Reidhall."

The Covenanters came from the west to Colinton village on 27th November 1666, where they remained all night: on the 28th they marched by Ingliston bridge, in the point of Pentland hills; and the battle of Rullion Green took place that evening. And in 1745, Prince Charles Edward in his way to Edinburgh took up his abode in the farm-house at Gray's mill immediately below Slateford, on Monday the 17th September; whence he proceeded next day by Buckstane-head and Newington, to the palace of Holyrood House.

Family of Foulis.—Foulis of Colinton is the most ancient family in the parish. Foulis is supposed to have come to Scotland from France (as the name intimates) in the eleventh century, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The family acquired the lands of Colinton in 1519. James Foulis of Colinton was made King's Advocate in 1528, and Clerk Register in 1531. He was concerned in all the public transactions of his time, was one of the commissioners appointed, 25th August 1543, to negociate a marriage betwixt Mary Queen of Scots and Prince Edward of England, which negotiation, however, failed; was appointed one of the members of the College of Justice at its institution in 1532, and acted in every situation with fidelity and honour. He acquired considerable property. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the James Foulis of that period was a favourite with the King, and was, while young, knighted by him. His son, Alexander Foulis, was created a baronet in 1634. His son, Sir James, became a Senator of the College of Justice in 1661 by the title of Lord Colinton, and was appointed Justice-Clerk in 1684; he died in 1688. His son, Sir James

Foulis, was also raised to the Bench during his father's lifetime. (in 1674,) by the title of Lord Redford. He was a member of the last Scottish Parliament, and of the first British one. These two, as may well be supposed, from the places which they held, agreed with the Court in its views and measures. This ancient and honourable family still has a representative in the parish, though the lands of Colinton have passed into other hands, the title being now enjoyed by Sir James Foulis of Woodhall, Bart., whose ancestor was George, the second son of James Foulis, who held the lands of Colinton in 1581. *—John M'Laurin, son of the famous Colin M'Laurin, when raised to the Bench, on which he sat for eight years, took the title of Lord Dreghorn, from a small property which he held in this parish. The touching and impressive inscription which he caused to be put upon the south-west corner of Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, in memory of his father, deserves to be inserted :

Infra situs est
Colin M'Laurin,
Mathes. olim. in Accad. Edin. Prof. electus suo Newtono suadente,
H. L. P. F.
Non ut nomini paterno consulat,
Nam tali auxilio nil eget ;
Sed ut in hoc infelici campo.
Ubi Luctus regnant et pavor,
Mortalibus prorsus non absit Solatium,
Hujus enim Scripta evolve,
Mentemque tantarum rerum Capacem,
Corpore caduco superstitem crede !

The parish is still connected with the College of Justice, by the residence at Bonally, of the Honourable Lord Cockburn, who was raised to the Bench in 1834.

Dr Alexander Monro, Secundus, who taught anatomy and surgery most successfully in the University of Edinburgh for the long space of forty years, maintaining and advancing the celebrity of that University as a school of medicine, purchased the proper-

* *Foulis of Colinton*.—This family seems at one time to have possessed nearly the whole of the parish of Hailes. 1609, James Foulis de Collingtoun was ratified in the lands of Collingtoun, Swanston, Dreghorn, Boneyley, Baddis, Pitmure Oxbanga, Comiston, Reidhall. 1641, Sir Alexander Foulis is ratified in Collingtoun Oxbanga, the vicarage of Hailes, in the teinds of town and lands of Craiglockhart Oxbanga, portions of Boneyley, Dreghorn, and Swanston. 1661, July 12, anent Lord Collingtoun's losses, *inter alia*, in 1650, his whole tenement, tennant-houses, barnes, byres, and hail onsets, in the town and lands of New Mains, Craiglockhart, and Benbridge, burned by the Usurper's army, L. 4000 Scots. The whole of his plenishing within the manor place of Collingtoun, burnt or taken away, all the doors and windows, iron work, and much of the loftin and roof were burned, pulled down, destroyed, or taken away, by the said Usurpers, and that he had several other houses destroyed, and much of his planting cut, all estimated to L. 10,000 Scottis, his corns destroyed, estimated at L. 3033 Scotts.—Acts of Scottish Parliament.

ty of Craig Lockhart, in this parish, about 1780. Although he had no residence on the lands, he took great pleasure in adorning them, and frequently betook himself to country occupations, as a cheering and useful recreation. He died in 1817. The property still remains with his eldest son, and successor in the Anatomical chair.

A small part of the lands of Colinton, containing the site of the old house, was purchased towards the end of the last century, by Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. Banker in Edinburgh, a man distinguished not more by his manners and accomplishments, than by the integrity of his character, and the enlarged benevolence of his heart. He wrote an able and interesting life of Dr Beattie, with whom he had been intimate for forty years. He died in 1806, leaving for the public good his mantle on his family, who have nobly maintained the reputation of their father. His grandson, Professor James D. Forbes, now holds the Natural Philosophy Chair in the University of Edinburgh, with honour to himself and advantage to the students: and with him the parish feels honoured in being connected.

James Gillespie, founder of the hospital in Edinburgh which bears his name, is supposed to have been a native of Roslin. He became a tobacconist in Edinburgh; and by the exercise of patient industry and frugality, at a favourable time, he acquired considerable wealth, and purchased the property of Spylaw, in this parish, where he spent the close of his days. He left the greater part of his fortune for the endowment of a charitable school, and of an hospital for the lodging and maintenance of old men and women. The hospital was opened in 1802. Fourteen males and eighteen females are maintained in it, who are comfortably lodged and fed. The free school was opened in 1803, and in it 150 boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Land-owners.—The parish is divided among 11 proprietors, viz.

	Rentals.
Alexander Trotter of Dreghorn, Esq. having of valued rent,	L.729 0 0
Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael of Hailes, Bart.	658 14 1
Richard Trotter of (Mortonhall) Swanston, Esq.	552 0 0
Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart.	536 0 0
John Inglis of Redhall, Esq.	535 1 4
Sir James Foulis of Woodhall, Bart.	444 9 10
Gillespie's Hospital, proprietor of Spylaw,	430 13 6
Dr Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, of Craig Lockhart,	333 6 8
Sir John S. Forbes of Pitsligo and Fettercairn, Bart. of Colinton House,	162 0 0
J. Home Rigg, Esq. of Colinton Mains,	130 0 0
Andrew Grieve, W. S. of Hole Mill,	3 4 7

Amount of valued rent, . . . L.4514 10 0

Alexander Trotter, Esq., John Inglis, Esq., Sir James Foulis, Bart. and Dr Monro, reside in the parish, at least during the summer, sometimes throughout the whole year. To this list of residents the name of Sir James Forrest, Bart. ought perhaps to be added, though for the present his duties as Chief-Magistrate of Edinburgh have withdrawn him from the country. Sir John S. Forbes, though he has ceased to occupy Colinton House, still, with all the generosity of his family, delights in doing good in the place which he has left;—his benevolence falls on many a needy one, as dew upon the tender herb.*

Families from Edinburgh often reside in this parish during the summer months. Most of these, however, are transient visitors. But there are two whose connexion with the parish is more permanent. Dr W. P. Alison, Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, resides at Woodville, a small but pretty property; the remainder of a very long lease of which was purchased by himself and his father, the late Rev. Archibald Alison, LL. B. of St Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, about seven years ago; and Alexander Clapperton, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh, who, with his family, resides regularly during summer at Spylaw Bank, a small farm which he has in lease from Gillespie's Hospital, and to the house on which he has this season made a comfortable addition.

Parochial Registers, Reader, &c. at Hailes.—From a register of ministers (Maitland Club,) we learn that, in 1576, Alexander

* Hailes.—1592. The kirklands of the kirk of Hailes, pertaining sometime to the preceptory of Sanstathone, with glebe, manse, house, biggings, and all other pertinents ratified to the clerk of registration, and Mr John Hay, his son.—Acts of Scottish Parliament.

Redhall.—7th April, 4th year, Robert II. (1375.) Meygmers conveyed to Robert, Earl of Fife, and Monteith, (the King's son,) his barony de Redehall, except the lands de Dreghorne and de Woodhall, which had been given to others.—Index of Charters under Great Seal.

1535.—Adam Ottirburn, Provost of Edinburgh, 1538. A. O. of Reidhall. 1616. Sir Thomas Ottirburn of Reidhall, had an only daughter, who married Sir James Hamilton of Hoperig. Knight, on whom, and their heirs-male, Redhall was settled. 1672. John Christy of Dalry possessed Redhall. 1681. James Brand, younger of Baberton, was ratified in these lands. (This family called their whole property Castle Brand, by which denomination it is mentioned in the old parish registers.) The creditors of George Brand sold Redhall to John Davidson, W.S. in 1749. Mr Inglis bought it in 1755. and resumed the old name of Redhall.—Acts of Scottish Parliament, and information from present proprietor.

Woodhall.—1663. Cunnyngame of Cunnyngame,—head heir of 32 oxgangs of Woodhall and Bonally, in the barony of Reidhall. 1672. John Cunnyngame of Enterkin ratified in 32 oxgangs of land old extent of Woodhall and Bonally.—Acts of Scottish Parliament.

Craig Lockhart.—1630, 17th February. The lands of Craig Lockhart were by Act of Parliament disjoined from the parish of West Kirk, and added to the parish of Hailes. 1662, 3d September. Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, president of the College of Justice, ratified in the lands of Craig Lockhart, with the tower, fortalice, manor place, &c.—Acts of Scottish Parliament.

Forrester was Reader at Haillis, "his stipend xiiili. xs. and 9d. to-gidder with the vicarage pensionarie of Haillis, to be payit out of the thrid of the Hospitale of Sanstanthonis in Leith."

From records of the Kirk of Scotland 1639, we find that William Ogstane, minister at Colingtoune, had been deposed in 1638, for deserting of his flock, causing his people after a superstitious way to sit on their knees when he examined them, meddling with the poor folk's box, &c. and that his case was in 1639 referred to the Commission that was to be appointed.

The parochial registers are contained in seven volumes, which are all in good condition. These volumes contain the proceedings of the kirk-session, the distributions made to the poor, and the minutes of the heritors, of which last there are very few; but since 1716, the poor's matters have been separately recorded, and since 1757, the minutes of the heritor's meetings. The registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials, have always been kept in separate volumes. The first minute of session wants the date, but it mentions the return of the minister from Fife, whither he had fled about a year before, in consequence of Cromwell's victory at Dunbar, 3d September 1650, and the next minute is 14th September 1651. These records are minutely kept until July 1733, between which date and 1746, the payments made to the poor only are recorded. From that period till 1783, matters of discipline are again introduced; but thereafter, until 1823, very few entries appear on the record. From these books it appears that since 1650, the thirteenth minister is now in possession of the cure of Colinton. 1. John Charteris; 2. Robert Bennet, admitted 1659, desisted preaching 1681; 3. Thomas Murray, admitted 1682, left 1685; 4. Samuel Nimmo, admitted 1686, deposed by General Commission of the church 1691; 5. James Thomson, ordained 1694, translated to Elgin 1696; 6. Thomas Paterson, ordained 1697, translated to West-kirk 1699; 7. Walter Allan, ordained 1700; 8. George Gibson, ordained 1733; 9. John Hyndman, 1746, translated to West-kirk 1752; 10. Robert Fisher, from Lauder, 1753; 11. Dr John Walker from Moffat, 1783; 12. John Fleming, from Carrington, 1804; 13. L. Balfour, from Sorn, 1823. With the minister in 1651, returned the schoolmaster, and since that period the sixteenth schoolmaster is at present in possession of the charge. Of the first, John Craw, it is stated that he was deposed in 1655 for brewing and selling drink in the school-house, "so near the kirk and minister's yett." From these records we learn that there

were always elders in the parish, even during the most troublous times; that the elders who collected, did thereafter during divine worship visit the village of Colinton, and sometimes the more distant villages, to correct abuses: that the collections were good, the poor on the funds few, and the money so abundant, that some of the heritors borrowed from the session to pay their proportion of expenses in repairing the church, while they seem to have forgotten to repay: that in 1680, two silver cups to be used in the communion were bought out of the session funds, the one inscribed, "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? I am the vine, ye are the branches;" and the other, "This cup is the New Testament in my blood which was shed for you. I am the Vine, &c.;" on both it is stated that they belong to "the kirk-session of Collingtoun:" that the kirk-session gave authority to erect seats in the area of the church; that under date 12th September 1680, it is stated that some parishioners, having been displeased with the erection of a seat in the body of the church, though allowed by the kirk-session, applied to that body to have the nuisance removed, but the session determine "that they can do nothing in the matter without the bishop and the Presbytery," (N.B. This is the only instance where the bishop is alluded to in the records;) that there was no meeting of kirk-session from January 1662 till March 1663, "by reason that all the kirk-sessions of the Church of Scotland were discharged by a public declaration of the King's Majesty:" that in 1679, the communion was delayed by reason of the troublous times, the country being in confusion in consequence of the fight of Bothwell Bridge: that in 1677, on a complaint, the kirk-session pass an act prohibiting the lending out of the communion tables and forms for the use of penny weddings: that the sacrament was not dispensed in the parish from 1688 till 1702, for which no reason is assigned: and that during the whole of the period included in these volumes there has been only one Presbyterian visitation of the parish which took place on the 8th June 1714. The following notices are curious: 1680, February 8, A woman is taken up on suspicion of having murdered her illegitimate child, and the matter is enquired into: "There is one thing (say the minutes) very observable in that business, that when the mother laid her hand upon the child's nose, there came a little blood from it, which was seen by many present." This refers to the superstitious idea which used to prevail, that a murdered body

would bleed when touched by the murderer. The poor creature was delivered over to the public prosecutor, tried, condemned, and executed in the Grassmarket on the 15th day of August, the same year. 1714, November 9, Isabel Colquohun was summoned to the session for disturbing her neighbours in time of sermon. Having appeared, she stated, "that she being the oldest possessor of a chair in the body of the kirk, she thought that the neighbours in Bonally should have more respect to her than to toss her chair up and down the kirk, as they often did, and that all the noise she had made was to get back her chair where it had stood three-score years; but that she was sorry, &c."—She was rebuikit.

Antiquities.—"On the lands of Comiston once stood the remains of a large encampment. Adjacent to this camp, and near the house of Fair-mile-head, an extensive and important battle had been fought, and two very large conical cairns erected; on demolishing which for the purpose of making the turnpike road, remains of human bones were found in them, and several fragments of old arms, two of which are still in the possession of Mr Trotter of Mortonhall, the proprietor of the ground. Not far from these cairns there had been erected an upright pillar stone, which still remains. It is a rude massy block of whinstone, of a flat shape, "nine feet" above the surface of the ground, and four feet below it. It is called the Kel Stane, an old British word signifying the battle stone. It has also passed immemorially by the name of Camus Stone, which would seem to intimate its connection with some Danish commander." The Roman road which extended from York to Carriden near Abercorn, passed through Comiston farm, and the high road between the toll and Bow Bridge, is very nearly on the line which it followed. The ruins of a small fortalice stand beautifully situated at the north base of Craig Lockhart hill. Part of the cover of a stone coffin was lately taken out of the rubbish in the floor of the church. It bears on it the rude outlines of a sword and mace, the latter consisting of a simple handle, and ending in four circles, meeting in a common centre.

Inscription on a tablet in the aisle of Colinton church:—HERE.
 LYIS . ANE . HONORABIL . VOMAN . A . HIRIOT . SPOVS . TO . I .
 FOVLIS . OF . COLLINGTOVN . VAS . QVHA . DIED . 8 . AVGVST .
 1593.

Modern Buildings.—Colinton House was built at a very considerable expense about the beginning of this century, by the late Sir William Forbes, Bart. It stands on the brow of the lawn, and

looks over a fine expanse of country to the north and east. The old house has been converted very adroitly into a decorative ruin, which has attached to it two old fashioned gardens, flanked and divided by the lofty holly hedges already referred to. Dreghorn Castle was built about the same time with Colinton House, by Alexander Trotter, Esq. It is embosomed among trees, some of which are stately beeches belonging to the olden times, but the greater proportion have been planted by the present proprietor, and are in a very thriving condition. These are built of hewn freestone. Comiston House, the residence of Sir James Forrest, Bart. was built in 1815. And Craig Lockhart House was built by Dr Monro, about fifteen years ago. It is sweetly situated on the verge of the sloping wooded bank which runs down to the Water of Leith. Lord Cockburn having feued a portion of land from Gillespie's Hospital, at the foot of the Pentland hills, and having greatly ornamented the place, built as an addition to the small house at Bonally, a Peel Tower, which was finished this season. It is situate in a hollow, commands the pass through the hills, and has a most interesting air. It is the *lion* of the parish.

III.—POPULATION.

Before the middle of the seventeenth century this parish appears to have had but few inhabitants. Their number, however, continued rather on the increase till the time of the seven years famine, that is, from the year 1695 till 1702, during which period it is said to have much diminished. In an information presented to the Court of Teinds in 1709, this parish was said to contain 318 examinable persons; if to these a third part be added for unexaminable persons, the whole inhabitants would appear to have then amounted to 424. From a record in possession of the church, it appears that about the year

1750,	the population amounted to	782
1755,	by Dr Webster's report,	792
1791,	-	-
1801,	-	-
1811,	-	-
1821,	-	-
1831,	-	-
		1395
		1392
		1605
		2019
		2232

Of this last number 1076 were males; and 1156 females.

The population has since decreased, the amount in 1838 being 1982. The cause of this diminution, perhaps, is to be found in the facts, that the extra work on many of the farms has been completed; that in Hailes Quarry, many fewer hands are employed of late, while Redhall Quarry is not wrought; and that machinery has been introduced into three of the paper-mills, producing a great diminution in

the number of hands required. The population is divided among five considerable villages, as many hamlets, and various small knots of houses connected with farms and mills. The villages are,

Colinton, containing	61 men,	58 women ;	total,	119
Swanston, -	49 men,	54 women ;	do.	103
Juniper Green,	166 men,	172 women ;	do.	338
Hailes Quarry, -	69 men,	76 women ;	do.	145
Slateford, -	95 men,	116 women ;	do.	211

Dr Walker says in the old Account, that in this parish, the registers of baptisms and marriages have been regularly kept since 1655; and that of burials since 1728. This continues to be the case. Only, it must be observed, that many of the Seceders do not register the baptism of their children; and that individuals who die in the parish are sometimes buried elsewhere, and consequently are not registered here. This last source of error in any calculation, founded on the register of burials, is understood to be compensated by the burials which take place here from other parishes.

The births from 1827 to 1836 inclusive, were 241 males, 227 females, in all 468; of these 27 were still-born, or died before being baptised; 10 were twins, and 12 were illegitimate. The burials in the same years amounted to 429; of these 182 were under twelve years of age; and 71 were seventy years old and upwards. The marriages during the same period amounted to 127.

The number of families in the parish is 440; the average number of individuals to each family is $4\frac{1}{2}$. There are in the parish 445 houses, and there are 52 dwelling places empty.

There is, at present, only one pauper lunatic connected with the parish, and two residing in it. There are 2 blind persons, 2 fatuous, and 1 deaf and dumb.

There are no customs peculiar to the parish. The people are on the whole attentive to cleanliness, dress well on the Sabbath, and, if they would act aright, have the comforts and advantages of society in a reasonable degree. They are not generally given to reading. Some years ago an attempt was made to cherish the practice, by introducing among them itinerating libraries,—the first year's expense having been kindly defrayed by a friend. But the experiment came to a close at the end of the fourth year, when the money drawn from the readers was not equal to the hire of the books. One vice prevails greatly among the people, which eats out a man's heart, and renders him indifferent to religion, to knowledge, and to his nearest and dearest friends, viz. the drinking of ardent spirits. It was ascertained that the drinking portion of the working classes in the parish must have spent L. 2300 for spirits in

1834. How ruinous is that appetite which withdraws so large a sum in so small a society from ministering to its comfort and improvement. With the view of correcting this great evil, a Temperance Society was formed in the parish in the end of 1830. This brought much to the knowledge of the people, concerning the extent and consequences of drinking, of which they had previously been wholly unaware, and was productive of real good even to those who did not join it. But the novelty of the thing wore off, the lover of drink returned to it again, and though the society still exists, its influence is little felt beyond the range of those who have conscientiously entered it; while the evil practice is spreading its influence even among the female part of our population. Need it be wondered at, that, among those who thus serve their appetites, the truth makes but a feeble impression? that many turn away from it altogether, and that the concerns of time usurp that place in the thoughts which is due only to those of eternity. Still there are many whose conduct is regular and becoming, and who value the truth as it is in Christ.

It is understood that much poaching goes on in the parish, though the poachers are believed to be chiefly visitors from other places.

IV.—INDUSTRY.*

The parish contains about 5070 acres; of these there are in tillage, or fit for tillage, though in pasture,

In tillage, or fit for tillage,	3436 acres.
In hill pasture,	1356
planting,	278

Total, 5070 acres.

There is no undivided common in the parish.

The arable land may be valued at	L. 8246	8	0	per annum.
pasture at	322	2	0	

In all, L. 8568 10 0

Besides 278 acres in wood.

This parish, reaching in its north-east direction to within about two miles of Edinburgh, probably contains a greater variety of land than any other at a similar distance from the city. This arises from its extending southward to the summit of the Pentland hills, and thus including in its bounds not only the level fields which stretch out from the bottom of the hills, but also the most part of the northern face of the northern range. There is, however, little of the land capable of improvement, if any, that has not already been submitted to the plough and harrow; and much

* Furnished by Mr Scott, farmer, Craig Lockhart.

has been done within the last twenty years towards its general improvement, by deep draining, and a judicious system of cropping.

Rent.—The arable land, from the difference of soil and situation already alluded to, varies in rent from about L. 1, 4s. to L. 3, 19s. 6d. per imperial acre ; but the average may be stated at L. 2, 8s. The pasture lands on the Pentland hills, of which there are about 1308 acres, let at about 4s. 9d. per acre ; while the other pasture lands, which, with the exception of Craig Lockhart hills, consist of enclosures connected with villas, or the houses of the heritors, let at from L. 1, 12s. to L. 3, 4s. per acre. There is no such thing known in the parish as letting pasture land at so much per ox or sheep.

Husbandry.—The rotation of cropping on the arable land in general is, 1. potatoes, turnips, or beans ; 2. wheat or barley ; 3. hay ; 4. oats. But of late years, from the low price of grain or hay, and the comparatively high price of fat stock, a disposition has been shown on some farms to introduce for the third crop, two years of pasture, in place of the hay crop, making the rotation five in place of four years. Very few cattle are reared in the parish, and equally few sheep, except on farms containing portions of the Pentland hills, where the Cheviot breed are kept, and on Craig Lockhart, where a few Leicesters are kept. On other farms, where occasionally turnips are consumed on ground, stock is purchased for that purpose.

Potatoes form the greatest breadth of green crop, for which Edinburgh affords a near and ready market ; while it also yields the principal supply of manure, at about 4s. per ton, exclusive of toll and carriage. Of this manure, from 24 to 32 tons are generally laid upon the acre for green crops.

Both bone and rape dust have been tried as manures. But where good dung can be had it is preferable to either ; at the same time, when that article cannot easily be obtained, they prove valuable substitutes.

Although a great deal has already been done by deep draining to improve the soil, yet, as a great part of the parish is recumbent on clay, much may yet be done by furrow draining, and the use of the subsoil plough, to increase its productive powers.

Wages.—The wages of a married ploughman per annum are, cash L. 16, oatmeal 65 stones, potatoes 12 cwt. with four weeks' meat in harvest, free house and garden, and coals driven. Those able to stack and sow, get L. 1 or L. 2 per annum more. Farm-labour-

ers receive 10s. per week in the summer, and 9s. in winter. But old and infirm men are always to be had for less; and able bodied men who work in quarries get higher wages. Women and boys who work in the fields at hewing, &c. receive 9d. per day; but in the time of harvest and of lifting potatoes, their wages are regulated by the hiring market, which is held in Edinburgh every Monday morning during the season. Wrights and masons earn from 2s. to 3s. a day; blacksmiths generally work by the piece. They charge L. 3 per annum for shoeing a pair of horses, and keeping the plough and harrow, &c. in repairs.

Leases, &c.—The land is let on leases varying from twelve to nineteen years: but any lease under nineteen years is unfavourable to both landlord and tenant, as it invariably prevents the liberal investment of capital in improvement. The fences are generally good, partly thorn hedges, partly stone dikes. The farm-steadings are mostly very old, with thatched or tiled roofs, affording very indifferent accommodation when compared with those which have been recently built. In one or two instances, however, where new steadings have been erected, more attention has been paid to comfortable accommodation, and the roofs have been slated. A steam-engine for driving the thrashing-mill is found at Bonally steading, lately erected, and belonging to Gillespie's Hospital.

Quarries.—There are two good quarries of freestone in the parish, the one on the lands of Hailes, the other on those of Redhall. In Hailes quarry, the stone is of a slaty structure, and divides easily into thin portions forming excellent materials for the steps of stairs, and the pavement of lobbies, and of the foot-ways in the streets, for which purposes it is very extensively used; while the smaller portions are employed in rubble work. It is wrought to a great depth, about 90 feet, being kept free from water by a steam-engine which was erected in 1787, and is very productive. In 1825, when building in Edinburgh was pushed to a great extent, there were daily sent into that city from the quarry, 600 carts of stones; and the landlord, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart. who receives from the tacksmen, a lordship of 11s. in the pound, drew from it that year about L. 9000. But, in consequence of the building having been then overdone, for many years past not more than 60 or 70 carts of stones a day have been sent into town, and the produce to the landlord at present is only about L. 1500 a year. The Red quarry is a yellowish freestone. The bare is considerable, working expensive, so that the landlord receives only

6s. 8d. per pound of lordship. Nevertheless, it was actively quarried in 1825, and yielded for a season a considerable rent. It has not been wrought for some time. A third quarry, where the stone resembled that found in Redhall quarry, was opened in Hailes grounds, opposite to the house. But, after being wrought for a short time, it was deserted.

Mills.—The Water of Leith is a most serviceable drudge, and is by no means spared. There are at present 16 mills driven by it within the parish, and a seventeenth is in the course of building. In ten of these, flour, meal, or barley are prepared for the market; in four, paper is made,—a manufacture which has been carried on in the parish for more than a century; and three manufacture snuff. There was some years ago a fourth, which was employed in grinding snuff, but it has not been used of late; the new mill, which is in the course of being erected, is to be employed for that purpose. At one of the mills there is also machinery for grinding magnesia, &c.; at another, for sawing wood; and at a third, for beating hemp and foreign lint.

At Inglis Green, immediately below Slateford, there is an excellent bleachfield, under the direction of Mr M'Whirter. But the plan of bleaching all within doors prevails now so universally, that the bleachfield does not yield the return which is necessary to reward the industry and care for which it calls. The rents of the mills as well as of the quarries add very considerably to the value of the parish. There is a small mill-wright business at Colinton, giving employment to three or four hands. Spinning has almost wholly disappeared. Thus the old are cut off from the employment, within the power of age and suited to its disposition, of "drawing out a thread wi' little din;" which used to keep time from being a burden, and to supply with the necessaries of life. There is but one weaver in the parish, whose work is not abundant. The washing of clothes is carried on to some extent, especially in the village of Swanston.

With the view of stimulating to improvement in the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, a Gardener's Society, which awards small prizes to the most successful cultivators, was instituted four years ago. It consists at present of 13 members, and meets in this parish once a fortnight from April to November. The result has been favourable.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Edinburgh is the nearest market-town to the parish. There is a

post-office at Colinton, and another at Slateford, at which there are arrivals and departures twice a-day. Two branches of the turnpike road intersect the parish,—the one on the north going on to Lanark, the other, on the south, joining the Biggar road at Fair-mile-head. Their whole length within the parish is nearly eight miles. Parochial roads, well kept through the judicious application of the Statute labour money, perfect the means of communication in this parish. There are no tolls within the parish. The Lanark coach, and a noddy from Currie, pass through that portion of it traversed by the Lanark road. There are four bridges within the bounds. One on the Biggar road at Bow Bridge; a very romantic one over Braid-burn, at the gate entering into the Dreghorn grounds; one over the Leith at Colinton; and the fourth over the same stream at Slateford. This last was rebuilt in 1833; it is flat, broad in the roadway, light and handsome in its appearance, doing great credit to the gentlemen of the trust under whose care it was erected. The Union Canal, completing the connexion between Edinburgh and Glasgow, was opened in 1822. It enters the parish at Slateford, being carried over the valley of the water of Leith at that place, by a lofty aqueduct of eight arches, and it passes along the lower side of it for about two miles and a half. The parish by means of the Canal is supplied with coals from the west.

Ecclesiastical State.—A young friend has furnished me with the following statement concerning the antiquity of the church here: “The church of Hailes is very ancient. The lands of Hailes were granted to the Monks at Dunfermline by Ethelred, one of the sons of Malcolm Canmore, and confirmed to them by his brother, David I. and by Pope Gregory in 1234. The vicarage of Hailes, (for, not being held by the occupying incumbent, but by a bishop, it was never a rectory,) was taken from these monks, and given first to the Canons at Holyrood and then to the Canons of St Anthony at Leith, and confirmed by the famous Bishop Kennedy of St Andrews in 1445. This piece of prelatical revenge, as the story goes, was occasioned by these monks not having furnished the Bishop’s table with wine when he sojourned with them at the Abbey. The superiority of the lands of Wester Hailes remained with the canons till the Reformation: that of Easter Hailes remained with the monks of Dunfermline till the same period. The lands seem to have been the property of Lord Crichton, and to have been for-

feited in 1484. The tithes at one time belonged to Lord Carlyle.”—(See Reg. St Andrews and Parliam. Rec.)

The patronage of this church was long held by the family of Lauderdale, but how it came into their hands I cannot learn. They never seem to have had property in the parish. 1661, April 9.—An act was passed in favour of John, Earl of Lauderdale, restoring what had been taken from him during the period of the Commonwealth, on which occasion Sir James Foulis of Collingtoun protests, “that this shall be in nowise prejudicial to his rights anent the patronage of the kirk of Hailes or Collingtoun.”—(Acts of Scot. Parl.)—“Collingtoun protested that this should not prejudice his right to the town of Hailes.”—(App.) This patronage was sold by Lord Lauderdale in 1828 to the Patronage Society for the large sum of L. 2000. The price was paid by a number of gentlemen, who held the patronage as their security. The society, with its auxiliaries, had raised, it is understood, L. 1500, when the General Assembly, in 1835, passed the Act upon Calls, which soon put an end to the labours of that society. Some of the gentlemen who had advanced the money having become anxious to have the whole repaid, the patronage was again advertised for sale, and it has been bought for something more than L. 400 by Mr Dunlop of Brockloch, in Ayrshire.

Some have stated, on what grounds I know not, that the church once stood where the mansion-house of Hailes at present stands. It has long, however, occupied a more humble and more beautiful position. It stands, and has stood since 1650, on a piece of ground by which the stream winds beautifully, and which is sheltered and adorned by the high and wooded banks belonging to Colinton House. In 1771, the old church having become quite ruinous, it was rebuilt in a plain manner. In 1817, it was found necessary to put a new roof on the church, and to raise the walls four feet. This was done at a considerable expense. In 1835, the whole seating of the church requiring to be renewed, and the accommodation being much too small for the population, (it contained only 470 sittings), it was proposed to enlarge as well as to reseat it. After some delay, necessarily arising out of the various arrangements which required to be made, the plan was happily accomplished, and the church was reopened for public worship on the 31st December 1837. David Bryce, Esq. architect, Edinburgh, gave the plans and superintended the erection. The external appearance is neat, though very plain; while internally it has a light and elegant look,

which gives universal satisfaction. The church is now seated for about 664. A heating apparatus has been fitted up in it by Mr Robert Ritchie, Edinburgh, which is found effectually to answer the end proposed. The tower also, which was too low for the church, has been raised according to a plan kindly furnished gratis, by Mr Bryce, and adds greatly to the appearance of the whole. The heritors alone paid for the repairs on the church; but the raising of the tower and the heating apparatus were obtained by means of a subscription. A new bell has since been added, completing the arrangements. The sittings of the church are divided among the heritors as usual. But the sittings employed at the time of the communion for that service are left in the hands of the kirk-session for the benefit of the people; of these there are about 80. Four silver cups belong to the kirk-session for the use of the parish, at the dispensation of the Lord's Supper; two were purchased in 1680, and two were given by the widow of Dr Walker in 1808. Two damask towels are also in the possession of the session given in 1706, by David Pitcairn of Dreghorn, on his getting a seat in church, and a burial-ground assigned to him. At the opening of the church in 1837, there were presented two beautiful damask towels to be used at baptisms, by one lady, and a beautiful damask table-cloth with two towels corresponding, to be used in dispensing the communion, by another lady; as is fully narrated in the session records. The position of the church is sufficiently central for the population of the parish, nobody being at a greater distance than two and a half miles. There are two benefactions to the parish, proper to be here noticed. The late Samuel Anderson of Moredun, Esq. after residing some time at Hailes, placed in the hands of the kirk-session L. 100, with directions to expend the interest thereof at every returning new year, on meal, to be divided among the industrious poor. And the late Rev. John Fleming of Craigs, minister of Colinton, left a sum for the education of poor children, which, after deducting charges, amounted to L. 216. The money is in the custody of the kirk-session, the patronage in the hands of those five tenants who pay the highest rents.

The present manse was built for Dr Walker, in 1784; was repaired, altered, and had new offices erected, while Mr Fleming held the cure; and, being too small for the accommodation of a family, had a very useful addition made to it during the last vacancy. It now forms a very comfortable dwelling. It is beauti-

fully situated on a flat piece of ground lying between the church and the river, and extending to about three-quarters of a Scots acre. The glebe, which is at a short distance from the manse, consists of about 7 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles, and is at present let at L. 27 per annum. The stipend consists of wheat, 92 bushels, 3 pecks, $7\frac{6}{10}$ pints : barley, 355 bushels, 1 peck, 1 gallon, $5\frac{3}{10}$ pints ; oats, 573 bushels, 3 pecks, 1 gallon, $5\frac{1}{10}$ pints ; meal, 33 cwt. 32 lbs. 13 oz. $1\frac{8}{10}$ dwt. ; and money, L. 20, 3s. $6\frac{1}{8}$ d. The average value of the whole for the last ten years is L. 221.

There is a chapel at Slateford connected with the United Associate Synod. It was built in 1774, and is seated for 520. There is a dwelling-house and garden prettily situated on the river side appropriated to the use of the minister. His allowance, which is chiefly drawn from the seat rents, is L. 130 per annum. The debt upon the house is about L. 200, but there is no wish on the part of the managers to have this diminished.

The number of families in the parish is 440 ; of these, 269 are connected with the church, or placed under its superintendence. The Lord's supper is dispensed in the parish church twice a-year, and the number of communicants at the summer sacrament is about 340. There are 171 families connected with Dissenters ; of these, 4 belong to the Episcopal communion, 3 are Papists, 1 is Independent, and the remainder are connected with one or other of the bodies denominated Seceders. It is stated that 323 individuals above twelve years of age in this parish belong to the congregation at Slateford. According to the usual mode of providing seat-room for the population, this would show that 216 sittings were held by inhabitants of Colinton parish, thus leaving 304 to be supplied from other parts of the country. It is understood, however, that the house is not fully let.

The remainder of the Seceders in the parish betake themselves to various places of worship in Edinburgh ; one great evil resulting from which is, that, of necessity, they are left without pastoral superintendence, as sheep having no shepherd. Not long ago one individual in this parish was visited by his minister ; " Come awa, Sir," was the salutation with which the minister was welcomed, " it is the first time these forty years. But do not think that I have been neglected a' that time. I have enjoyed many a visit from our parish minister." It has, indeed, ever been the steady aim of the present incumbent to minister parochially. All within the bounds of his parish he considers as placed under his care, and,

amid much weakness and imperfection, he extends his attentions to all who are willing to receive them,—his one aim being to bring all to the Great Shepherd of the Sheep, the Lord Jesus Christ. He has the satisfaction of adding that during the thirty-two years in which he has been allowed to be put in trust with the Gospel, he has met with uniform kindness from his parishioners, by whatever name they have been distinguished.

The number of individuals connected with the Dissenters in this parish is 658, the number left entirely under the charge of the church is 1324. Of these, some attend at Currie church, a few go into town, and a number, it is to be feared, go nowhere. The church was long exceedingly ill attended in winter, its coldness being pleaded as an excuse. In summer it is well filled, but it must with sorrow be acknowledged, that the hurtful and unchristian practice of attending public worship in the forenoon only, too generally pervades all classes of society.

There is a Bible Society in the parish, which has long existed; it is auxiliary to the Edinburgh Bible Society, but its exertions are very limited. Its contributions amount at present only to about L.12 a-year. Connected with the chapel at Slateford is a Congregational Society for Religious Purposes.

The average amount of collections for religious and charitable purposes is L. 7, 15s. 5d., for the five years preceding 1836.

Education.—There are one parochial school, and six private schools in the parish. The parochial school stood originally “at the minister’s yett,” and bore above its entry these words, “*aut doce, aut disce, aut abi.*” It was rebuilt at a great expense in 1815, in a fine healthy situation above the village. The master, besides teaching English, writing, geometry, arithmetic, and geography, is qualified to teach Latin, Greek, and French. He has the legal accommodations, the maximum salary of L. 34, and generally from 90 to 100 scholars, yielding about L. 40 of fees. In the liberal spirit of Christian benevolence, the present master, Robert Hunter, A. M. bears a very considerable proportion of that burden of instructing the poor, which would otherwise fall to be borne by the kirk-session. He also holds the offices of session-clerk, of clerk to the heritors, and of postmaster at Colinton, while he is employed to collect the parochial assessments.

Three of the private schools receive aid more or less, so that the teachers do not altogether depend upon the school fees. The remaining three are supported merely by the fees. In

these schools English and writing are taught, and in two a little arithmetic is added. There are not above two or three grown up persons in the parish who cannot read. It is to be feared, however, that the instruction received in youth is sometimes so far neglected in after years, as to render reading a labour rather than a pleasure. The people in general are desirous to have their children instructed, and there is no house in the parish that is two miles distant from a school. There are generally 238 children enrolled at the schools within the parish, and there may be about 30 more who attend schools in neighbouring parishes.

There are five Sabbath-evening schools taught in the parish, one in each of the principal villages; and a tract "the Monthly Visitor," is left with every family in the parish, once a month.

Libraries.—There are two libraries in the parish, one in Colinton village, kept in the parish school, which has been shut for many years, but steps are now taking to make it available to the public; the other is at Slateford, under the charge chiefly of the kirk-session of the chapel there; but it is to be regretted that the volumes most frequently asked for are those that minister to amusement rather than to edification. There is also a small library connected with the parish school, the gift of a friend, the books in which are lent to the advanced children as a reward for diligence in their studies. Those who are entitled to receive books pay to the library one penny per quarter.

Friendly Societies.—There are two Friendly Societies in the parish which provide for the support of their members when laid aside from work by disease or accident, &c. The Old Society, established in 1801, allows to its sick members 4s. per week for the first thirteen weeks, 2s. for the next twenty-six weeks, and 1s. 6d. a-week for the rest of the time they are off work; it also allows L.3 for the burial of the man, and L. 2 for the burial of the wife, while it gives, if the funds will allow, 10s. a-year to the widow. It has 50 members.

The New Society was established in 1814, and had its rules new modelled in 1829, according to the suggestions thrown out by the Highland Society, and approved of in terms of the Act of Parliament on that subject. The allowances made by this society to its members are, 5s. a-week for the first year in which they are by sickness unfitted for gaining their bread; 3s. 6d. per week for the second year; and thereafter 2s. 6d. per week so long as they shall require it; an allowance is made of L.5 for the fune-

ral of the member, and L.3 for that of his wife; but should he die unmarried, his heirs are allowed the whole L.8 for his funeral charges. This society has 300 members, and its stock amounts to L.1000. The Old Society requires from 5s. to 10s. 6d. entry money according to the age, and 2s. a-quarter, with 1s. additional in the year in support of widows' annuities, from its members; the new takes 3s. 6d. of entry money, and 2s. a-quarter, reserving the power of raising the latter if needful. These Societies are a very great advantage to all who are wise enough to avail themselves of their aid.

Poor.—The average number of poor for the five years ending February 1837, was 41. Some of these, however, had wives, others children, dependent on them. The average allowance given to these was L.4, 8s. 9½d. per annum. Besides, there were two lunatic paupers, not always in confinement, but whose aliment during the period referred to amounted to L. 137, 16s. 8d. The funds affording those supplies were assessments averaging per annum, L. 192; collections, L. 35, 12s. 8d.; mortcloth-dues, L. 11, 8s.; marriage fees, L. 1, 10s. 10½d.; funds from other sources, L. 5, 17s. 3½d.; total, L. 236, 8s. 10d. These funds, however, covered also the expense of the church affairs, and various other items which the kirk-session undertake for the heritors. The poor have also a cart of coals at the new year, defrayed by a collection made for the purpose; and a portion of the meal mentioned as Mr Anderson's benefaction. The people are not unwilling to receive parochial aid, and many would rather leave their relatives a burden on the public, than lessen in the least their own comforts. But to this there are honourable exceptions.

Alehouses.—There are at present 14 public-houses in the parish,—a number much greater than is required for the real wants of the people, and therefore truly hurtful to them.

Fuel.—Coal is the only fuel used in the parish. It comes to us along the Union Canal, or from the fields of coal which lie to the south-east. The price for the ton of 20 cwt. brought to Colinton village may be stated from 14s. to 18s., according to the kind required.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The cultivation of the parish, since the last Statistical Account was written, has been greatly improved, and is generally carried on with activity and intelligence. Considerable changes

have taken place in the various manufactures then existing in the parish. The distillery has disappeared; the skinnery! its very name is lost, having given place to the more poetical designation of Laverock dale; the magnesia manufactory is in ruins; the noise of the wauk-mill no longer reminds the passenger of its existence; and the mill for beating flax is, comparatively speaking, in little use. Still the parish flourishes; the population has increased; the rental has improved; and could a little more of that right-hearted prudence which inclines, and, through God's blessing, enables man to value and steadily comply with the counsels of heavenly truth, be infused into the bosom of the generality of the people, they would be blessed indeed.

Drawn up November 1838.

Revised October 1839.

PARISH OF KIRKLISTON.

PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. ADAM DUNCAN TAIT, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

THE parish of Kirkliston lies partly in the county of Linlithgow; partly in that of Edinburgh. The river Almond forms the boundary between the two counties, through the whole extent of the parish; and the south-eastern portion, lying in the county of Edinburgh, is about one-fourth of the whole.

Name.—The ancient name was Temple Liston. Of the compound *Liston* there are several instances, in the names of places in the parish, as *Old Liston*, *New Liston*, *Over New Liston*, *Hal Liston*, *Eliston* or *Il Liston* or *High Liston*, and *Kirk Liston*, the last being the name of the principal village, and of the parish. The etymology of the word *Liston* is uncertain. There is an old tradition, that a large district of country around was, at a remote period, possessed by a distinguished family of that name, and that this circumstance gave its name to the parish. But it is said, that the term *Lioston* signifies in Celtic an inclosure on the side of a ri-

ver, and it is not unlikely that this may be the true origin of the name of the parish.

Extent, &c.—The extent of the parish, in length, from east to west, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from north to south, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It contains 12,007 square miles. The figure is an irregular square.

Boundaries.—It is bounded by the following parishes, viz. on the north and north-east, by Dalmeny; north and north-west, Abercorn; west, Ecclesmachan; and a detached portion of Dalmeny, named Auldcaithie; west and south-west, Uphall; south-west, Midcalder; south, Kirknewton and Ratho; east, Corstorphine and Cramond. There is a portion of the parish, entirely separate, named Liston Shiels, lying on the slope of Pentland hills, which was annexed, *quoad sacra*, many years ago, to the parish of Kirknewton. This portion of the parish is bounded on the east and south-east by Pennicuik; on the north and north-east, by Currie; on the west by Midcalder; on the south by Linton, lying in the county of Peebles.

Meteorology.—The average temperature for the six years commencing with 1832, is as under.

1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ *

Climate.—The prevailing winds are west and south-west. The climate may be termed good, compared with that of a large portion of Scotland. There are no distempers peculiar to the district, and the parish may be said to be decidedly healthy: but it is worthy of remark, that in the small village of Newbridge, which contained at the time just 65 inhabitants, situated eight miles from Edinburgh, on the middle turnpike road to Glasgow, the mortality, by cholera, in April 1832, was greater than in any part of the county of Linlithgow, eleven deaths having occurred in the course of ten days.

Hydrography.—Springs of all sorts are abundant, flowing from whinstone, limestone, gravel, or layers of sand: many of these are highly impregnated with lime and iron, some with magnesia.

The river Almond, which takes its rise in Lanarkshire, flows through this parish, entering it at the south-western extremity, and flowing in a circuitous course, of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the village of Kirkliston, which stands on a bank immediately overhanging it. Its course from thence is to the north-eastward, about a mile and a-half, when it passes into the parish of Cramond, and

* This average is taken from daily observations in the morning and evening.

falls into the Frith of Forth, at that village. Its bed is broad, and in many parts rocky; its depth varies considerably. After rainy weather, especially with a strong south-west wind, it overflows its banks frequently to a great extent, and, in consequence of this, large tracts of valuable land in this parish, on both sides, were often much injured.

As a remedy for this evil, very strong and high embankments have lately been raised, at a great expense, by the proprietors of the lands along its margin, and by the trustees of the Edinburgh and Linlithgow turnpike road, and the river may now be said to be kept within limits.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The minerals in this parish are referable to the secondary and alluvial classes. The secondary rocks, which belong to the carboniferous system, are chiefly sandstone, limestone, and trap or whinstone. No coal has been met with, although some of the coal metals, as ironstone and bituminous shale or blaes, occur. The strata dip to the north and north-west, and vary in thickness.

In some parts of the parish, a bastard limestone occurs, of no value as lime, and very unkindly to the mason's tools, but furnishing a useful stone for building.

Many trials have been made for coal to a great depth, but without success. It is supposed, however, that there must be coal, although lying too deep for being wrought,—as ironstone and bituminous shale or blaes occur in abundance, under a bed of rock, in quality and thickness similar to that over the coal at Borrostownness, and called the roof.

The only alluvial deposits are to be found on the sides of the Almond, which consist chiefly of gravel, sand, and loam. Throughout the parish, soils of different kinds are to be found. But it may be said that the prevailing soil varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould.

Zoology.—Under this head, it may be stated, that when the line of the Union Canal was dug through the estate of Clifton Hall, about twenty years ago, a tusk of a *Mammoth* was found, nearly five feet long, about twenty-five feet under the surface of the ground, firmly imbedded in blue till, or tilly clay, in good preservation. A description and figure of this very interesting specimen will be found in the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

Botany.—The following list of rare plants growing in the pa-

rish and neighbouring district of the country may be acceptable to the reader.

Symphytum officinale, common comfrey, road-side to the south of Duntarvie.

Adoxa moschatellina, tuberous-rooted moschatel, near an old mill, on the banks of the Almond, Clifton Hall.

Euphorbia exigua, in corn-fields, to the north-east of Carlowrie.

Lychnis viscaria, viscous catch-fly, on Dundas Hill.

Potentilla argentea, silvery cinquefoil, on Craig Brae, Dundas.

Scutellaria galericulata, common skull-cap, on Dundas Hill.

Malva moschata, marsh-mallow, on the banks of the Almond.

Genista tinctoria, dyer's broom, on Drumshoreland Muir.

Hypericum humifusum, trailing St John's wort, in a plantation on the east of Craig Brae.

Pilularia globulifera, pepper grass, at Philpston Loch.

Ophioglossum vulgatum, adder's tongue, on Drumshoreland Muir.

Asplenium trichomanes, common maidenhair spleenwort, in Newliston woods.

Asplenium ruta muraria, wall rue, in Newliston woods.

FUNGI.

Agaricus procerus, tall mushroom, at Carlowrie.

Agaricus cristatus, at Foxhall.

Cantharellus cibarius, truffle, at Foxhall.

Helvella mitra, at Foxhall,

—— *leucophæa*, at Foxhall.

Morchella esculenta, common eatable morelle, at Foxhall.

Morchella hybrida, at Foxhall.

In the garden of Carlowrie, the property of David Falconar, Esq. there is a large and beautiful collection of rare plants.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Eminent Men.—Among eminent characters connected with the parish, may be mentioned Skene of Hallyards, unhappily distinguished by his zeal in persecuting the Covenanters.—Reid, who suffered in their cause—the celebrated John, Earl of Stair, who inherited from his mother the estate of Newliston.—Andrew Dalzel, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh,—and the Right Honourable Sir Robert Liston, lately deceased. Respecting Professor Dalzel, it may be worthy of remark, that he was the son of a man distinguished by his knowledge of agriculture, who came to this parish at the special desire of the Earl of Stair, when he, on returning from public life, was beginning to direct his attention to the improvement of his estate; and under his direction, the mode of ploughing in common use in the low countries, viz. by two horses or two oxen, was adopted on his Lordship's estate, in room of the old Scotch mode of ploughing, viz. by six, or eight, or sometimes twelve oxen. Under his superintendence, likewise, the first example in Scotland was given on the estate of Newliston, of the planting of cabbages, potatoes, and turnips in the fields. The mother of the Professor was a daughter of the proprietor of Linns Mill, in the south-western extremity of the parish, now part of the estate of Clifton Hall. Andrew Dalzel, and Sir Robert Liston, so deservedly eminent for his ability and success in diplomatic ser-

vices, were born, the former on the 6th, the latter on the 8th of October 1742. The houses of their parents were only about half a mile apart, and they both received the elements of education at the parochial school of Kirkliston, then under the charge of Mr John Hastie, of whose talents and eminence as a teacher, Sir Robert Liston was wont frequently, to the very latest years of his life, to speak in terms of high commendation.

Chief Land-owners.—These are, the Earl of Hopetoun; Mr Hog of Newliston; Mr Dundas of Dundas; Mr Falconar of Carlowrie; Mr Cameron of Foxhall (anciently) Todshaugh; Mr Ramsay of Barnton; Sir Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson of Clifton Hall; Sir James Gibson-Craig of Riccarton; Mr Cochran Wishart Baillie of Lamington. The five first mentioned possess the part of the parish lying in the county of Linlithgow; the four last mentioned, possess that portion lying in the county of Edinburgh.

The valued rent of the parish is L. 12846, 18s. Scots, whereof more than two-fifths belong to the Earl of Hopetoun, and nearly one-fifth to Mr Hog.

Parochial Registers.—These are of four classes:—1. The Minutes of Session; 2. The Minutes of Heritors' Meetings; 3. The Lists of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths; 4. The Accounts relative to the Poor's Funds. Of the first class of records, the earliest volume commences in 1647, and there are six other volumes, the latest commencing in 1817; of the second class, there are two volumes, the former commencing in 1692, the latter in 1785; of the third class, the earliest volume commences in 1675, and there are five other volumes, the latest commencing in 1817, but there is no record of deaths prior to 1816; of the last class, the earliest volume commences in 1712, prior to which period, the accounts relative to the poor's funds were all engrossed in the minutes of session, and there are five other volumes, the last commencing in 1821. All these volumes, with the exception of the first and fourth, of the first class, are in a tolerably good state of preservation, and from the earliest period, the records seem to have been carefully kept.

Antiquities.—At Lochend, near Newbridge, in the county of Edinburgh, some large stones are set up, where a battle was fought in the year 995, between Kenneth, the natural brother of Malcolm, second King of Scotland, and commander of his forces, and Constantine, the usurper of the Crown. About a mile and a half

to the westward of Newbridge, several large stone coffins have been, from time to time, discovered. Farther down the course of the Almond, nearly two miles, on the property of Mr Ramsay of Barn-ton, a solitary monumental stone has been erected, in memory of the same battle, named *Catstane*, supposed to be a corruption of *Constantine*, and to have been erected to the honour of Constantine, one of the commanders in the same engagement, who was there slain and interred. When the turnpike road by Loanhead was cut through, spurs and heads of spears were found under the surface of the ground.

It is a well-ascertained fact, that Edward I. of England, when marching to Falkirk, where he completely vanquished the Scottish troops, on the 22d of July 1298, lay for some time with his army close to the village of Kirkliston. The field in which, according to common tradition, the King's tent was pitched, is immediately to the south-west of the village, on the property of Newliston.

On the estate of Clifton Hall has been found an urn of burnt clay, containing ashes; and the shape and size of two flat stones within it, seemed to indicate that a heart had been therein deposited.

In the village of Clifton, under the foundation stone of an old cot-house, was found a Pig or Pipkin of burnt clay, with a small opening, just sufficient to admit one coin at a time. It contained between 300 and 400 silver coins, partly Scotch, partly English. In a separate field, on the line of the Canal, and on the property of Clifton Hall, was found a gold coin, in excellent preservation, about fifteen feet under the surface, bearing the inscription *Robertus II. Rex Scotorum*.

Beneath a large whinstone, immediately under the surface, a Druidical axe was discovered, in good preservation, quite sharp, apparently hidden under the stone.

In the south-west corner of the parish, on the estate of the Earl of Hopetoun, there is a baronial residence, evidently of great antiquity, named *E'Liston* or *Il Liston*, supposed to be a corruption of *High Liston*, which is said to have been, in ancient times, a hunting castle of the Kings of Scotland. James II. and James IV. are both said to have used it as such.

About two miles to the westward of the village of Kirkliston, a little to the south of the Edinburgh and Linlithgow turnpike road, stands *Niddry Castle*, a fine old ruin, at one time possessed by the

Earls of Wintoun, now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Queen Mary of Scotland rested, and is said to have slept there, when on her flight from Lochleven to join her adherents at Hamilton, on the 2d of May 1568.

Among some old trees at Linn's Mill, close to Clifton Hall, there is a tombstone in good preservation, bearing the date of 1645: it is that of a proprietor of Linn's Mill, in whose family it had been for 300 years. The individual, over whose grave the stone is placed, is said to have been the last man who died in Scotland of the plague.

Modern Buildings.—Of these the chief is the mansion-house of Newliston, the seat of James Maitland Hog, Esq. a large and commodious family residence, built about forty-five years ago.

In the western extremity of the village of Kirkliston, a distillery was erected twenty years ago.

III.—POPULATION.

There are no means of determining what may have been the ancient state of the parish in regard to population.

By return made to Dr Webster in 1755, the population was	1461
By former Statistical Account in 1792,	1504
By Parliamentary census taken in 1801,	1647
1811,	1682
1821,	2213
1831,	2265

The great increase of population since 1811 is supposed to have been owing to the extraordinary number of labourers, chiefly Irishmen, who were employed in the parish in the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, in the construction of the Union Canal, many of whom became, from that time, settled inhabitants.

Number of inhabitants residing in villages and in the country:—Kirkliston village, 600; Winchburgh, 165; Newbridge, 90; Gogar Stane, 50; Niddry, 65; Clifton, 40; Newhouses, 20; total 1030; in the country, 1235; total 2265.

The average of births cannot be exactly ascertained, as the duty of inserting the names of their children in the parish register has been for many years greatly neglected by parents; in this respect, however, a decided improvement is beginning now to take place. The following is a statement of the number of children baptized in the Established Church, in public and private, during the seven years beginning 1831:—

1831,	1832,	1833,	1834,	1835,	1836,	1837,
54	50	46	48	42	37	41
Average of deaths from the parish obituary:—						
1830,	1831,	1832,	1833,	1834,	1835,	1836,
19	24	35	33	30	18	33

Average of marriages from the parish record of proclamation of banns:—

1831, 19	1832, 14	1833, 6	1834, 14	1835, 18	1836, 16	1837, 18
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The number of families of independent fortune, statedly or occasionally resident in the parish, 4.

1 insane and 1 fatuous person reside in the parish; 2 deaf and dumb, and 1 blind.

Number of illegitimate births during the last three years, 16.

Habits and Character of the People.—On the estate of Clifton Hall, especially, several cottages have been built on a remarkably neat plan, and most of them are kept in excellent order, by the families living in them; in other parts of the parish likewise, several places might be specified, where habits of cleanliness seem evidently to prevail. But it is to be regretted that this is by no means universal. The larger villages, and especially that of Kirkliston, are very deficient in this respect. There are in this village several houses, recently built, and these are generally kept in a clean and neat condition; but in many of the old houses, the habits of the families are still very far behind the standard which, in this part of the country, ought certainly to be reached by all; and there is little perceptible approach to it. On the whole, the people of the parish enjoy, in a reasonable degree, the comforts of social life, and are contented with their circumstances. Outward decency of conduct is generally maintained by them—but it is to be feared that here, as in other parts of the country, the low price of spirituous liquors has been productive of most pernicious consequences, in regard to the moral habits of the people.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The number of farms in the parish is 30; the number of farm-servants, statedly employed in the management of these, is about 140. There are 11 wrights; 9 smiths; 5 tailors; 8 shoemakers; 5 grocers; 2 candlemakers; 4 bakers. There is one medical gentleman in the parish.

Agriculture.—The number of acres, standard imperial measure, in the parish, is 7722, of which the whole may be said to be cultivated, or in plantations, or in permanent pasture, with the exception, perhaps, of a small quantity of waste land on the detached farm of Liston Shiels. The plantations are not extensive; on the lands of Newliston, Clifton Hall, Carlowrie, Foxhall, Niddry and Humble, there is a good deal of old timber, and over various dis-

tricts of the parish, there are a few fine trees to be found in groupings, which point out where mansion-houses have anciently stood. Of young wood, there is only a small quantity. There is little permanent pasture—none, indeed, if we except the lawns around the mansion-houses, and the margin of the river Almond. The prevailing sorts of trees are, beech, ash, elm, and fir; there are few oaks, and, except in young plantations, little larch.

Ancient state of Husbandry.—A hundred years ago, there was no enclosed ground in the parish, except the gardens of the proprietors, the kail-yards of the tenants, and the church-yard. The boundaries of property were marked by pit-stones, or in particular places by a cairn of stones gathered from the surface of the soil: the division of a farm, if visible at all, was described by a *bank* or *gaufur*, and except in seeding or reaping, marches were little regarded; for after the removal of the crop, the cattle were allowed to range at will—this was termed *lang-halter*. About this period, a considerable breadth of land around the village of Kirkliston lay in *run-rig*, that is, in small divisions or lots, each of which had its peculiar name, and several of these, lying far apart from each other, were frequently occupied by the same individual. The first approach towards forming fields in the parish was the adjustment of these small, and irregularly-divided lots, into compact portions. About this period, the celebrated John Earl of Stair, whose public life fills so important a page of the history of his country, rendered essential service to the improvement of agriculture in this parish. Having succeeded, on the death of his mother, to the estate of Newliston, he came to reside there, about the year 1725, and devoted much of his attention to the improving and beautifying of it. The pleasure-grounds around the mansion house of Newliston, comprehending about 70 acres Scots measure, and a large extent of ground beyond these limits, containing altogether about 250 acres, were laid out and planted by him; and although the tastes and ideas of a military life seem evidently to have guided him in the whole design, more than the study of natural beauty, yet, unquestionably, the effect of the entire plan is both striking and pleasing. He cultivated chiefly by spade husbandry, and he had about 200 workmen almost constantly employed on his grounds.

At a considerably later period, viz. about the year 1767, a large district of the parish was arranged in farms, all of which were small, and the enclosing of fields became general. About this time also, regular leases began to be granted, generally for a long

period, such as two or three nineteens. In these agreements the only stipulations were—the payment of the rent (a large proportion in kind,) the furnishing of carriages and capons, thirlage to a corn-mill, some improvement in the enclosing of the land, or the payment of a small grassum at the commencement of the lease. As to the course of cropping, the only requirement was, that the land should be farmed according to the rules of good husbandry. About this period the agriculture of this parish was greatly improved by the example of Mr John Allan, tenant in Loanhead, a farmer in the immediate vicinity of the village of Kirkliston. He was decidedly the best corn farmer in his day, and was the first to introduce a regular rotation of cropping, viz. naked fallow, wheat or oats, beans, barley, grass, oats, the rotation best adapted to strong soils, yet known. The use of foreign manure was introduced by him into the parish. At a later period, Mr Wilkie of Ormiston Hill, who rented two farms in the parish, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, contributed eminently to the furtherance of improvement, by extensive drainage, and a judicious mode of cultivation. His maxim in farming was, “dry land before cropping it,”—he introduced the four and five-shift rotation, always resting the land in pasture when in a clean state.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of land may be stated at L. 2, 5s. per Scots acre. The real rent of the parish is about L. 14,000 per annum.

Price of Labour.—The great proportion of farm labour is paid for by half yearly or weekly wages; drainage and work on fences, only, is let by contract. The wages of farm-servants are on an average, all things included, L. 26 or L. 27 per annum. Able-bodied day-labourers earn from 9s. to 11s. per week; wrights, 2s. 6d. per day; masons, 3s.; slaters, 3s. or 3s. 6d. Smithy work is frequently contracted for, and often also charged at a price per article.

Breeds of Cattle.—The land is generally so valuable in quality that the farmers do not find it for their interest to breed cattle; of late, however, they are turning their attention more than formerly to this branch of farming. Another reason which may have rendered them less anxious about breeding, is the vicinity to Falkirk market, where the fields and stalls are supplied with bullocks from the shires of Aberdeen, Inverness, and Argyll. Ayrshire cows are generally used for the dairy. The breed of cattle is a cross between Teeswater and Ayrshire. The breed of sheep is confined to the black-faced, Cheviot, and Leicester, with crosses

between each of these sorts. Of sheep there is little stock kept—they are chiefly fattened. Sheep pasturage is yearly increasing throughout the parish, and wherever the soil admits, the sheep are fed with turnips on the grounds—this, with the free use of lime, has produced pastures of the first order.

Husbandry.—The general character of the husbandry is good. On some of the farms, especially the larger, it is of first-rate excellence, certainly equal to any style of farming in Scotland. About three-fourths of the land is stiff, with a large admixture of clay, and upon a retentive subsoil, and is better adapted to the cultivation of wheat and beans than turnips. As a remedy for this, drainage has been extensively employed both in the way of deep cutting, and of close or furrow-draining; and these plans have been attended with such success, that turnips are now grown in situations in which it would formerly have been reckoned quite impossible to cultivate light green crops, and the five-shift rotation is becoming every year more general. The use of the various most approved manures is now very common, and is producing a marked improvement in the culture of the soil, such as rape-cake, bone-dust, soot, and the common manures from Edinburgh. These, coupled with large quantities of oil-cake, given to feeding cattle, greatly enrich the home made manure, and are yearly giving additional weight to the crops. In the southern part of the parish there is a considerable extent of light land, well adapted for turnips, and other green crops, and of that land some portion is of the very best quality.

General duration of Leases, State of Farm Buildings.—The present leaseholds are all of nineteen years duration. There is scarcely an instance of a longer term. The rents are almost wholly regulated by the price of grain, as fixed yearly by the fairs of the county. Generally speaking, the land is let at a fair rate, the landlord having a full rent for his property, and the tenant being able to meet his engagements: in consequence of this, there subsists between the proprietors and the tenantry a mutual friendly feeling, which is necessarily conducive to the comfort of both parties, and to the welfare of the community at large. The farm-steadings are all convenient and suitable, and the dwelling-houses generally are commodious and good: all the steadings lately erected have been built on the most approved plan, embracing every possible accommodation for the most complete management of the land.

- *Amount of Raw Produce.*—It is impossible to fix the average in such a parish as this, as it varies so greatly from one year to another, according to the extent of land that may be under pasture. The following is the average of the arable produce.

Wheat, per acre,	32 bushels imperial.	Turnips, per acre,	20 tons.
Barley, do.	42 do.	Potatoes, do.	6 do.
Oats, do.	48 do.	Artificial hay, do.	1½ do.
Beans, do.	28 do.		

Quarries.—There is a stone quarry on the farm of Humbie, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, which yields a beautiful and durable stone.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

There is no market-town in the parish; the nearest are Edinburgh and Linlithgow, distant eight miles, and Bathgate, distant ten miles.

The chief villages are Kirkliston and Winchburgh, in the county of Linlithgow, and Newbridge, in the county of Edinburgh.

Means of Communication.—There is a post-office in the village of Kirkliston, and letters are despatched and received twice every day. Three turnpike roads pass through the parish, viz. the road from Edinburgh to Stirling, and to Glasgow by Falkirk, which lies along the northern division of the parish, passing through the villages of Kirkliston and Winchburgh, and is in length about five miles, nearly due east and west; the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Bathgate, which lies through the southern division of the parish, passing through the village of Newbridge, and in length about three miles and a-half, due east and west; the road from Queensferry to the last mentioned Edinburgh and Glasgow turnpike, which passes through the village of Kirkliston, and in length about three miles. On the first of these roads, there are four daily public coaches, viz. the mail between Edinburgh and Stirling, and three stage-coaches, one to and from Stirling; one to and from Glasgow; one to and from Falkirk; on the second, there are seven daily public coaches, viz. the mail between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and six stage-coaches between these cities. On all these roads, there are also carriers' waggons.

Bridges.—There are two over the river Almond, one on the Stirling road, seven miles west from Edinburgh; the other, on the middle Glasgow road, eight miles west from Edinburgh. They are both in good condition, and are kept in excellent repair; the former was lengthened and widened, three years ago, at considerable expense.

Canals.—The Union Canal passes through the parish, and there is a splendid aqueduct over the river Almond, at the south-western extremity of it. The construction of this canal was commenced in 1818, and finished in 1822; it was intended to form a junction with the Forth and Clyde Canal.

Ecclesiastical State.—The following is the list of ministers of this parish, since the year 1647, the date of the earliest parochial register.

Mr Gilbert Hall, 1647, time of his settlement not known. Mr James Wemyss, admitted in 1663, remained until the Revolution; Mr Thomas Miller, admitted in 1692; Mr James Houston, admitted in 1716; Mr John Drysdale, admitted in 1748; Mr James Lindsay, admitted in 1763; Mr Charles Ritchie, in 1794; the present incumbent in 1826.

The parish church is not in a central situation, being only one mile from the northern extremity of the parish, and three miles and a-half from the southern; the most remote point from the church is the south-western extremity of the parish, distant four miles and a-half. On this account, its situation is necessarily rather inconvenient for these portions of the parish, and during winter, and after wet weather, when the river Almond is generally flooded, and the usual fords rendered impassable, the people in the southern part of the parish suffer great inconvenience in coming to church, from the want of a bridge, as they require to make a long circuit, in order to reach either of the bridges formerly mentioned. The church is evidently of great antiquity, erected probably in the twelfth century. It was one of those belonging to the knights hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, who had great possessions in this part of the country, previous to the Reformation. There is a very fine old door-way in the south side of the building, not used now, as an entrance to the church, exhibiting a beautiful specimen of rich Saxon architecture. The bell is remarkable for the fineness of its tone; it is rung every evening at 8 o'clock, and likewise every morning, in summer, at 5; in winter, at 6. The church underwent a complete repair in 1822, and is now one of the most comfortable in the county; it affords accommodation to 700 persons. The area of the church is divided among the heritors, according to their valuations, and the portion assigned to each heritor is subdivided among his tenants. There are about 65 sittings, left unappropriated, for the use of the inhabitants of the villages or other inhabitants, not otherwise provided with seats.

The manse was built in 1692; it was repaired and enlarged in 1808; and as it is still deficient in accommodation, the heritors have kindly agreed to make an addition to it, which is to be immediately executed.

Glebe.—The extent, including the garden and site of the manse and offices, is 7 acres 27 falls of excellent land; its annual value is from L. 28 to L. 30.

Stipend.—The amount is as follows:

	Bolls.	Firlots.	Pecks.	Lippies.
Wheat,	2	0	1	2 $\frac{4}{16}$
Barley,	135	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Oatmeal,	152	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
Oats,	0	2	2	0
Total,	290	2	—	$\frac{4}{16}$

There is likewise an allowance of L. 10 per annum for communion elements, and the incumbent enjoys, by gift from the Crown, the feu-duties of Hallyards, amounting to L. 5, 11s. 7½d. The average of the grain stipend for the five years preceding crop 1836, amounted to L. 268, 18s. 2½d.

There are no chapels of ease connected with the Established Church in the parish; and there are no Dissenting or Seceding chapels. Of the families connected with the Secession, some go to Queensferry, some to East-Calder, some to Mid-Calder, one or two individuals, to Edinburgh. The number of families connected with the Established Church is about 410; the average amount of regular attendance in the parish church is from 520 to 550 individuals; the average number of communicants is about 400. The people who do attend church are, on the whole, regular in attendance; but it is to be feared that the habit of church-going is, over the whole of this district of country, less characteristic of the people than it ought to be.

Church Collections for Religious and Charitable Objects.—The amount is as follows:—1833, L. 5; 1834, L. 7, 10s.; 1835, L. 15, 15s.; 1836, L. 12, 5s.; 1837, L. 38, 0s. 2½d.

Education.—Of schools there are—one parochial, two partially endowed, one unendowed, one supported by individual subscription. The last mentioned is a female school, where sewing is taught, together with the ordinary elements of education. In the parochial school, reading, English grammar, writing and arithmetic, geography and Latin are taught. The school is conducted with great efficiency, and is attended by about 90 pupils. At the other schools, the same branches, or some of them, are taught.

The acting parochial teacher is assistant and successor to the schoolmaster, to whom the whole legal salary pertaining to the office, which amounts to L. 34, 4s. 4½d. per annum, continues to be paid. By the liberality of the heritors, the officiating teacher possesses the dwelling-house and garden, and receives a salary of L. 10 per annum, during the life of the retired schoolmaster. The fees are paid quarterly, in advance, and may amount to L. 50 a year. The teacher has also about L. 20 a year as session-clerk, and clerk to the heritors and Statute Labour Commissioners. There are not many persons, between the years of six and fifteen, who cannot read; a large proportion of the young between these years can write; and there are very few of those above fifteen years, who are unable to read, and, in a certain degree, also to write. The people seem to be generally alive to the benefits of education. No parts of the parish are so remote from all the schools as to prevent the children from attending one or other of them. The number of schools is sufficient for the parish.

Charitable and other Institutions.—A Friendly Society was established in 1798, for the following purposes—1st, To afford an allowance to members, during sickness and old age; 2d, to afford payment of a sum of money, on the death of members, and their wives and widows, in name of funeral allowance; 3d, to afford payment of an annuity to the widows of members during their widowhood. This institution has maintained great prosperity, and has been productive of the happiest effects, both in promoting industry, and in ministering to the comfort of the sick and destitute.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of persons receiving stated parochial relief is 51; the stated monthly disbursement amounts to L. 11, 10s. 10d., which sum, divided by 51, gives 4s. 6½d. as the average monthly allowance to each pauper. Some of them receive also aid occasionally, and several, not on the roll of the regular paupers, receive occasional relief, during winter especially. The following is the amount of ordinary collections at the church door, for relief of the poor, during the five years beginning 1833: 1833, L. 26, 4s. 3½d.; 1834, L. 32, 3s. 4½d.; 1835, L. 33, 12s. 8½d.; 1836, L. 31, 12s.; 1837, L. 30, 8s. 4½d. During the same period, the following sums have been collected for the purchase of coals in the beginning of winter:—1833, L. 9; 1834, L. 15; 1835, L. 12; 1836, L. 15; 1837, L. 16, 19s. 10d. Coals have been distributed at the beginning of the season to 70 families. The kindness of the farmers in driving the coals has al-

ways entitled the kirk-session to extend far more widely, than they otherwise could, the benefits of this charity. The amount received by the kirk-session, from the hearse and mortcloth dues, during the same five years, is as follows:—1833, L. 17, 4s. 6d.; 1834, L. 12, 9s. 6d.; 1835, L. 10, 13s.; 1836, L. 13, 18s. 6d.; 1837, L. 15, 9s. 6d. The amount derived from the sale of the effects of paupers during same period, L. 11, 14s. 1d.; the amount of expenses, necessarily connected with these sales, L. 4, 16s. 3½d.; balance available for the relief of the poor, L. 6, 17s. 9½d. The amount derived from the dues for the erection of headstones in the churchyard at 5s. 7½d. each, during the same period, L. 2, 5s. The amount derived from fines for trespasses, &c. 15s. Besides these, there are no other sources of revenue for the relief of the poor, except the contributions by the heritors, in proportion to their several valuations. These contributions are in the form of what may be justly termed, although the expression seem paradoxical, *Voluntary Assessment*. The heritors meet twice a-year, for the purpose of examining the state of the poor's funds, and fixing the assessment, necessary to meet the deficiency of the funds already mentioned; and for the five years referred to, it was found requisite to fix this assessment at the rate of L. 200 per annum. This high rate was, in part, rendered necessary by a charge of L. 21 per annum, during the above period, as the board of a lunatic in the Edinburgh Asylum. There can be no doubt that the system of supporting the poor by assessment is in all respects *evil*,—it checks the feeling of benevolence towards the poor, in the minds of those who are able to afford relief to them,—it greatly reduces the amount of collections at the church-doors; and to the existence of an assessment, is undoubtedly to be ascribed the fact, that unhappily there are very few instances of a disposition on the part of the poor, to refrain from seeking parochial relief, or to feel the regular receiving of it, as any degradation.* It ought to be mentioned under this head, that a most useful donation to the poor has been bestowed annually at the beginning of the year, by the Earl of Hopetoun,

* While truth requires this statement to be made, the writer feels great pleasure in recording an instance of a very opposite mode of feeling and acting. A poor and aged woman, on the death of her husband, several years ago, was admitted on the poor's roll, and received for about seven years, an allowance of 3s. 4d. per month. She succeeded, by the death of a near relative, to a small sum of money, and not only was her name withdrawn from the roll of paupers, but the entire amount of what she had received during the period of her destitution was repaid by her family. It would amply argue well for the moral condition of the country, if examples of such just and laudable dealing were occurring more frequently. Unhappily they are very rare.

viz. the gift of a certain quantity of oat-meal to decayed labourers on his Lordship's property, and their widows and orphan families. The amount of this charity is at present about 35 bolls, divided among 38 families. The list is revised by the kirk-session, every year, and new cases of destitution are admitted on their recommendation to the benefit of the charity. This charity is most judicious in its design, and has, for a very long series of years, afforded a seasonable relief to the wants of the destitute.

Fairs.—There is one held annually in the village of Kirkliston, on the last Tuesday of July; and one likewise, in the village of Winchburgh, on the first Friday of June. No business is transacted at either of them, and they may be justly styled nuisances, which ought to be abolished, as they are invariably the fruitful sources of injury to the morals and comfort of the people.

Inns, Alehouses, &c.—There are three inns, viz. in the villages of Kirkliston, Winchburgh, and Newbridge. At Winchburgh there are likewise post-chaises, and horses. Of alehouses, the number is very considerable: far greater than is required; and it is much to be regretted, that licences for the sale of spirituous liquors are granted by the county Justices, so indiscriminately, without any consideration of the number previously existing, as the morals of the community are greatly injured by them.

Fuel.—That chiefly used is coal, which is conveyed from the collieries belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, near Falkirk, to Winchburgh, by the Union Canal. A considerable quantity of coal is also driven from Benhar, and Barbauchlie, in the vicinity of Bathgate. Of late, the price of coal has been very high, and to the poor it is always much greater, than to those in better circumstances; for as they are quite unable to pay for a cart-load at a time, they are under the necessity of purchasing what they use from retailers, in very small quantities, and at an enormous additional cost. For this reason very little coal is used by the poor; their fires are chiefly made from the cuttings of the woods.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

There are no striking variations betwixt the present state of the parish and that which existed at the time of the last Statistical Account. But from that period, there has been a steady progressive improvement in the mode of farming; and, at the present time, there is perhaps no parish in Scotland, which, in respect of the system of husbandry pursued, is farther advanced in improvement, or more distinguished by the excellence of its management. At

the same time, it is evident that the condition of the labouring classes is susceptible of great improvement, and there is no doubt that their condition would be greatly better than it is, if there were among them a greater degree of foresight, and of care in laying up from present income a provision for future want. There is among the people a distressing amount of poverty, especially in the village of Kirkliston, where some of the houses are little better than Irish cabins; and it is extremely difficult to devise any means of mitigating the evils which they suffer, without also multiplying the demands for future relief.

October 1839.

PARISH OF BORTHWICK.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. THOMAS WRIGHT, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Situation.—THIS parish lies about twelve miles south from Edinburgh, near the foot of the Lammermuir-hills,—and at that part where the pastoral vale of the Gala commences its long course of twenty miles, from Fala-hill on the north, to Galashiels on the south.

Borthwick, thus lying along the northern boundary of the Lammermuirs, is at the commencement of that fertile and extensive tract of comparatively level country which stretches over the whole of the Lothians. Any district so situated has a tendency to throw itself into elevations less commanding than those of the mountain range in its neighbourhood,—and not unfrequently, as in the case of this particular locality, to assume the aspect of a tempestuous sea, beginning to subside, but still rolling its mountain billows. Being also of different materials from those employed in the formation of the mountainous districts, it shews this difference of material both in the peculiar shape of its rising grounds, and in the scope and outline of the intervening valleys,—peculiarities which at once mark the different nature of the materials employed and the more recent epoch at which the formation has taken place. The valleys of such districts are commonly traversed by streams of greater

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size than the mountain rivulets which have contributed to form them, but less than the broad rivers which sweep with their accumulated waters through the more level country. The valleys themselves are often both possessed of native fertility of soil and remarkable for the picturesque views which they open of the more distant and level landscape, and they have always been selected as favourite stations for such castles as were common during the middle ages, and whose ruins still give so much grace and interest to the secluded spots in which they now are found.

Extent.—The parish of Borthwick is about 6 miles in length, from Castleton on the west to Ford on the east—and 4 miles broad, reckoning from Shank on the north to Cowbrae hill on the south. The form of the parish, however, is by no means regular—for towards the east it stretches into a long and narrow neck of land—towards the west it embraces a considerable breadth of more elevated ground—and the valley of Borthwick itself, with its imposing old castle, occupies the centre of the parish—and forms a basin of some extent, traversed by a lively and winding stream—and bounded on all sides by undulating tracts of hilly ground, which give to it a peculiar character at once of mountain scenery and of rural seclusion.

Hydrography.—The higher part of the parish is traversed by two streams, which have their origin in the moorland lying at the foot of the transition hills on the south. They are severally designated as the South and North Middleton Burns—they unite precisely at the termination of that neck of land on which the Castle of Borthwick stands—they then assume the name of the Gore—which, after winding through the whole extent of the valley, and passing along the foot of the rising grounds on which the modern village of Gore Bridge reposes, enters the South Esk at Shank Point—one of the most picturesque and pleasing localities in the whole district.

From the proximity of these united streams to their sources and feeding rivulets on the neighbouring moorland, they often descend in torrents very rapidly—and are as speedily restored to their usual channel. If a heavy fall of rain occurs during the evening or through the night, we perceive, when day dawns, that the water has been down during the night, and left evident tokens of its ravages and unusual height—though, by the time that we have opportunity to observe its course, it has again been restored to nearly its more ordinary state.

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The haugh grounds in the valley of Borthwick are especially apt to suffer during such occasional inundations—in particular, the small farm connected with the castle, and which lies along the low grounds by the side of the stream, often sustains serious damage. Its crops are laid down—the soil is carried away—a layer of sand is spread over a great part of the surface—and sometimes the corn stacks have been seen steeped in water almost to their sloping roofs. Such rapid descents of water are especially frequent during the autumnal and winter months.

In the month of August 1837, the quantity of water which usually comes down during such great falls of rain was prodigiously augmented by another cause. A pond on the estate of Middleton gave way—the river itself had been raised to great power and size by the water which had previously fallen from the atmosphere—and the united mass of the pond and the augmented stream together descended with a force which threatened very serious effects throughout the whole of its course. During its progress through the deep ravine of Currie wood, it must have presented an impressive spectacle, if day-light had permitted the neighbours to witness its course—for the wooded banks of the ravine are in close proximity to each other,—and when the mighty flood had passed, and opportunity was afforded of tracing its effects, what struck all observers was, that it seemed to have played with masses of stone many tons in weight, as if they had been pebbles of ordinary size—the solid rock was in several places torn from its foundations,—deep pools were formed, where previously the tiniest foot of “wood-nymph or lady fair” might have stepped without hazard of being wetted,—and at one place, for about a space of three or four hundred yards, not one particle of soil or of loose rock was left upon the surface—but whatever had been gathering since the chaotic waters first retired, or what they perhaps had deposited, was swept off—and only the bare surface of the subjacent rock was exposed to the eye of the observer. This descent of the waters occurred during the darkness of a peculiarly cloudy and tempestuous night, and it was not a little curious and impressive to witness the lights of the anxious cottagers by the water side, as they watched on the opposite banks the descent of the mighty and resistless mass—saw their bridge borne away by the tumultuous torrent—and shouted to each other to give information of what was occurring that seemed most worthy of notice.

After long-continued snow storms, when the snow melts and the

waters are swollen, the appearance of the valley and of its bordering haughs, is often very striking. I have repeatedly seen the whole valley in a state of inundation on such occasions—and men with long poles breaking the ice, and endeavouring to clear the course of the stream, as if they had been natives of some of the far northern or polar regions. On one occasion the valley was so completely covered, that nothing appeared above water but the castle and the green knoll on which it stands—and persons were seen making their way home, by first scrambling along the tops of stone walls, and then plunging more than knee-deep into the turbid and ice-covered waters that surrounded them on every side. There was no danger, except from cold or moisture—but the scene at any rate was unusual—and in some respects ludicrous.

When the stream is in its usual state, flowing quietly down the valley, most strangers are apt to remark, that it seems to them to be flowing in a direction different from that which they had expected. Its course through the valley is to the north-west, and the first impression of strangers is that it ought to have flowed to the north-east, or eastwards by Crichton Castle. The truth is, that the stream flows during the first portion of its course towards the north-east, but it suddenly turns round the knoll on which the castle is situated, and then its course is in the opposite direction towards the north-west—but strangers not being aware of this turn of its course, naturally express their surprise that it seems to them to be running the wrong way. Almost every stranger falls into this mistake, and there is scarcely one of them who does not express his surprise in nearly the same words.

Many springs of pure and salubrious water issue from the limestone rocks which form the chief material of the district—and often in such abundance at their very first appearance on the surface, as to be highly useful to the inhabitants, and at all times to afford a pleasing subject of observation and study.

One of the most copious of these springs opens from a limestone rock exactly below the arch of the bridge which crosses the road close by the little inn at North Middleton. It passes immediately into the mill-dam—and is the chief means of working a thrashing-mill on the farm of Torcraik. The whole of the valley between that bridge and the manse abounds in similar springs—and there are several on the glebe—one of which is worthy of notice for the excellence of its water, and its traditional history. It goes by the name

of Charlie's well, from the name, I believe, of an old and favourite servant of a former minister, who was very partial to it.

Topographical Appearances.—The general aspect of the parish is not that of a rich or very highly cultivated district—for there are considerable tracts of barren moor in it—and the land in many places lies high, and has but a scanty covering of soil. Yet agriculture is doing much to improve the appearance of the most barren portions of the district—the long and bleak moor which stretches along the base of the Lammermuirs is beginning to be extensively covered with cultivated fields and to wave with valuable crops—the spongy sides of the streams are now under an active system of draining and made available for useful purposes—the low-lying swamps are intersected by deep drains, are cleared of their encumbering growth of wild wood, and taken into the general tract of cultivated land—numerous plantations are now covering the sides of the rising grounds with a promising growth for future years—and a spirit of active and rapid improvement is visible over the greater part of the locality. Still it is not unlikely that the traveller may form a very inadequate and erroneous idea of the character of the district from such appearances as are obvious to him while pursuing his way along the high road by which the parish is traversed—for most of its beauties lie along the banks of the streams, and in secluded recesses which the eye of a passing observer cannot be expected to descry—and both the picturesque banks of the Esk, and the less prominent beauties of the valley of Borthwick itself, as well as of several other similarly situated portions of the general territory, may not even be suspected to exist by such an observer. This remark applies, indeed, to a great portion of Scottish scenery, as well as to that under our present consideration—but the search after such unobtrusive portions of natural scenery is commonly well repaid to those who take the trouble to look for them—and assuredly this locality is as likely to afford the gratification that is sought for as most others to which the steps of the curious observer of nature could be directed. We shall have occasion, however, to allude more particularly to the most remarkable of these spots while glancing cursorily at the seats of the different proprietors.

Geology.—The geology of this district affords no very great scope for illustrative observations. The Lammermuir-hills, which bound the parish on the south, are known to belong to the transition series, and they consist almost entirely of what has been called the greywacke rock. The extensive moor which stretches along the

base of these hills, and which forms the higher and more southern portion of the parish, almost completely hides the junction of the transition with the more level country ; nor do I know of any one point at which the subjacent rock has been laid open. The secondary rocks, which constitute the chief material of the district, are first exposed, on a great scale, in the course of the stream which passes through Currie wood.

I have not observed that the alluvial deposits, either of an older or more recent date, are more numerous or of greater depth in the neighbourhood of the hills than near the present level of the sea, although the contrary seems to be an opinion generally entertained by geologists, and which, it may be, is verified by appearances in other places. In a quarry which was lately opened near the upper part of Currie wood, the alluvial deposit which covers the rocks of the quarry contains many exquisitely formed discs of a very friable sandstone, of a rich purple or violet or red colour. They are so perfectly formed, that the nicest operation of the chisel could present nothing more complete. They easily fall to pieces when attempted to be broken, and stain the hand of a rich colour, according to the peculiar tint of the specimen. The alluvial matter itself, where it is not absolutely formed into such discs, shews in many places, and on a greater scale, the same tendency to the disc form,—and the whole phenomena indicate a very peculiar and not yet understood action of the attractive and arranging forces at the time when the waters were retiring, and the alluvial deposit was in the process of arranging itself.

On the summit of Cowbrae hill, which is at the upper boundary of the parish, and from which there is one of the richest and most extensive views in this part of the country, an immense mass of rock of the same material as the neighbouring hills, (the grey-wacke), is found lying at almost the very highest point of the hill. It is quite detached from the rocks constituting the hill itself, and the inquiry which naturally offers itself to all visitors is, whether it has been laid there by human art, or been transported by the agency of water, at a very early epoch of the history of our globe. There can be no doubt in the minds of those who are accustomed to such speculations, and who have seen many such appearances, that the latter of these two causes was the one which actually operated in this instance ; but the curious circumstance still remains of the deposit being at precisely such a point as human art would have chosen, had it sought to rear a magnificent altar, from which the

offerings of the ruder and earlier inhabitants of the world might have ascended with peculiar pomp ; the point on which the alluvial mass rests being one of the most elevated and best fitted for an extensive view over the whole surrounding landscape.*

Masses of a deep-coloured basalt are frequently met with,—and, very near the eastern boundary of this parish, upon the farm of Sauchland, there is one great accumulation of this material, which might seem to be a quarry in its original state, but which is, in fact, a great alluvial deposit.

The stratified rocks, as seen on the precipitous sides of Currie wood, consist of layers of a red-coloured and coarse-grained sandstone, with intervening portions of a lighter-coloured variety of the same material, and with unformed masses of a substance composed partly of sandstone and calcareous matter, and partly of indurated clay, intersected by minute and lozenge-shaped veins of calcareous spar. Sandstone, limestone, and the coal metals are the rocks everywhere occurring throughout the district.

In general, the sandstone is much intermixed with calcareous matter, and is not considered as good for the purposes of architecture,—although there are some quarries which are regarded as valuable for such humble purposes as are most required in a rural district. The grain in general is coarse, but when exposed to the air, the stone hardens into a durable and not unseemly mass.

From the great quantity of calcareous matter intermixed with the sandstone, the stone dikes often fall to pieces after they have been for a few years exposed to the action of the atmosphere. Yet the durable quality of the stone of which the Castle of Borthwick itself is built, and the fine edge which it still retains, have been subjects of admiration with all who have visited the ruin. There is reason to believe that the quarry from which its materials were obtained is in the heart of Currie wood, which is in its immediate vicinity ; so that there must be some stone of a peculiarly excellent kind under the surface in this neighbourhood, although that which is commonly obtained is liable to the waste we have already noticed. Crichton Castle presents a sad contrast, in this respect, to the present condition of the stone which has been used in the building of Borthwick Castle—the former being much crumbled and rounded in all its edges, while the latter is generally in as

* I have since understood, that a stone coffin and some other signs of the spot having been used as a place of burial, have been found in the neighbourhood of this stone—so that, however it may have originally come there, it seems to have been afterwards used either as a monumental record or for the purpose of Druidical sacrifice.

perfect a state as if it had been exposed for a comparatively short period to those wasting causes which are incessantly at work.

The limestone and coal of the district are excellent, and much sought for both by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and by purchasers from the more southern towns of Scotland—some seams of the latter, on the estates of Arniston and Vogrie, being reckoned but little inferior to the famed caking coals of the English counties.

Botany.—The oldest trees in the parish are—those in the immediate neighbourhood of Arniston House—the venerable sycamores which surround part of the church-yard of Borthwick—and a remarkable row of trees, amounting to twenty, which stand in the middle of a field on the north side of the valley of Borthwick. Strangers are apt to enquire why such a row of trees should present themselves in the middle of a cultivated field. The fact is, that the road into the valley passed in former times along the upper side of these trees—and it is traditionally known, that the ancient custom of the parish was, that when the coach of the Dundas family entered the western extremity of that row, on Sabbath days, the church bell was expected to begin to toll. There are also some fine old trees around the garden and ruinous house of Shank, and on the estates of Vogrie and Harvieston. A row of very aged hollies stands near the western end of the manse—and in the glen between Borthwick and Crichton, there are many large specimens of the same tree (the holly), which seems to be native to the district. The present manse of Borthwick was formerly enclosed on the south by three large sycamores, but the former incumbent cut down two of them, for the purpose of admitting more light into the rooms. A row of large limes surrounds the old garden belonging to the Castle, which formerly occupied the sloping bank descending on the south-west of the Castle, towards the small stream which flows by the manse. The remarkable oak roots in Currie Wood are the remains of a forest of great antiquity, which has frequently been cut down, and from which at present but a few slender saplings are observed to be springing.

A great deal of excellent old wood has been cut down on almost all the properties of the parish within the last twelve months; and many of the glens and banks of the streams, which waved a few years since with trees that had resisted the storms of centuries, are now almost without a stem which bears on it the marks of age. However, young plantations have everywhere been forming on an extensive scale; and there can be no doubt that the pro-

prietors are in every instance acting on deliberate views, both of their personal interests, and of what is likely to be for the eventual good of their estates.

Generally, it may be said, that wood grows freely, and of good quality, throughout the different parts of the parish. It is known, however, to persons conversant with such matters, that the best woods for use are not always obtained from spots which are most remarkable for the speedy growth, and the luxuriant beauty of their living trees. It is also known that places which are in close proximity to each other are sometimes very differently disposed to the production of the hardest and most valuable woods; and it is equally true, that the same quality of soil which is favourable to the most perfect formation of one kind of wood, is not equally propitious to the most healthy and useful condition of trees of another species. This variety seems in some measure to depend on causes which are not yet quite understood, and which cannot be entirely resolved either into the mere height of the climate, or the more speedy or tardy growth of the wood. But in general it is believed that the wood of this district is of a superior kind. The tree which seems to be most native to our glens and river sides is the ash.

Of inferior plants, the deadly nightshade used to grow in too luxuriant crops among the ruins of the Castle; but of late I have found some difficulty in tracing the plants, perhaps because, in my fear lest the children of the parish might suffer from the use of the glossy and inviting berries, I have been in the habit of cutting down the plants before the fruit was perfectly ripe.

Abundance of wild roses, some of which are of superior tint and flavour, blossom on all the hill sides; and the soil under the shade of the more luxuriant woods, and along the banks of the different streams, is often thickly overlaid with a gorgeous carpet, woven of the most beautiful and elegantly formed of the productions of Flora.

The present Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, who wisely accustoms his students to researches in the open fields, frequently makes this neighbourhood the scene of his exploratory rambles with his pupils. The sides of the streams on the estate of Arniston are peculiarly rich in such plants as grow under the shade of lofty trees, and in moist and cool situations. The swampy glens between Borthwick and Crichton are equally prolific of such plants as usually grow in such situations. The sloping braes are

often beautified by flowers which every botanist delights to meet with ; and the upland moors, which are so delightful on many accounts, are not the least so from the beauty and elegance, and often the minute forms, and fine odours of the plants which there “blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air.”

On one patch of moorland lying near the eastern boundary of the parish, there is a species of dwarf whin, not much exceeding in size the common crowfoot, which it much resembles, and for which, with its yellow and scarlet streaked flowers, it might readily be mistaken. The curious in such matters would value it highly.

Generally, this neighbourhood is an excellent field for the rambles of a young botanist. The plants are both numerous, and of considerable variety, corresponding with the character of the ground which the explorer may select. I have not observed any thing, however, which could be considered as of great rarity.

Zoology.—The castle is the seat of a colony of jackdaws, whose flights and chatterings take something from its loneliness during the day time. Like all other colonies of the same bird, they contrive to keep up their number, but never are observed to have increased it. No person remembers them to have been more or less in number than at present.

The white owl regularly issues towards evening, with a triumphant scream, from the upper windows of the castle, and hunts for mice and other food of a similar kind over the glebe and the adjoining fields. It flies when on this search so low, that I was once almost struck by it, when circling the base of a green knoll, from the other side of which it was coming, without having observed me. I had full time to observe the brilliant and ruby-like lustre of its large eyes, as it keenly surveyed the ground for its prey.

Starlings frequently breed in the ruins of the old church, and in the cavities of the aged sycamores which wave over it. Two summers ago, three pairs of these birds built their nests in these places. They used regularly to fly off about mid-day to the upland, at some distance, in search of food.

The heron is often seen fishing in the hollows, through which the burn flows,—and rises slowly and heavily into the air when alarmed. His higher flight is vigorous and swift.

Flights of wild geese regularly pass over us to the moors, where they have their favourite feeding-grounds. These birds are proverbial for leading men on a perplexed and fruitless search ; but I once witnessed a puzzled and diverting condition of their own

phalanx. The day had suddenly become foggy to an uncommon degree. As I was amusing myself in my garden, I heard the wild geese advancing at some distance. When they had come almost directly over the spot where I was, they seemed to have become seized with an immediate panic, from 'an apprehension that they had either lost their way, or could no longer proceed in safety through the mist. The noise they made in consequence was like the twanging of a thousand instruments of brass. Sometimes they seemed to descend in a body so near the earth, that a stone thrown vigorously from the hand might, as it seemed, have brought some of them to the ground. Again they mounted to a much greater height,—and the noise and the perplexity continued for about twenty minutes—the birds still hovering over nearly the same spot of ground. No person who heard the noise could doubt that their fear and perplexity were extreme. At length they found some way of escape,—but whether a breeze had opened up to them the distant prospect which they sought for—or whether they had ascended to a higher region above the fog—or whether some goose more sagacious and possessed of greater authority than the rest, had undertaken to pilot them through the mist, I was not able to determine. The impression, however, on my mind at the time was, that they were a very fit emblem of some popular assemblies which I have seen, when, like the wild geese, they too are at a stand about some puzzling question, and know not how to proceed. The noise and the dissonance were very much of the same kind.

The blackcock is a much rarer bird in this district than in former years—but grouse, snipes, plovers, and woodcocks abound on the moors and in the swampy grounds. Fieldfares come regularly in flocks to feed on the berries of the old hollies beside the manse, and pheasants are in great plenty in all the woods. The water-hen and water-crow are frequent in the course of all the streams.

In severe winters several strange birds visit us. During the singularly severe and long-continued storm of 1822–23, we were visited by some of the swans which at that time were seen in different parts of the island. I did not suspect what they were, till they rose from the side of the stream with their fine musical note, and made their way with great magnificence of wing to a more distant scene.

Foxes frequently breed in the *Chirmat*, (a piece of wooded hill which fronts the windows of my room.) I have amused myself occasion-

ally with observing the gambols of the young ones, who come to the hole's mouth about the time of the setting sun, and frolic with much apparent want of suspicion as to their obnoxious character. The mother is commonly on the watch at the same time, and screams fearfully if she thinks her young ones in danger. The old foxes, at certain seasons, come down, after it is dark, to the side of the stream, and amuse us with their barking.

At this moment there is a litter of young badgers in the same place, (the Chirmat). The country is much overrun by rabbits. The white weasel, with its tail tipped with black, is sometimes seen hastening to its hole in the old stone walls. Hedgehogs are very common—a fact of which I was not aware, till I observed the numbers caught by my dog in his rambles—and squirrels gambol on all the trees of the larger woods. Rats are in great plenty along the course of all the streams—but they too are better known to my poodle, who has studied their migrations, among all the tree roots and by the water courses, with great assiduity, and sometimes very *profoundly*, by day and by night, for the last ten years.—I know not whether the popular opinion be well founded, that rats will not come where goats are kept, but certain it is, that, though they have occasionally been troublesome to my neighbours, they have never come near my house, on the braes beside which a picturesque white goat has long browsed.

The glow-worm, which has probably been seen by but a few of the inhabitants of the neighbouring metropolis, and which is not often met with in Scotland, is one of the most attractive objects to persons who occasionally visit our valley in search of what is beautiful and rare. During most of the summer evenings it may be seen in considerable numbers along the valley which intervenes between the castles of Borthwick and Crichton,—although from the extensive drainings which have lately taken place in this glen, the worms are less abundant than they were in former years. Their beautiful greenish light among the dewy grass or by the sides of the footpath, never fails to awaken the admiration of all observers, and would form a treat worthy of a visit on purpose—were it not that the later hours of the evening are the only time for witnessing the sight—to a great many persons, who have never actually witnessed one of the most lovely spectacles presented by the minuter works of nature; though there are few persons who have not some pleasing impressions gained from reading, and especially from poetic description with this phenomenon. *

* The glow-worm (*Lampyrus noctiluca*), when seen by daylight, is a short and
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II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Family of Borthwick.—The name Borthwick, which is one of the few that are used to designate at once a family and a possession, does not bear on it the marks of pure British origin, and there seems, therefore, to be reason for adopting the opinion very generally expressed by antiquaries, that it had come into this island with some of the families, that are known to have migrated from the continent during the earlier periods of our history.

It is certain, that the particular district of which we are now treating did not give its name to the family, but received its territorial designation from them, for it was anciently called Locherwart, and took the name of Borthwick only after it became the property of the family of that name.

There are the ruins of a very ancient castle on the estate of Harvieston, which are traditionally assigned as the seat of the family before it became possessed of the domain of Locherwart, to which it afterwards gave the name of Borthwick. These ruins go by the name of the old Castle of Catcune, and it is certain that the family were promiscuously designated by the titles of Catcune, Legertwood, and Herriot-Muir, before they assumed the title of Borthwick of that ilk.

The family of Hay, which afterwards became possessors of the domain of Yester, and finally Marquisses of Tweeddale, were at that time occupiers of the domain of Locherwart, and are accordingly designated in all the writings of that period, Hays of Locherwart. The Borthwicks and the Hays appear to have been thus

thick worm of a dingy and by no means inviting appearance. No person would suppose from its daylight aspect, that its brilliancy during the later hours of evening could be so beautiful. The light, which the worm has the power to extinguish at pleasure, proceeds from three whitish-coloured rings towards the extremity of the body—the luminous matter is a yellow substance contained in vesicles,—when these vesicles are removed entire, they shine for some time—but when lacerated they are speedily extinguished. The worm can at any time extinguish its light, when it is handled or put into a state of fear.

These worms begin to shine in the month of June, and may be seen till September. I have remarked that they are seen in greatest numbers on misty and warm evenings. They put out their lights between eleven and twelve at night. If they are put under a glass cover they give light, within doors, for several weeks—they gradually deposit the luminous matter and die.

The male is a dingy coloured scarabæus, and may be seen on every stalk of grass on which the light of the female is shining. The light, besides its extreme beauty, is a remarkable provision of Nature afforded to so unlikely a creature—and so far as we understand for such a purpose.

I have occasionally met in the same glen in which the glow-worms are found, with that curious appearance, sometimes called by the country people the fallen star.—It is a clear gelatinous substance, resembling the medusa which is found along the sea shore. It has no definite shape—and I have never been able to satisfy myself as to its origin. It is only seen after broken weather—and my impression is, that it is a production of the atmosphere. Of this, however, I am not certain.

ally with many extensive proprietors in this part of the country; the bold and adventurous tradition relating to the old Castle of Catcune, that much appears to have been inhabited by one of the Borthwick family, the possessor of the castle. The tradition is, that it was in consequence of this connexion that the certain Lords of Yester, consented to give a portion of their property to the Knight of Catcune, and to him of eventually building a more magnificent castle for place of himself and his lady. The more common tradition is, that the lady belonged to the house of Douglas. There have been two persons of the title of Sir William who were occupiers of the Castle of Catcune—and who built the Castle of Borthwick, and the first Lord of that name.

Lord Sir William was a person of great talents,—was often in important negotiations—and made a figure in most of the transactions of his time. He was created Lord Borthwick in the year 1430, and obtained from King James I., a special licence erecting upon the spot called the Mote of Locherwart a fortalice, to surround it with walls and ditches, to defend it with pieces of brass or iron, and to place upon the summit defensive battlements, by which is meant battlements and turrets: he was further empowered to place in the castle so erected a constable, a portcullis, and all other persons and things necessary for the defence of the same. Such was the origin of the Castle of Borthwick.

An aisle of the old church may still be seen two monumental statues, in a recumbent posture, and in good preservation, of this Lord Borthwick and his Lady. His Lordship is in full armour—has the countenance of a man of middle age, with a sagacious and steady expression, and such as was not unlikely to have captivated, in his more youthful years, any daughter that the house of Hay—the still more renowned house of Douglas—could have furnished him. His lady is a beautiful female figure, of a gentle and handsome cast of features, and dressed in the full robes of her time. Their monument was formerly surrounded by several infantine figures, which have now entirely disappeared; but the tradition is, that the parents had a numerous offspring, who are all buried in the same spot. The workmanship of the statues is exactly such as was common at that particular time, when the persons represented are known to have lived;—and it is interesting in the highest degree, both as giving us a perfect idea of the style of

dress which was common at that period, and as exhibiting, which we have no doubt that it does; a pretty correct likeness of the features which actually belonged to the persons represented.

The second Lord Borthwick was one of the hostages, long before the death of his father, for King James's ransom. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to the Court of Rome, and, latterly, he was sent not fewer than three times as ambassador to the Court of England. He seems to have been, like his father, a man of superior talents, and much trusted by his superiors.

William, the third Lord, was also employed in a similar manner. He was slain, with many of his brave countrymen and their royal leader, James IV., at the Battle of Flodden. The proprietor of the neighbouring Castle of Crichton also fell on that disastrous day.

William, the fourth Lord, married Margaret Hay, daughter of John Lord Yester, by whom he had a son, from whom all the subsequent Lords descended.

John, the fifth Lord, was "a great loyalist—a steady friend of Queen Mary, and never deserted her interest in her greatest distress, on which account he suffered many hardships." He died before the year 1572, and was succeeded by

William, the sixth Lord, who married Grizel, daughter of Sir Walter Scott, ancestor of the Duke of Buccleuch, by whom he had a son,

James, the seventh Lord Borthwick, who married Margaret Hay, daughter of William Lord Hay of Yester, ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale. He was succeeded by his grandson,

John, the eighth Lord Borthwick. He is described as having been a man of great honour and loyalty. He adhered firmly to the cause of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war. After the murder of the King, he held out his Castle of Borthwick against Cromwell; and, at last, when forced to surrender, obtained very honourable terms, viz. liberty to march out with his lady and family unmolested, having been allowed fifteen days time to remove their effects.

He was succeeded by his son, John, the ninth Lord Borthwick, who married the daughter of Robert Earl of Lothian, and died without issue in 1672.

After the death of this ninth Lord, the castle and barony became the property of John Dundas of Harviestone, nephew of the deceased Lord Borthwick, and grandson of Sir James Dundas, of

the distinguished family of Arniston. It passed afterwards, by purchase, into the family of Dalrymple of Cowsland,—from them to the family of Mitchelson of Middleton,—and is now in possession of John Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston,—a branch of the ancient family from which the ruins derived their name, and who “is equally interested in their preservation, and disposed to attend to it.”

We may now look back on a few remarkable incidents which are ascertained to have occurred during the period of which we have been treating. The following whimsical incident occurred at the Castle of Borthwick in the year 1547. We give it in the words of Sir Walter Scott, who has published his authority in an extract from the Consistory Register of St Andrews: the story may therefore be relied on as a fact.

“In consequence of a process betwixt Master George Hay de Minzeans and the Lord Borthwick, letters of excommunication had passed against the latter, on account of the contumacy of certain witnesses. William Langlands, an apparitor or macer (*bacularius*) of the see of St Andrews, presented these letters to the curate of the church of Borthwick, requiring him to publish the same at the service of high mass. It seems that the inhabitants of the castle were at this time engaged in the favourite sport of enacting the Abbot of Unreason, a species of *high jinks*, in which a mimic prelate was elected, who, like the Lord of Misrule in England, turned all sort of lawful authority, and particularly the church Ritual, into ridicule. This frolicsome person with his retinue, notwithstanding of the apparitor’s character, entered the church, seized upon the primate’s officer without hesitation, and dragging him to the mill-dam on the south side of the castle, compelled him to leap into the water. Not contented with this partial immersion, the Abbot of Unreason pronounced, that Mr William Langlands was not yet sufficiently bathed, and therefore caused his assistants to lay him on his back in the stream, and duck him in the most satisfactory and perfect manner. The unfortunate apparitor was then conducted back to the church, where, for his refreshment after his bath, the letters of excommunication were torn to pieces, and steeped in a bowl of wine; the mock abbot being probably of opinion that a tough parchment was but dry eating. Langlands was compelled to eat the letters, and swallow the wine, with the comfortable assurance, that if any more such letters should arrive during the continuance of his office, they should ‘a’ gang the same

gait.’” This incident happened, we have said, in the time of the fifth Lord Borthwick, and in the year 1547,—that is to say, at a period when the principles of the Reformation were in active operation among all ranks,—and when the ceremonies and power of the ancient church were beginning to be treated with a license at least as great as had been the slavish power with which they previously had been regarded. Certainly, at no other time would such an insult to an officer of the church have been thought of.

It was during the lifetime of the same Lord, that the beautiful and unfortunate Queen occasionally visited this castle, and at last took refuge in it, before she entered on the long series of her humiliations and griefs. We find in Cecil’s Journal the following entries respecting her occasional visits. It must be kept in mind that Bothwell was Lord of Crichton Castle, and that, therefore, he and the Lord Borthwick, as near neighbours, were likely to take the part of each other.

“ October 7, 1566. My Lord Bothwell was hurt in Liddisdale, and *the Queen raid to Borthwick.*

“ June 7, 1567. He (Bothwell) purposed and raid against the Lord Houme and Fernherst, and so passed to Melrose, and *she to Borthwick.*

“ June 11, 1567. The Lords came suddenly to Borthwick; Bothwell fled to Dunbar, and the Lords retired to Edinburgh, she followed Bothwell to Dunbar disguised.”

“ This,” continues Sir Walter, “ might, in any ordinary historical investigation, seem a sufficient notice of what passed. But the history of Mary Stuart is invested with an interest as well as a mystery which attaches to no other part of Scottish history.”—

“ The following more minute detail of the anxious moment in which she escaped from Borthwick is taken from a letter of James Beaton, the Archbishop of Glasgow, written to his brother, Andrew, for the information of that active prelate, dated 17th June 1567.” The writer, who had faithfully conveyed to Mary the news of the disasters that seemed to threaten her, says, that he found her “ so quiet at Borthwick, that there was none with her passing six or seven persons.”

“ Ye sall understand,” continues the letter, “ how the said (11th June 1567) day my Lords of Morton, Mar, Hume, Lindsay, &c. with sundry odderris barronis, to the nommer of nine hundredth ora thousand horsemen, arryvit in the morning about Borthwick, in deliberation to comprehend and tak my Lord Duk, wha

was in the said place with the Queénis Majestie. My Lord Duk hearing of this enterprize, thinking well he could be in mair securitie in the field than in ane house, passit forth and red away.

“ Her Majestie, in mennis claites, butit and spurrit, departit that samin nicht of Borthwick to Dunbar, quhair of na man knew saif my Lord Duk and sum of his servants, wha met her Majestie a myll off Borthwick, and conveyed her hieness to Dunbar.”

“ There seems,” says Sir Walter, “ to have been an interval of nearly two days betwixt the escape of Bothwell from Borthwick Castle and the subsequent flight of the Queen in disguise to Dunbar. If during that interval, Mary could have determined on separating her fortunes from those of the deservedly detested Bothwell, her page in history might have closed more happily.”*

As the fifth Lord Borthwick was a faithful adherent of Queen Mary, his great grandson, John the eighth Lord, was a follower of the King during the great civil war. After the unfortunate battle at Dunbar, and while the victorious troops of Cromwell were devastating the Lothians, Borthwick Castle held out gallantly, and the garrison employed themselves to the last in annoying the enemy. This soon drew upon them the vengeance of Cromwell, who sent the following characteristic summons, dated at Edinburgh 18th November 1650, and endorsed, “ For the Governor of Borthwick Castle, these :—Sir,—I thought fitt to send this trumpett to you, to let you know, that if you please to walk away with your company, and deliver the house to such as I shall send to receive it, you shall have liberty to carry off your armes and goods, and such other necessaries as you have. You harboured such parties in your house, as have basely and inhumanely murdered our men ; if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you must expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with. I expect your present answer, and rest your servant, O. CROMWELL.”

Notwithstanding this very significant epistle, the Governor of Borthwick Castle, supposed to have been Lord Borthwick himself,

* The place at which the Queen is understood to have met with the servants of Bothwell when she escaped from Borthwick Castle, “ butit and spurrit, and in the guise of a page,”—is Cakemuir, which lies at a short distance across the moor towards the south-east. Mary’s flight, therefore, was necessarily across that wild and open tract of heathy country, which intervenes between Borthwick and Cakemuir. A room which she occupied in this latter castle is still shewn. She proceeded from this, in company with Bothwell’s servants, towards Linton on her way to Dunbar. At Linton she met Bothwell, and came back with him to Faside Castle and Carberry hill,—where, exactly one month after their unfortunate marriage, they parted for ever,—he to become a pirate and a madman, and to die in a dungeon in Denmark—and she to endure a long life of captivity and sorrow, and at last to perish by a bloody execution.

held out the fortress, until artillery was opened upon it, and then surrendered it upon honourable terms. The place, where the Protector's cannons were stationed, seems to have been the rising ground immediately behind the house at present occupied by the proprietor of Currie;—and whether by good luck, or by advice from within, Cromwell seems to have directed his artillery against the very part of the wall, which was most likely soon to yield to his strength, there being a chimney at that place, which renders the wall less thick there than it is throughout the rest of the building. The effect of the cannonading is still visible on the eastern wall of the castle. Attempts, it is said, have been repeatedly made to repair the damage done to the wall; but, from the difficulty of uniting the ancient and the modern masonry, these attempts have been unsuccessful.

It appears from the foregoing review, that the Lords Borthwick were, throughout the whole series of them, men of superior talents, and of great respectability of character. They took an active part in all public and important transactions,—nor are there any names that occur more frequently as attending on the Scottish estates of Parliament. The vicinity of the family residence to Edinburgh may no doubt in some measure account for the latter circumstance; but it has also been well suggested, “that their power and talents, unquestionably, rendered them able counsellors and powerful assistants of the royal authority.”

The possessions belonging to this family seem at one time to have been immense. In the conveyance of the Borthwick estates, executed August 1st 1538, there are comprehended the Moat of Lochquarret, the Castle of the same, called the Castle of Borthwick; half of Bateland in the county of Edinburgh; Borthwick in Selkirkshire; Legerwood, Glengelt, Colinlaw, and Brown House in Berwickshire; Ormiston, Herriot, Herriot-Muir, Hethpule, and Whitfield in the county of Peebles; and Aberdour in Aberdeenshire; which lands, by this deed, are destined to William, Lord Borthwick; John Borthwick, his son, and apparent heir; Sir John Gordon of Gordon Hall; and William Borthwick of Crookstone, and their heirs-male respectively.

But families, like everything else under the sun, have their times of rise, of grandeur, and of ultimate decline—nor will even general propriety of conduct altogether reverse this universal law. The immense possessions of this once powerful and respectable family have long fallen to other occupants—their race has become

almost extinct—and the scene of their greatness and splendour is an uninhabited and fast crumbling ruin.

It is solemn, amidst such thoughts, to stand, while the shadows of evening are falling on the surrounding glen, beside the ever-murmuring brook that hastens down the valley—and to permit the scene before us, to make its natural impression on our minds. A few scattered lights are beaming from the humble windows of the lowly cottages that lie under the shadow of the ruin—the castle itself, in all its gloomy and solitary grandeur, still lifts its imposing mass into the dusky air—and over all are the enduring lights of heaven, which have witnessed, without change, so many revolutions among the dwellings of men—and which are destined, through the long coming years of the history of our race, to shine on so many myriads who have as yet no intimation of the wonders of that ever-varying scene into which they are eventually to be ushered. The present, the past, and the future, are thus brought, by the different features of the scene, at one moment before us—and each portion of the picture derives additional interest from the others with which it is associated. The effect of the whole is an impression that is at once solemn and imposing.

After the termination of the male line in the ninth Lord, who was lineally descended from the first son of the third Lord, the line of succession reverted to the descendants of Alexander, the second son of the third Lord Borthwick—that is, of him who fell at Flodden. The last person of this line who claimed the titles and honours of Lord Borthwick, and whose claim was admitted, was Henry, commonly called the tenth Lord Borthwick. He obtained the title in 1750—and had voted at all elections of the Peers from 1734. His claim, however, was afterwards disallowed.

The title and honours are now disputed—nor does there seem to be any probability that the dispute will soon be decided.

The name of Borthwick still belongs to several persons in this neighbourhood, most of whom have some traditional story to tell of their connexion with the distinguished and noble family to whom the castle once belonged. There is, in fact, a general cast of features, which may be traced as belonging to most persons bearing this surname.

It is pleasing to recollect, that the castle, of whose occupants we have been detailing the history, has not been stained or rendered in any respect horrible to the imagination by the perpetration of any of those darker and more atrocious crimes, which were so

common in Scotland during the times of the Jameses, and which still seem to adhere in gloomy colours to the ruins that awaken our interest. Even the festivities of Mary, with her profligate paramour, were but acts of friendly and liberal hospitality to the distressed on the part of the noble family by whom that hospitality was afforded—and it deserves to be remarked, that the warning note of insurrection and of coming vengeance was first heard amidst the hospitable festivities of this place, as if it had been intended to intimate that its long course of domestic respectability must no longer be sullied by such a contrast. Scarcely any recollection, accordingly, haunts the visitant of this castle, but such as is genial and pleasant to be indulged.

Eminent Men.—The person whose connection with this parish will probably in all future times be considered as its highest honour, was the late learned and celebrated Principal Robertson. He was born in the present manse of Borthwick in the year 1721, and retained to his last hours an affectionate recollection of the scene of his boyish sports and early aspirings after fame.

Few families in any country have had the good fortune to give rise to such an unbroken series of distinguished men, as those which have sprung from the house of Arniston.

Sir James Dundas, the first Baron of Arniston, Governor of Berwick and knighted by King James V., was the third son of George Dundas of Dundas, by Katherine, daughter of Lawrence Lord Oliphant.

His son, Sir James Dundas of Arniston, though not bred to the law, was made a Judge of the Court of Session in 1662. He lost his seat in the Court of Session for refusing to abjure the National Covenant, except in so far as it had led to deeds of actual rebellion. He retired to the family estate of Arniston, where he spent the remainder of his days in domestic happiness—and in cultivating a taste for polite learning. He died in 1679.

Robert, his eldest son, filled the situation of one of the Judges of the Court of Session, during the long period of thirty-seven years, with great honour and integrity.

His son became ultimately President of the Court, and is allowed to have been a person of surpassing talent both for eloquence and for legal business. He conducted the celebrated case of Carnegie of Finhaven, and established the right of Scottish juries to return a verdict on the guilt or innocence of the accused. He died, 26th August 1753.

By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Watson, Esq. of Muirhouse, he left a son who became one of the most distinguished Presidents this country has ever had—and of his second marriage sprung the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville—than whom Scotland has seldom had a better friend, or Great Britain an abler counsellor.

The last President Dundas was succeeded in his estate by his son Robert, who ultimately became Chief Baron—and whose rare excellencies of understanding and of character rendered him an object both of admiration and of love to all classes of the community.

Antiquities.—The Castle of Borthwick is remarkable for the beauty of its proportions—the excellence of its masonry—and the impressive effect which it produces on all beholders. It has been pronounced by the best judges to be by far the finest specimen of that very numerous class of Scottish Castles, which consist of a single Donjon or tower surrounded by an embattled wall. The proportions are 74 by 68 feet without the walls—and about 110 feet from the adjacent area to the highest part of the roof. The walls, which are of hewn stone, are 13 feet thick near the bottom of the building—and gradually contract towards the top to about 6 feet.

The entrance was formerly by an outer stair and drawbridge—which are now in ruins;—they formed what in ancient times was called a perron or ramp. Besides the sunk story—the building consists of two large halls, the one above the other—and of two flights of bed-rooms, occupying two projecting portions of the building, as viewed from the west. The lower hall is one of the most elegant and finely proportioned of all those that can still be seen in any of the numerous ruins that give interest to the scenery of Scotland. “It is,” says Nisbet, “so large and high in the roof, that a man on horseback might turn a spear in it with all the ease imaginable.” The roof has been painted with such devices as occur in old illuminations, over one part of which is still legible, in Gothic characters, *Ye Temple of Honor*. “Stately and magnificent as the Hall of Borthwick is in itself, it is no less rich in associations. Here,” it has been justly said, “we may suppose the Abbot of Unreason to have exercised his frolics. Here

“The stern Protector of the conquered land”

received the keys of the castle, into which his cannon had forced an entrance. But, above all, the image of Queen Mary, feasting with her unworthy Bothwell, startled from revelry by the voice of

insurrection, and finally obliged to escape in the disguise of a page, comes before us with that deep interest, which is excited by every vicissitude of her melancholy story." In pacing through the solitude of this august room, the words of the plaintive ditty can scarce be absent from the mind of the visitor :

" I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garland's dead,
And all but me departed."

There is one small room in this castle, which is unique in its position, and unlike the rest in its dimensions; but it has an indescribable interest attached to it. It goes by the name of the Queen's Room. Like all those celebrated in the history of Mary, it is of diminutive size; but bears marks of having been hung with tapestry. In most of the old castles, there was a room of this kind, which went by the name of the Lady's Bower; and there can be little doubt, that this was the identical room occupied by Mary during the few last days in which she could be considered as her own mistress;—from that room she went to all her sorrows.

The roof of the upper hall shows striking symptoms of decay. Should it fall into the hall beneath, the damage will be incalculable: and the present state of the neighbouring Castle of Crichton, one of the ancient towers of which now covers the court-yard with a hideous ruin, may serve as a warning of what will ensue, if the roof of Borthwick should in like manner be rent asunder.

No part of the castle has been inhabited for more than a century. Some of the ancient furniture, however, has been preserved, and is at present, I believe, in the possession of the proprietor, viz. an old oak chair, with low seat and arms, and a high back, covered with coronets,—an extremely curious clock,—and, I believe, a lamp, which last, however, I have not seen.

The old church of Borthwick, the ruins of which still stand in the churchyard, and which, from the style of its architecture, is evidently of the same age, nearly, with the castle, is well deserving of notice. It is beside what was formerly the place where the altar stood, that the effigies of Lord and Lady Borthwick are lying. When used as the parish church, it must have been an object of much veneration to the parishioners, and have harmonized finely with the other objects of antiquity in its neighbourhood. Indeed, it was of itself fitted to have given a character to the surrounding scenery. Its roof, like that of the castle, is covered with stone

flags, curiously joined, and in some places laid diagonally. It was burnt in May 1775.

We have formerly noticed that there are some portions of the very ancient Castle of Catcune still remaining within the grounds of Harvieston. The ground in its neighbourhood shows that the building has at one time been extensive. The situation is retired and beautiful, but the architecture seems to have been rude and unornamented.

On the brow of the elevated farm of Halfa Hill, there were some years ago two stone troughs, placed on square pedestals. One of the troughs may still be seen in the churchyard of Borthwick. They were popularly called the Roman Altars, but antiquaries can find no resemblance to any thing Roman in them. Over the moor which forms the south part of the parish, there are cairns which, when opened, have been found to contain rude urns filled with burnt bones. Stone-coffins, too, have been dug up in some parts of the parish.

Currie-mill may also be mentioned, on another account, as among the antiquities of the parish. It was built, says tradition, by the original possessor of the surrounding domain, so that the Lord of the new castle might not be without hearing of the clack of its wheel. It continues a separate property to the present day.

Proprietors' Seats.—There are six proprietors in the parish—all of whom, except one, are resident. They are, Dundas of Arniston—Mitchelson of Middleton—Dewar of Vogrie—Brown of Currie—Borthwick of Crookston—and Cranston of Harvieston. The mansion-house of Crookston is the only one not in the parish, it being in the neighbouring parish of Stow, where the chief possessions of the proprietor lie. He has two farms in Borthwick parish, on one of which the castle is situated, of which, therefore, he is the present proprietor.

Arniston House is on a scale suited to the extensive possessions and influential character of the family. It is not a very ancient structure—but has a general aspect of baronial dignity and affluence—and its architecture is massy and imposing. It has long been celebrated for its open-hearted hospitality—and is very generally named with veneration and gratitude, both on account of the character of its inmates—and for the scenes of festive and manly enjoyment of which it has been the scene.

The land belonging to this property is not naturally of a very rich or productive quality—being rather spongy in its texture, and

apt, unless well treated, to fall back speedily into its natural state—but much, as might be expected, has been done to augment its capabilities—and the progress of improvement is still carried on with spirit.

The original domain, which lies contiguous to the house, is remarkable for many old and venerable trees, and may easily be distinguished by the aspect of its wood from the neighbouring properties which have been successively added to it—and which now form with it one continuous domain.

The banks of the South Esk, within this domain, are of distinguished beauty and most picturesque effect. The banks of the North Esk, indeed, are more generally known, being more in the vicinity of the metropolis, and on a greater scale;—and though there is certainly nothing in the course of the more southern stream that can vie with Roslin—or Hawthornden—or even with the scenery in the neighbourhood of Lasswade and Springfield, yet there is much which is fitted to awaken the liveliest emotions of delight, and which might, with much effect, employ the skill of the professional draftsman, or of the amateur copyist of natural scenery.

Immediately around the mansion-house, and along the banks of the small stream which flows behind it, are several trees of rare occurrence, of majestic size, and with which a zealous botanist would be delighted to become acquainted. The successive proprietors of this domain have always been zealous improvers of their property by planting—and the late Chief Baron kept a small manuscript volume, in which he occasionally inserted such notices, as he could obtain, of the operations, in this line, of those who had preceded him—and of what had been done by himself for extending these operations.

Shank Point, which belongs to this property, has been celebrated by Graham in the subjoined lines, which may be considered as at once a correct topographical description of the locality—and a rich poetical picture of the scenery which surrounds it.

“ What though fair Scotland's vallies rarely vaunt,
The oak majestic, whose aged boughs
Darken a rood breadth! yet nowhere is seen
More beauteously profuse, wild underwood;
Nowhere 'tis seen more beauteously profuse,
Than on thy tangling banks, well-wooded Esk,
And Borthwick, thine, above that fairy nook
Formed by your blending streams.—The hawthorn there,
With moss and lichen grey, dies of old age,
No steel profane permitted to intrude:
Up to the topmost branches climbs the rose,
And mingles with the fading flowers of May;

While round the brier the honeysuckle wreaths
 Entwine, and with their sweet perfume embalm
 The dying rose; a never failing blow
 From spring to fall, expands; the sloethorn white,
 As if a flaky shower the leafless sprays
 Had hung; the hawthorn, May's fair diadem;
 The whin's rich dye; the bonny broom; the rasp
 Erect; the rose, red, white, and faintest pink;
 And long-extending bramble's flowery shoots.

"The bank ascend—an open height appears,
 Between the double streams that wind below;
 Look round, behold a prospect wide and fair;—
 The Lomond hills, with Fife's town skirted shore,
 The intervening sea, Inchkeith's grey rocks,
 With beacon-turret crowned: Arthur's proud crest,
 And Salisbury abrupt: the Pentland range
 Now peaked, and now, with undulating swell
 Heaved to the clouds: More near, upon each hand,
 The sloping woods, bulging into the glade—
 Receding then with easy artless curve—
 Behind, a grove of ancient trees, surrounds
 The ruins of a blood-cemented house
 Half prostrate laid," &c.—*Birds of Scotland*.

This property, originally, was but of small extent—not exceeding, as I have been informed, 400 Scots acres. The first baron of Arniston was Sir James Dundas, who was knighted by James V., some time between the years 1530 and 1540. Most of the old trees in the neighbourhood of the mansion-house are believed to have been planted about that time. *Castleton* was the first accession to the property;—the last family that possessed it bore the name of Bryson. *Halkerston* and *Esperston* were a later purchase from a family of the name of Liddle, some of whose descendants are still in this neighbourhood. They had a peel or place of strength at Halkerston in the field where the hinds' houses now stand. No vestige of it remains. The baronies of *Shank* and *Haughhead* were purchased about the year 1756. The house of Shank is said to have been built by the Duke of Argyle or Earl of Bute. It was successively inhabited by families of rank and importance. It must have been for a considerable time in the possession of the Scots of Scotstarvet, as they had an aisle in the old church of Borthwick adjoining to that of the Arniston family. Afterwards Sir George Mackenzie, the celebrated King's Advocate, occupied the house. It was next tenanted by a family of the name of Grant, who seem from the following traditional story to have been of Highland descent, and to have been aware of the dignity which belonged to that celebrated clan. It seems that two brothers of the name of Whyte, ancestors of the present venerable tenant of the farm of Yorston, but at that time residing at the farm of Carrington Barns, when

walking one day about the Shank braes, bargained with each other that one of them was to kiss the first woman they met. She happened to be a young lady of the family of Grant, then residing in the neighbouring mansion-house. The adventurous youth who had undertaken the wager immediately walked up to her and accomplished his purpose—upon which the lady, whether in wrath or in good humour is not stated, informed him, that it was well for him, that the scene had not been enacted in her country—the Highlands—otherwise he would have paid with his head the forfeit of his audacity. Lord Elcho resided in the same house about the year 1745—and when the property of Shank was purchased by the Arniston family the mansion-house was inhabited by a Lieutenant Carnegie. The original march of the Shank property was within a few hundred yards of the front of Arniston House. The very aged oak tree which all visitors must have observed in front of the lawn—and which is believed to be the oldest tree on the estate—marks the boundary of the two original properties. About the year 1754 a small portion of the *Harvieston* property was purchased by the family of Arniston from a person of the name of Campbell.

Middleton House stands at the higher part of the parish, and is the most elevated in its situation of any of the seats of the proprietors. It is of inferior dimensions to the house of Arniston—though of the same general style of architecture, only suited to the smaller extent of the property to which it is attached. From an inscription above the principal entrance it appears to have been built in the year 1710.—It is surrounded by an extensive wood of tall beech trees—and has a general air of quiet and genteel seclusion. Being in the immediate neighbourhood of Middleton moor and of the Lammermuir hills, it is considered to be a healthy situation—and is much valued for the advantages which it offers to persons who are fond of rural sports. Its extensive woods—its neighbourhood to the old and quiet-looking village of Middleton—and its proximity to the green hills which border the moor on the south, give it altogether an aspect which most persons regard with pleasure. The garden is kept in a very superior style, though the roots of the trees seem soon to find an unhealthy subsoil, which renders it expedient to keep their branches as low as possible. The ornamented grounds in the vicinity are the admiration of all visitors. The proprietors have repeatedly attempted to enhance the beauty of this locality by forming a pond in the centre of the or-

namented grounds—but the site being in the course of the stream which passes behind the mansion house, has been found insufficient to resist the mass of water which occasionally pours from the streamlets of the moorland—and which has repeatedly borne all before it—and descended through the neighbouring valley, not without risk of considerable damage and danger to the inhabitants. It is not likely that the attempt to construct a pond will be repeated, nor is it desirable, though a great additional beauty to the grounds has thus been rendered impossible to be realized.

Currie House formerly stood on a piece of rising ground overlooking the old church and valley of Borthwick—and having an extensive view of the distant landscape and of the Pentland hills. It was surrounded by some old and valuable trees, and had an avenue leading to the garden, which lies on the haugh adjoining the stream which flows through the valley. The house was taken down about thirty years since—and a great part of the old wood was cut about the same time. The proprietor then took up his residence in what was originally a much smaller house upon his property, and which is said to have been, in former times, an inn for the accommodation of persons, who, in travelling to the south, thought proper to halt for a short time to view the ruins of the castle, and the beauties of the adjoining valley. The house was improved by some excellent additions, and when seen from the high road or from any of the neighbouring points, embosomed as it seems to be amidst its sheltering woods, and reposing in the shadow of the ancient castle, it has a pleasing aspect of rural retreat and comfort. A considerable quantity of young wood has been planted—and the garden, which is of excellent soil, and beautifully situated, may be expected eventually to become one of the chief ornaments of the vicinity.

But the most attractive spot belonging to this property is unquestionably the precipitous and richly wooded piece of scenery known by the name of Currie wood. It is not generally known even to persons who have visited the neighbourhood for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its beauties, and who commonly see but the termination of this wood as it opens upon the level ground which lies in the immediate vicinity of the castle. It is, however, well worth a visit from persons of taste—and has seldom been so visited without drawing forth expressions of wonder that a piece of scenery so like some of the best of the Highland passes, though on a smaller scale, should not be more generally known. A path has been formed ascending upwards through the wood—and gradually rising to still

wider and more beautiful prospects, till at the upper extremity the whole scene bursts upon the eye with a grandeur and effect which might be transferred to the canvass of the most accomplished artist, without alteration, or addition to its parts. In the fore-ground are the deep woods with the stream winding far beneath at the outlet of the valley appears the venerable castle as if guarding the entrance into the enchanted scene—farther in the distance is seen the wide expanse of cultivated landscape that lies between the observer and the Pentland hills;—and lastly, those lovely hills themselves with their elegant outline, and ever-varying tints, complete a portion of Nature's scenery which she seems to have placed so as to elude the gaze of more careless observers—but which is not on that account the less dear to those who have been accustomed, without fear of intrusion, to dwell with delight on its secluded beauties.

In pursuing his way through this wood, the observer will be especially struck with the many magnificent roots of old oak trees, which now rise, often deeply covered with moss, from most of the projecting eminences and vantage grounds of the locality. They are evidently the remains of trees which flourished many centuries ago—which may have waved in the time of Bruce,—and beside which the steel-clad and grey-haired follower of Wallace may have rested his spear. Nothing can be more striking than the grotesque and varied forms into which these “old fantastic roots have wreathed” themselves—and in one instance a huge mass of stone is actually held suspended by one of them in the air, as if it intended by this phenomenon to intimate, with what living energy it once embraced the solid rock beneath—and what strength still remains to it even amidst the decrepitude of age, as a remnant of the surpassing and gigantic might of its years of youthful or of matured vigour.

Vogrie House is the seat of a proprietor whose possessions extend over the whole of the eastern and a great part of the middle portion of the parish. The house is of a kind, which is frequently met with in situations where external ornament did not seem to form any very desirable part of the building. It is narrow—long—high walled—evidently built with no view to a very extended duration, and with no pretensions to architectural embellishment. The late proprietor, however, had it in contemplation to build a house in a much more elegant and modern style—and the stables which were the first part of the proposed plan that was completed, afford a specimen of the taste and splendour with which the entire design would have been executed. Although this plan, however, has,

from unavoidable circumstances, been left unfinished, much has recently been done for improving and beautifying the estate by extensive plantations, and by the formation of superb and judiciously arranged shrubberies. The glens in the neighbourhood of the house have always been objects of admiration to visitors—many fine trees spring from the bottom of the valleys with picturesque and commanding effect—and the garden is in the most improved style of such luxuries. Eventually, there is reason to believe, that *Vogrie* will be a highly cultivated portion of the general landscape—and will do honour to the taste and judgment of those who have lately devoted themselves to the improvement of it.

Harvieston House seems to have been originally of the same general style of building with *Vogrie*, though on a smaller scale, suited to the limited possessions of the proprietor of whom it is the seat. Some additions, however, have been made to it, which have somewhat improved its originally tame and unornamented aspect—and the adjoining lawn and shrubbery grounds are not untastefully sprinkled with trees—some of which are of considerable size and value. The ground is naturally swampy, but every thing was done by the late proprietor to give to the place all the advantages of which it is susceptible. He used to say, that when he first got his property, a great part of it was in such a state that he could not walk over it; and that he had ultimately expended as much money in bringing it into its present state, as would have enabled him to cover it with bank notes. The bowling green, with its adjacent shrubbery, has an air of much neatness, and of tasteful arrangement.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755,	the population of the parish was	910
In 1801,	“ “ “ “ “	842
In 1821,	“ “ “ “ “	1345
In 1831,	“ “ “ “ “	1470

There has been a gradual increase in the numbers till the present year, the increase seeming to depend entirely upon the improving state of the country, which renders more hands necessary for carrying on the labours of the field, and for supplying the accessory wants of those who are so employed.

The tenantry are almost all of them men of superior character and information; and few districts, it is believed, could produce a better specimen of Scottish yeomanry.

Although this parish is in the heart of a coal district, and though there are villages all round us peopled by colliers, it is but of late

that any families of that class have had houses in this parish. At present there are not more than six or eight such families. The population, therefore, may be considered as almost entirely occupied in agriculture, and in such branches of commerce or of trade as are necessary in all communities.

The men who work at the powder manufactory must also, however, be taken into account. They are, in general, of a very respectable character.

	Males.	Females.
In 1821, the numbers below 15 years of age were	278	289
from 15 to 30,	156	179
30 to 50,	114	146
50 to 70,	88	96
70 to 90,	12	22
Total,	643	702
The yearly average of births at that time was about	30	
deaths,	20	
marriages,	11	
At present the average of births is about	35	
deaths,	25	
marriages,	16	

The number of illegitimate births in the parish within the last three years, is 16.

The number of families employed in agriculture is about	186
trade,	60
other families,	51
Families in all,	297
Average number in each family,	4½

The population having been encreased by 100 since the census was taken in 1821, some allowance must be made in the relative proportions of births, deaths, and marriages, as adapted to the present numbers. I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining these numbers more precisely.

The situation of the parish is reckoned favourable to health, and some instances of persons attaining to a very advanced age are occasionally occurring.

Less rain is said to fall in this neighbourhood than in the adjoining districts,—the clouds being detained or carried off by the Lammermuir hills on the south, and by the Pentland hills on the north-west. Yet the people who live along the open country between us and the Pentland range, commonly look to the appearance of the atmosphere over our valley for signs of the weather—and the ordinary command given to those who are sent out to obtain such information is, “Go see how the *bole* of Borthwick looks.” This, however, arises not from our climate being more sub-

ject to rain than that of the level country—but from the peculiar configuration of our glen—which apparently stretches considerably backwards among the lower hills, as seen from a distance—and over which, consequently, the atmosphere is better distinguished in its varied shades, according as it is fitted to indicate clear and settled, or showery and troubled weather. We, again, look to the tints of the Pentland hills—or to the aspect of the clouds which settle on them, as our symptoms of weather.

Diseases in general are not more virulent with us than in any other portion of the country. Most of the diseases which have of late years been so fatal in some other districts have passed over us but slightly—such as cholera—typhus and scarlet fever. The small-pox is at this moment raging in one of our villages—but though the vesicles are very numerous, I have not yet heard of any mortal cases.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—A general spirit of improvement is apparent on almost every farm of this parish. The land is let chiefly on leases of nineteen years endurance. The course of tillage most successfully followed on the arable lands is what is called the five-course shift—two-fifths of the farm being in grass, two-fifths in corn, and one-fifth in fallow or drilled turnips and potatoes. The usual crops are wheat, oats, barley, turnip, potatoes, and hay. The manures usually applied are lime and farm-yard dung. Within these few years, however, bone-dust has been used with success. The extent of land in the farms under regular tillage varies from 90 to about 300 acres. Some of the largest farms in the upper part of the parish, containing each from 200 to 300 acres of tillage land, have fully an equal quantity of moorland attached to them, which is only partially and occasionally brought under the plough. The rent of the land in tillage varies from 15s. to L. 2 per acre. Some rich old grass fields let annually for pasture at nearly L. 3 per acre.

Live-Stock, &c.—The short-horned kind of cattle are those usually bred in the parish. The sheep bred and fed in the parish are generally of the Cheviot and black-faced breed. A cross betwixt the Leicester and Cheviot has been introduced with success—and that stock is now to be found on every farm of suitable extent. The local advantage of lime-kilns in the parish is duly appreciated by the tenantry. A large extent of waste land has within these few years been reclaimed and strongly limed, and again

laid down in pasture for rearing lambs of the improved breed, and feeding of stock generally. This change of system has produced a corresponding increase of turnip husbandry. The prices of cattle, grain, hay, and all kinds of farm produce are regulated by the Edinburgh and Dalkeith markets.—The greater part of the arable land is enclosed with thorn hedges.

Wages.—Married ploughmen, or hinds, as they are called, are usually hired by the year; and the wages are, for an able man, L. 8 in money, $6\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of oatmeal, 2 bolls of grain, commonly barley and pease in equal quantities, a cow's keep, 1000 lineal yards of potatoes planted in the field, carriage of fuel, and a house and garden. By way of rent for the house, some person, provided by the hind, shears to the master for twenty days, or during the harvest; the master furnishing victuals only, but paying no wages. The hind also furnishes a person to carry the corn from the stack-yard to the barn to be thrashed.

The wages of ordinary labourers are from 9s. to 10s. per week; but able labourers, accustomed to work in quarries, drains, and the like, receive from 12s. to 14s. per week.

It is now very much the practice to execute by contract all kinds of work that will admit of being properly carried on in that way.

The bye-roads in the parish are in a very imperfect state; the amount of the legal assessment for statute labour being very inadequate to keep them in repair.

Quarries and Mines.—Freestone is abundant, and one quarry is wrought for sale. Limestone also abounds, and lime-burning is extensively carried on. Part of the lime is sent to Edinburgh for building; but the principal part of it is applied to agricultural purposes in the neighbouring districts. The lime usually sells at the rate of 1s. 9d. per boll of the old barley measure.

Minerals.—Coal, on the property of James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie, is extensively wrought. The principal seams are from three to four feet in thickness. The Vogrie coal is reckoned of superior quality, and sells at a higher price than most of the coal wrought in the neighbourhood. The great coal sells at from 8s. to 10s. per ton. The smaller coal or chews, much used as fuel by the labouring classes, sell at from 5s. to 6s. per ton. Very little of the coal goes to Edinburgh; the chief consumpt of it is in the south country, towards Galashiels, Selkirk, and Peebles.*

* The preceding account of the Industry and Agriculture of the parish was furnished chiefly by the late Alexander Innes, land steward to James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie. It has also been revised and enlarged by an intelligent tenant in the neighbourhood.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—There are six villages of considerable size in the parish, with many groups of scattered cottages over the whole of the district. More than one-half of the population are collected in the villages—the rest being distributed either among the groups of cottages—or living as hinds upon the different farms.

Ford is portioned out between three adjoining parishes, which meet at the bridge in the centre of the village. It was once a beautiful and thriving place, quietly embosomed in its own little valley—but has lately fallen much into decay;—that part of it which belongs to the parish of Borthwick contains five families—and the number of the inmates is about 20.

Dewarton is one of the most considerable—and certainly the neatest looking village in the parish. It consists chiefly of feus on the estate of Vogrie. The houses are ranged in one line along the road—the opposite side being occupied by a small plantation, along which a copious stream of pure water flows at all times, supplying the inhabitants with the means of cleanliness and comfort, and adding much to the pleasant and healthful appearance of the place. When the present incumbent first knew it, it was chiefly tenanted by aged people—but of late years it has been occupied by persons in the prime of life, who have numerous families;—and there is now no part of the parish where a greater number of children may be observed, enjoying the sports of the evening, and giving an animated air to the village. Their education, however, it is to be regretted, is not in all instances so well attended to, as might be expected. The number of inhabitants is about 150.

Newlandrigg is a much older village than Dewarton, but it lies much out of the common thoroughfare, and has little connected with it to awaken a spirit of animation or of enterprise. Several of the houses are at present untenanted, and some are falling into entire decay. A considerable number of old people take up their residence in it. The entire number of the population is about 100.

Clay Houses derives its name from an ancient inn of the same denomination, which stood by the way side, when the road to Gala Water and the south passed in this line. A part of the old Clay House still remains, though considerably altered by additions—and several other more recent cottages have been erected in the neighbourhood. The number of inhabitants is about 40.

Stobbs Mills is a village of recent date, having been built al-

most entirely with a view to the accommodation of the workmen employed in the neighbouring powder manufactory. The people, though employed in a hazardous occupation, are far from being reckless or unprincipled in their habits. On the contrary, the author has always found them to be among the most regular and exemplary of his parishioners—and they are at present superintended by a master who makes their religious and moral improvement an object of his conscientious attention. The number of inhabitants is about 70.

Castleton is a quiet village in the western extremity of the parish. It is tenanted by about eight families, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. They live in great harmony with each other,—and are, indeed, free from most of the ordinary causes of dissension or of vicious indulgence.

Middleton was formerly a place of some importance, and, indeed, the chief village of the parish. The great road to the south formerly passed through it—and it was one of the chief seats of the tinkers or gypsies. The new road, however, has taken a different line—the tinkers have resigned their former occupations, and have become mixed up with the native inhabitants—and this once stirring and adventurous village is now a place of great quiet, and chiefly remarkable for the retired and unobtrusive character of those who inhabit it. There are two farm-houses connected with it, in the employment of which several of the inhabitants are engaged,—the rest of the population being either old people, or persons occupied in such trades as are necessary for the accommodation of any similar collection of houses. The general appearance of the village is by no means unpleasing. The number of the inhabitants is about 120.

Besides these more considerable villages, there are, we have said, several groups of cottages in different parts of the parish, which can scarcely aspire to the dignity of villages, though they add much to the general effect of the landscape. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in such miscellaneous employments as are demanded by the wants or conveniences of the surrounding country. The most remarkable of these are,—The *Brewery*, which takes its name from a building formerly used in the brewing of ale, but of which only one high and very hard wall now remains.—*Bell's Mains*, a collection of moss-covered cottages, which stand near the highway, and at that particular part where the old avenue to the grounds of Arniston formerly opened.—*Fushie Bridge*, well known

to all travellers towards the southern districts.—*Catcune Mill*, still a place of active business, though several of the old cottages are now in a state of dilapidation.—*North Middleton*, a line of cottages by the way side, which have chiefly been built within the last twelve years—and *Borthwick* itself, which has fewer cottages now than in former days—and but two or three scattered groups, which form, however, no unpleasing contrast to the more imposing structures in their vicinity. These cottages are clustered round the very base of the castle—and with their mossy roofs—and simple structure—and small garden plots, serve rather to complete than to encumber the picture which the whole scene presents to the eye of taste and of sensibility.

Farms.—There are in all twenty-seven farms in the parish, of which the chief are the following :—Belonging to Arniston, six, viz. Halkerston and Haugh head, Arniston Mains, Shank Mains, Castleton, and Stobbs Mills. Belonging to Middleton, or formerly connected with it, Middleton Upper, Middleton Lower and Torcraik, Lime-kilns, and formerly Hayfield. Belonging to Currie, Currie Mains, Halfa Kill, Old Currie, and formerly Wright's Houses. Belonging to Vogrie, Ford, Woodhead, Vogrie Mains, Mount Skip, New House, Loquharriot, Borthwick Mains, Catcune, Hag Brae, Stobbs, and Fushie. Belonging to Crookstone, Borthwick farm and Cowbrae Hill. To most of these are attached the ordinary complement of hinds' houses and other cottages.

Gypsies or Tinkers.—We have already said that these do not now exist as a separate tribe in Middleton, but are much intermingled by marriage with the common people of this and the neighbouring parishes. In some instances they have accomplished matches of a yet higher kind. Their prevailing names are Baillie, Tait, and Wilson. They are, in general, less under the influence of religious impressions than the native population, but are eagerly devoted to business, and retain, even in their mixed state, something of the adventurous and active spirit of their original condition. Their manners, when they are not excited, are courteous and plausible,—but they are terrible in their resentments, and subject to strong paroxysms of nervous feeling. They are clanish, though not proud, so far as I have observed, of their original descent. In occasional instances, the dark complexion, and well-formed features, and sparkling eye of the purer race may be discovered—but, in general, their colour is rather cadaverous, or of a darkish pale—their cheek-bones high—their eyes small and light-

coloured—their hair of a dingy white or red colour, and wiry ; and their skin drier and of a tougher texture than that of the people of this country.

Their wandering tribes still frequent the bye-paths and wood-sides of this district ; they are then distinguished by the epithet of Campers—and during the summer months there are few of the more retired lanes or hedge-sides where their tents may not be seen erected—their travelling-cart resting on its beams—their fire kindled and meat cooking—their asses feeding by the wayside—their children sprawling half-naked—the men busied in forming osier work or tin vessels—and the women hawking them among the neighbouring villages or cot-houses. So far as I have seen or experienced, they are a harmless, though sadly uneducated race ; nor do I think that it is possible to reclaim them, except by inter-marriage with the rest of the community. In proof of their former lawless habits, it may be mentioned, that when, about half a century ago, it was proposed to erect a grave-stone in the church-yard of Borthwick for one of them, and this was objected to by the natives, as a thing quite unusual in the case of tinkers, the objection was set aside by a sagacious heritor, who observed that in his opinion, the man deserved such an honour, as being perhaps the first of his race who ever came to so respectable an end.

Ecclesiastical State.—What now constitutes this parish belonged formerly to the collegiate kirk of Crichton. In April 1596, King James I. of England, dissolved from the said collegiate kirk the prebendaries of Ardnalestone, (now Arniston,) of Middleton first and second, and of Vogrie, of old called Loquharriot, with two boys or clerks to assist in the performance of divine service, with suitable salaries annexed to their office. These prebendaries, with the haill vicarage of Borthwick, fruits, rents, manse, and glebe thereof, were then, by a royal charter, erected into a distinct and separate charge, in all time coming, to be called the parsonage of Borthwick. This deed was afterwards, in 1606, solemnly ratified to parliament, and in 1609, confirmed by the Archbishop of St Andrews, as the undoubted patron of said prebendaries.

The old church, which, from the style of its architecture, seems to have been coeval with the castle, having been burnt in 1775, the present place of worship was finished in 1778. It is a substantial and commodious building, and was originally designed to contain 500 sitters, but from some subsequent arrangement of the seats, it does not at present contain so many. The number of communicants at present is 400.

The manse, being partly very old, is not in all respects so convenient as most of the houses which have recently been erected or repaired for the use of parish ministers,—but it is a venerable mansion,—and at no very distant period must be replaced by one more suited to the taste of the present times.

The glebe consists of rather more than 12 acres, some of which are of excellent soil and arable,—the rest marshy and formerly deemed incapable of improvement; but during the incumbency of the present minister, the whole of this part has been drained, and, with the exception of one small spot, made to carry excellent crops. It is rented at L. 28 per annum. The garden is large, and has a good variety of soil; it produces most abundant crops both of the larger and smaller fruits, and has indeed few rivals in so far as the size and quality of its gooseberries and currants are concerned. Apples, pears, and plums, also thrive well in it, and most of the common flowers ornament its borders.

The stipend, besides the manse and other usual appendages, consists of 124 bolls, with some additional firlots, pecks, and lippies of grain—the one-half being barley, and the other oatmeal, and L. 78 of money.

The present incumbent is the nineteenth minister who has had the pastoral superintendence of the parish of Borthwick since the Reformation. The following is a list of his predecessors in office—with the years of their induction and removal:—Mr Thomas Cranston, 1567–1569; Mr John Colthen, 1586; Mr James Hunter, 1593; Mr Adam Scott, 1595–1596; Mr John Murray, 1596–1603; Mr Patrick Turner, 1604–1629; Mr James Porteous, 1629–1651; Mr Archibald Turner, 1648–1649; Mr John Weir, 1652–1657; Mr Thomas Paterson, 1657–1683; Mr Thomas Paterson, 1683–1689; Mr John Campbell, 1689–1690; Mr William Trail, 1690–1714; Mr William Robertson, 1714–1733; Mr Thomas Turnbull, 1734–1786; Mr James Finlayson, 1787–1790; Mr John Clunie, 1791–1819; Mr Robert Smith, 1814–1818; Mr Thomas Wright, 1818.*

Of 300 families, which is about the number in the parish, 60 may be reckoned as belonging to the Secession—and 240 to the Established Church. But Dissenting meeting-houses commonly are so situated as to draw their attendants from several parishes. There is one meeting-house of Dissenters in the eastern extremity

* For the above list, the author is indebted to the Rev. Hew Scott, Minister of Anstruther, whose researches in this line are known to have been conducted with great perseverance and success.

of the parish—but it can scarcely be considered from its situation as having any effect in withdrawing the people of this parish from the Established Church. There is another Dissenting meeting-house in the village of Gore Bridge belonging to the parish of Temple, to which most of the Dissenters in the parish are attached. But there has all along been a conciliatory spirit on the part of Churchmen and Dissenters, in this part of the country, to each other—and the Established clergyman has always had as free an access into the houses of the Dissenters as into those of his own communion. It is greatly to be desired that this kindly and truly Christian spirit may long be maintained.

The people connected with the Established Church are in general regular attendants on divine worship, and most exemplary in their demeanour, both during divine service, and whenever, in their own houses, any of the offices of religion are performed.

Education.—Besides the parochial school there are at present two other private schools, both of which, however, are at present but poorly attended. The average numbers in the parochial school are about 80. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary of L. 34, 4s. 4½d. He has the legal accommodations in other respects—and draws the usual fees as session-clerk, heritors clerk, &c. There is a small mortification of L. 3, 17s. for the benefit of the teacher of the private school in Newlandrigg. This sum was mortified by a person of the name of Sir James M'Lurg.

The branches taught at all the schools are the usual elementary branches—viz. reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.

The present minister has been in the habit for many years of visiting all the schools once every month. He then prepares the scholars for undergoing an examination on the first Sabbath of every month in the parish church—and on the Monday after the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, an account is taken of all that has been done during the preceding months of the year—and prizes are distributed. This plan has had excellent effects, both in increasing the religious information of the scholars, and in promoting their attention to their daily and more secular studies. The teachers have all co-operated zealously with the minister in the prosecution of this plan, and it has been universally acceptable to the parents and friends of the young.

Literature.—There is a library in the neighbouring village of Gore Bridge, which has a good and extensive assortment of books; and has been productive of many good effects. It owes its origin to

the late James Mill surgeon—who foresaw the good it was likely to do, and zealously set himself to give a beginning to the scheme.

Savings Bank.—A bank of this kind was instituted in this parish in May 1815. Most of the leading proprietors and tenants became managers—and the institution having thus from the first obtained the entire confidence of the parishioners, has continued to thrive, while most of the other banks of the same kind, which were set agoing about the same time, in neighbouring parishes, have ceased to exist. The circumstance which has chiefly contributed to the success of our institution has been the perfect confidence reposed by the contributors, in the kindness and good faith and prudent conduct of all the persons entrusted with the management. The depositors are chiefly young men and women.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of applications for parochial relief has been on the increase for a considerable number of years. The number at present on the regular roll is 25. These persons receive at an average 5s. 6d. monthly—and this is defrayed by the collections at the church door, by the money paid for the use of a mortcloth—and by an assessment on the heritors and tenants. The collections average about 13s. 6d. each Sabbath, or L. 35, 10s. annually. The mortcloth money is about L. 5, 10s. per annum—and the assessment on the heritors and tenants amounts at present to about L. 60 per annum.

The unwillingness to come upon the parish is not perhaps so great as it once was; but in general the people do not seem to ask relief till it is absolutely necessary—so that the heritors and session have seldom occasion to refuse the applications that are made.

Indeed, the fault is scarcely in any instance on the part of the aged applicants, who are always unwilling to be placed on the poor's roll. It lies with the younger generation, who are less disinclined than formerly, to have it said that their parents are obtaining parochial relief—and who leave them to that aid, that they may themselves enter into the married state.

Inns.—There are but 9 alehouses in the parish, but as the great south road passes through the centre of it, a great proportion of them are upon it,—and hence, a passing observer might be disposed to conclude that we are more than ordinarily provided with accommodations of this sort, although, in fact, when the entire extent of the parish is considered, our number is below the average allowed in other places. The most remarkable inns on the great road are, Arniston Inn, Fushie Bridge, Currie Inn, and Middleton Inn. All

the inns are well kept, and have had no perceptible bad effects upon the morals of the people. As several of these inns are much frequented, there is, of course, collected in their neighbourhood, a considerable number of persons necessary for the operations required in them.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Although the parish generally is in an improving state, yet it is notorious that most of the properties in the parish are very heavily burdened, and that thus the exertions of the proprietors for the improvement of their estates—and for the bettering of the condition of their tenantry, are very much impeded.

The orderly and kind disposition of the people merits high commendation. No great vices are practised among them; they are most observant of the offices of religion; live in good agreement with each other, notwithstanding any differences of religious profession; and seem anxious to obey, even on a hint, the wishes of their superiors, both civil and ecclesiastical. Their respectful and decent appearance, during the public solemnities of religion, has gained the admiration of all strangers—and their minister would be ungrateful not to acknowledge, that they seem, on every occasion, to have almost anticipated his wishes.

Still the tendency to change, which is at present abroad over the world, may be descried by a close observer of events, even within the hitherto quiet precincts of our retired and romantic valley; and I have no doubt, that, when a few more years have elapsed, much that has characterized both the customs and the spirit of the people will have been succeeded by other habits—and by new tendencies of thought. But whether the change shall be for good or for evil, is a question to which opposite answers will assuredly be given—and which no living man, perhaps, is able to answer satisfactorily.

October 1839.

PARISH OF CRANSTON.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. ALEXANDER WELSH, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name of the parish of Cranston or Cranstoun, in the charters of the twelfth century, was written *Cranestone*, the Anglo-Saxon, *Craenston*, signifying the crane's district, or resort. The river Tyne, where it intersects Cranston, is even now frequented by cranes, that find shelter in the woods, and fish in the water.

In the twelfth century, Cranston was divided into two manors, Upper Cranston and Nether Cranston, which were afterwards distinguished as New Cranston and Cranston Ridel. The church stood at Nether Cranston, which was the larger of the two manors. This district was granted by Earl Henry to Hugh Ridel. From him it obtained the name of Cranston Ridel, which distinguished it till recent times. Hugh Ridel granted to the monks of Kelso, the church of Cranston, with its tithes and other pertinents, for the soul of David I., and for that of Earl Henry, his lord; and it continued with them till 1317. During that long period, they enjoyed the revenues of the rectory, while the vicar served the cure and received the vicarage tithes. Adam de Malsarveston was vicar of Cranston during the reign of William the Lion. In 1296, Hugh, the vicar of Cranston, swore fealty to Edward I. The church of Cranston was early of great value; and in the ancient taxatio, it was valued at 60 merks. The barony of Cranston Ridel continued with the Riddels till the reign of David II., when it passed, successively, by various transmissions, through the Murrays to the Macgills, who acquired the church of Cranston. Sir James Macgill, in 1651, was created Viscount Oxenford and Lord Macgill of Cousland. He dying in 1663, left the whole estates and patronage to his son Robert, who died without male issue in 1706. By another series of heirs, these estates and the patronage came to Lady Dalrymple Hamilton Macgill, spouse of the late, and mother of the present Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. There was

of old a chapel at Cranston, which served the lord and tenants of the manor. The monks probably retained this chapel till the Reformation dissolved such connexions. The manor and chapel-ry of Cousland were annexed to or merged in the parish of Cranston at the Reformation. The chapel stood on the south side of the village of Cousland, where its remains may still be traced, with its almost forgotten cemetery. It was probably dedicated to St Bartholomew, as some lands near it retain the name of Bartholomew's Firlot.

Extent, &c.—The parish of Cranston extends about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is bounded by the parishes of Inveresk and Ormiston on the east ; by Crichton and Borthwick on the south ; and by Newbattle on the west and north. It contains 4778 acres, and is somewhat in the form of an hour-glass, being very narrow in the middle.

Topographical Appearances, &c.—There are neither mountains nor hills, but the face of the parish is unequal ; and the gentle swellings of the ground, the picturesque valley of the Tyne, the noble seats on its banks, with the intermixture of enclosures and plantations, render it very beautiful. The prospects from the higher grounds are rich and extensive. The climate is mild and salubrious. The river Tyne runs through the parish from south to north, and though here but a small rivulet, it widens in its progress before it falls into the Forth at Tynningham near Dunbar.

Quarries of freestone or sandstone and limestone, and several coal-pits, belonging to Sir John H. Dalrymple, and William Burn Callander, Esq. are wrought in various places, and make a good return. Coals are sold at 10d. per load, lime at 1s. 10d. per boll. Many petrifications have been found, and even some live toads are said to have been found imbedded in the solid limestone rock. A great many boulders were dug out of the new line of road between Pathhead and Fordel. The direction and dip of the strata and beds of coal are in some places from north to south, in others from east to west ; the depth of the pits is from 14 to 25 fathoms ; the thickness of the seams is from 16 inches to 4 feet. The soil consists partly of clay, and partly of light land. The whole is arable, fertile, and well adapted for producing all kinds of grain. There are some very large trees in the grounds of Oxenford Castle and Prestonhall. At Cakemoor there is a plane tree 26½ feet round at the base. The soil appears to be most congenial to larch, beech, and elm.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-owners.—The chief land-owner is General Sir John H. Dalrymple, who has rather more than two-thirds of the parish,—the next is William Burn Callender, Esq. of Prestonhall; after him Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and Alexander Mackay, Esq. of Blackcastle.

Parochial Registers.—The parish registers are now regularly kept,—they are not voluminous. The baptismal register goes back to 1682; that of marriages to 1784; the session record to 1783; the former session records are lost.

There is a history of the parish in manuscript, which, I believe, is now in the Advocates' Library. It was written by the late Sir John H. Dalrymple, father of the present Baronet. The religious house at Cousland, formerly mentioned, was burnt by Somerset when he invaded Scotland with a powerful army, to enforce the marriage of the beautiful Queen Mary with the young King of England.

The lands of Cakemuir, though disjoined from Cranston by the parish of Crichton intervening, belong to this parish. The ancient part of the mansion house of Cakemuir consists of a square tower, four storeys high, with bold projecting battlements surrounding the roof. This building, still entire and inhabited, is doubtless of great antiquity. The extraordinarily thick and massive walls, as well as the style of architecture, shew the early age in which it was built. Though there is no certain information, when, or by whom it was erected, there is little doubt that it must have been by the Wauchopes of Cakemuir, for they appear to have held the lands at least for 300 years, before they were purchased by the present proprietor, Mr Mackay of Blackcastle. In the tower there is an apartment called Queen Mary's room, which, it is said, that unfortunate Princess occupied, after having escaped, disguised in man's apparel, from the Castle of Borthwick, when that fortress was invested in June 1567, by Lord Home and his confederates, and before she went to join her husband Bothwell, at Dunbar. This tradition seems well founded. Various documents show that the lands in the immediate neighbourhood formed part of the Lordship of Crichton, which, at the time referred to, belonged to Bothwell, Queen Mary's husband; and that the Wauchopes of Cakemuir were Bothwell's vassals, consequently were designed, according to the custom of that age, his servitours or servants.

Modern Buildings.—These are, Oxenford Castle, the magnifi-

EDINBURGH.

N

cent seat of General Sir John H. Dalrymple, on the west bank of the Tyne, the grounds around which are very picturesque ; Prestonhall, the splendid mansion of William Burn Callender, Esq. ; on the opposite bank Chesterhall House, rather an old building, also belonging to Sir John H. Dalrymple, Bart. An elegant Gothic church, of freestone, was erected in 1825 ; and a very elegant manse, of freestone, in the manor style, was built in 1830.

III.—POPULATION.

According to Dr Webster's report, the population amounted to 725 ; in 1792, it was 839 ; in 1831, 1030. The increase is partly owing to the improved state of agriculture, the farmers being obliged to employ a greater number of hands, and partly to an additional number of colliers being required. The number of the population residing in villages is about 417, the rest reside in the country. The average number of recorded baptisms for the last seven years is 18, of marriages 7. There is no record kept of the deaths.

The average number of persons under 15 years of age, is	428
betwixt 15 and 30, .	279
30 and 50, .	185
50 and 70, .	102
upwards of 70, .	36
The number of individuals of independent fortune, .	5
landed proprietors of rental L. 50, and upwards, .	4
unmarried men, bachelors, and widowers, upwards of 50 years of age, is supposed to be about .	10
The number of unmarried women upwards of 45 is about .	12
The average number in each family is .	4½

There are 2 fatuous persons in this parish.

Number of illegitimate births within the last three years, 4.

Character of the People.—The people in general are cleanly, industrious in their habits, and content with their circumstances ; they enjoy, in a reasonable degree, the comforts and advantages of society ; are commonly well-behaved, and pay attention to the public ordinances of religion. The principal part of their food consists of oatmeal and potatoes. Poaching in game does not prevail to any great extent, so far as known to me.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—It was in this parish that the first example of the drill husbandry was given. Sir John Dalrymple, great grandfather to the present Baronet, was the first person who introduced into Scotland the sowing of turnip, and the planting of cabbages, in the open field. He, along with Mr Cockburn of Ormiston, established a society for the improvement of agriculture. All the parish is in cultivation, except 200 or 300 acres on the farm of

Cakemuir. A mildew infects the banks of the Tyne, and sometimes does considerable damage to wheat and oats. There are about 250 acres under wood. The trees generally planted are larch, beech, fir, and elm, which are managed with great care.

The average rent of arable land is from L. 2, 10s. to L. 3 per acre. A cow's grass costs L. 6.

Wages.—Masons and wrights have about 15s. a week in summer, and 12s. in winter. Hinds and labourers have about 10s. in summer, and 9s. in winter.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is nineteen years. The farm buildings and enclosures are in very good condition. The mode of farming in general has been very much improved of late. The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish may be stated, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows :

3000 imperial bolls of potatoes at 7s. per boll.
 150 acres of turnips, say at L. 5 per acre, consumed on the ground.
 23,000 stones of hay.
 600 acres of arable land in pasture, at L. 6, per cow, and 11s. per sheep.
 1800 bolls of wheat, old measure.
 2400 imperial quarters of oats.
 700 imperial quarters of barley.
 350 imperial quarters of pease and beans.
 The produce of gardens and orchards may be about L. 800.
 The annual thinning of wood is about L. 2 per acre.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—The nearest market-town is Dalkeith, which is distant about three miles and three-quarters. The villages in the parish are Cousland, Chesterhill, and Preston. The means of communication by turnpike roads are very good. There are two excellent turnpike roads which run through the parish, the one about a mile and a-half, the other a mile and three-quarters. Four public carriages travel daily on the high road, besides waggons. The fences are in a very good state of repair.

Within the last three years, two new bridges have been erected in this parish, by the trustees of the Dalkeith district of roads, for the purpose of shortening and improving the line of the London road by Cranston church, and the village of Pathhead. Cranston Dean Bridge is 46 feet in height, and consists of three semicircular arches of 17 feet span; the whole building is of ashler, and the piers being only 3 feet in thickness, the bridge has a very light appearance.

Lothian Bridge, erected over the Tyne on the south boundary of the parish, is 82 feet in height, and consists of five semicircular arches of 50 feet span, surmounted by ten segment arches of 54

feet span, and 8 feet of rise. The piers are 8 feet thick, by 28 feet broad, but hollow in the centre, as are also the abutments. The whole building is of ashler, presenting a happy combination of durability and lightness, and adding much to the ornament of the adjoining grounds. The erection of the bridges was suggested by General Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. convener of the trustees of the Dalkeith district of roads. They were designed by Thomas Telford, Esq. engineer, and built by Mr James Lees, mason.

On the same line of road an embankment over the Cotty-burn, about half a mile to the north of Cranston church, is now made, the extreme height of which is 54 feet. By these operations, the line of road from the north end of the village of Pathhead, to the top of Fordel bank, a distance of about two miles, is shortened fully 1200 yards; the access is rendered much easier, and many fine prospects of the beautifully wooded and highly cultivated country in the neighbourhood will be opened up.

Ecclesiastical State.—The situation of the parish church is about three miles and a half from the eastern extremity of the parish, and three-quarters of a mile from the western extremity. It was built at the sole expense of General Sir John Dalrymple in 1825, and is a very neat structure of freestone, in the Gothic form. It can accommodate between 300 and 400 persons. An elegant new manse, in the manor style, with very commodious offices, was built in 1830 at the sole expense of William Burn Callender, Esq. The extent of the glebe is 10 acres, 3 roods, 17 falls, 4 ells, Scotch measure; it is let for L. 2, 10s. an acre. The stipend is 17 chalders, with the usual allowance for communion elements. There is also about L. 20 arising from the interest of L. 550, which was given to the living by William Burn Callender, Esq. of Prestonhall, in lieu of the coal on the old glebe. Divine service at the Established Church is well attended; there are generally above 200 present. The average number of communicants is 254. The average annual amount of church collections is about L. 8. About 62 families belong to the Established Church; and about 36 are Dissenting or Seceding.

Education.—There are 3 schools in the parish, viz. the parochial school, an unendowed school in the village of Cousland, and a sewing-school; there are also 2 Sabbath schools. The branches of instruction generally taught are, English, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is

the maximum. His fees may amount to L. 15 or L. 20 a year. He has also L. 3 a year as session-clerk. He has the legal accommodations. There are very few persons, indeed, above fifteen years of age, who cannot read or write. The people, in general, are alive to the benefits of education.

Library.—A parish library was instituted in 1830, which promises to be highly useful to all classes.

Friendly Society.—There is only one Friendly Society, which must be of great benefit to the working classes, and tends to lessen the number on the poor's roll.

Poor.—The average number of persons receiving parochial relief is about 22, who are paid, on an average, 4s. per month. The average annual amount of contributions at the church-doors is about L. 8. The hearse and mortcloth dues last year amounted to about L. 3. There is L. 16, 16s. 6d. of yearly interest arising from L. 357, left by some charitable persons in behalf of the poor, which capital was invested, some time ago, in the public funds. The rest of the money that is required for the support of the poor is made up by assessment upon the heritors and tenants. Some of the poor consider it degrading to seek relief from the parish funds, others do not. The assessment amounts to about L. 60 per annum.

Alehouses.—There are 8 alehouses, which have no good effects upon the morals of the people.

October 1839.

PARISH OF HERIOT.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. ROBERT COURT, MINISTER. *

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Extent and Boundaries.—THE figure of this parish is an oblong square form, extending geographically $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$. It contains $23\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and is bounded on the south, by Stow; on the west, by Inverleithen; on the north, by Temple and Borthwick; and on the east, by Stow and part of Fala. It is strictly pastoral, and may well be denominated a parish of hills; one acre in ten only being arable. The highest hill is that of Blackup Scars, on the north-west point, and is the most lofty in the county, being 2193 feet above the level of the sea, and not less, I should think, than 1000 above the stream at its base. The next to it is that of Dewar, in the south-west corner, which is 1654 feet in height. These hills are called the Moorfoot, and are a branch of the Lammermuir and Soutra, from the east, stretching toward Peebles on the west. The land on the banks of the Heriot is rich and fertile, and, where well farmed, extremely productive. The want of a suitable road to the top of the parish for the conveyance of lime has been long felt; and if ever accomplished, must enhance considerably the value of property,—there being many acres either not at all or indifferently cultivated, for want of proper access; and where lime has reached, there is the most marked difference.

Climate.—The climate, though cold, is extremely salubrious, and many of the inhabitants arrive at a good old age. The healthy aspect of the children, especially, has often attracted the notice of strangers.

Hydrography.—Heriot Water is the principal stream. It rises in the north-west end of the parish, and after a circuitous course of upwards of five miles, unites with the Gala, exactly at the eastern

* Drawn up by the late Incumbent, the Rev. Edward Hume, and revised by the present Incumbent, the Rev. Robert Court.

boundary, about a mile and a half below the church. Gala water, renowned in song, rises in the north-east quarter of the parish, through which it runs about two miles before its junction with the Heriot. The Heriot is subject to frequent floods, which come down with amazing rapidity, overflowing the banks, and sometimes doing considerable damage to property. The highest flood in the memory of the oldest inhabitants took place in August 1837. On that occasion, the Heriot suddenly rose with a rapidity and to a height wholly unprecedented. Dikes and walls of considerable strength were either levelled or swept away by the torrent; and the low ground presented the appearance of one great sheet of water.

Soil.—The soil on the banks of the water is of the finest description, and, were it not for the climate, would produce most abundant crops, which, notwithstanding, occasionally occur in good seasons. There is little or no wheat grown, and barley is now substituted instead of bear.

Live-Stock.—This parish has been long famed for its breeding of stock. Most of the farmers feed off cattle of their own rearing. They generally feed to between fifty and sixty stones. The sheep are numerous, and of fine quality. They are almost wholly of the black-faced kind. Their lambs frequently bring the top prices. The number kept in the parish for breeding is 7660 in all.

Botany.—The hills afford an inviting field for the botanist. Multitudes of the rarer species of plants are to be found distributed in every corner, and are well worthy a visit from those fond of that delightful study in the summer months. The months of August and September seem the most favourable for botanizing. There is a great want of plantations. The larch and the beech and the plane thrive best. The oldest tree is a plane near the church called the Bell Tree, from the circumstance of the church bell having been suspended upon it. Its exact age cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to be nearly 250 years.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

In regard to the civil history of the parish there is an ancient account of it in manuscript, in the possession of A. Macdonald, Esq. Register Office, to whose kindness I am indebted for its perusal. It was drawn up in 1627 by William Borthwick, Esq. of Hallheriot, now Borthwickhall, and Mr Scott, elder, Heriot-town; and, after a few observations on the church and living, gives a detailed account of the valuation of each of the properties in the parish at that pe-

riod. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, is more minute in his description. He gives its history so far as known; whereas the former seems confined to an account at the then present time. It is also alluded to in the *taxatio* of Mid-Lothian.

We learn from Chalmers's *Caledonia*, that the church of Heriot was once of "considerable value." In the ancient *taxatio* it is rated at 30 merks, or merkas, a sum equal to that of many now considered much superior.

The patronage of the church, during the twelfth and part of the thirteenth century, belonged to Roger de Quincy, then Lord of the Manor, and Constable of Scotland, who, it is supposed, had derived it, in all probability, from the Lords of Galloway, who themselves may have received it from the Morvilles. In the division of De Quincy's estates among his three daughters, Heriot fell to Elena, the youngest, who married La Touche, an English Baron. Elena afterwards granted the Monks of Newbotle—now called erroneously Newbattle—the Church of Heryeth, as it was then called. This grant was confirmed by a Bull of Nicholas, and both were confirmed by Fraser, the Bishop of St Andrews, then diocesan. By a chapter in 1309, William Blair, the vicar of Heryeth, resigned his vicarage to Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews, on which the diocesan immediately conferred the whole vicarage revenues on the Monks of Newbotle, and issued a mandate to the Dean of Haddington, commanding him to put them in possession of them. These monks seem also to have afterwards acquired the lands of the church, but when or from whom is unknown. "It is, however, certain," says Chalmers, "that both the church and lands of Heryeth belonged to the monks of Newbotle at the Reformation," which is confirmed by Borthwick and Scott's *Account* of the parish, drawn out in the time of Charles I., in the year 1627, wherein it is said, "that the kirk belongs to the Abbotcy of Newbattle," and that the benefice "consists of a parsonage and vicarage." It adds, "that it is a several kirk and benefice of itself, and consisted of laick patronage before the Reformation;" and that there "are no prebendaries, chaplanries, frierlands, but ane rowme called Kirkland Hill, haldin of the house of Newbattle." Kirkland Hill is now the name of a farm-steading, belonging to the Crookston estate, prettily situated on the side of the water, and about three-quarters of a mile distant from the church. The lands and patronage after the Reformation came into the

possession of Mark Kerr, supposed Commendator of Newbattle, to whose heir they descended.

In 1609, Robert, the second Earl of Lothian, was served heir to his father, Mark, in the lands of Heriot and Heriot-moor, which were afterwards sold to Walter Hay, to whose son they descended in 1643.

On the failure of this family, at the death of the late Lord Borthwick, in 1692, the barony of Heriot was acquired by a son of Lord Stair, then one of the Clerks of Session, upon which he was styled Dalrymple of Borthwick, from whom it descended, through the late Dowager Lady Dalrymple, to her eldest son, Sir John H. Dalrymple of Cousland and Fala, Bart., Oxenford Castle; present proprietor.

It is supposed by some that Douglas, author of the celebrated translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, who once held the provostship of St Giles in Edinburgh, and afterwards became Bishop of Dunkeld, was rector at Heriot. Upon investigation, however, we find this to be incorrect; for on examining the manuscript copy of his life prefixed to his work, it is not Heriot, but Hawick that is mentioned.

Land-owners.—The land-owners are 7 in all, viz. Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. principal heritor and patron; the Earl of Roseberry; J. Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston; Thomas Adinston, Esq. of Carcant; S. Fraser, Esq. of Garvald; Thomas Cranston, Esq. of Dewar; William Baillie, Esq. of Falahill.

Parochial Registers.—The ancient parochial registers are very imperfect, and have been very irregularly kept. There are only three, the fourth being lost. The earliest bears date 1685. They record only baptisms and deaths, and the latter imperfectly.

Antiquities.—On the tops of some of the hills are to be found the remains of ancient camps. One or two are quite distinct, and consist of three or more concentric circles with the marks of gateways. But whether encampments of the Romans, Britons, Danes, Picts, or Scots, we have no means of determining. On the south-east boundary of the farm of Dewar, and road side leading to Inverleithen, and quite in the march between the parishes, are to be seen the head and footstones of a grave. It is said to be that of the piper of Peebles, who, undertaking for a wager to play from Peebles to Lauder, became exhausted and fell down, and was buried where he died. On Dewar Hill, not far from the piper's grave, there is a large stone called Lot's Wife, the cause of which title is unknown. At a little distance from it again, is a place cal-

led the Wolf's Cleugh, concerning which a traditionary story is told. It is said that this cleugh was inhabited by a ravenous wolf, which plundered and annoyed the neighbouring country, attacking and destroying many who attempted to pass that way. At last a reward of the lands was offered to him who should slay this destructive creature. One appeared who succeeded in slaying it, and, obtaining the lands, called them Dewar, after his own name. Near Heriot House, there is also a stone called Mary Gibb's, from an unfortunate woman who is said to have been burnt upon it for witchcraft.

There is on Heriot-town hill-head a circle of high stones, 70 or 80 feet diameter; and on Borthwick Hall hill-head, three large rings or ditches, about 50 paces diameter. Chalmers says that these contain the only Druidical remains in Scotland, save those in Kirknewton parish.

III.—POPULATION.

From Borthwick and Scott's account of the parish in 1627, it would appear that there was nearly double the number of inhabitants then that there is now. It is there mentioned that the number of communicants was eleven score, which, supposing that number the third part of the population, would make it amount to 660, which is more than double that of the present amount.

Population in 1801,	-	320
1811,	-	300
1821,	-	298
1831,	-	327
The average number of persons under 15 years of age, is		95
betwixt 15 and 30,		76
30 and 50,		45
50 and 70,		12
upwards of 70,		3
Independent families,		1
Proprietors of land,		7
Unmarried men upwards of 50,		3
Unmarried women upwards of 45,		7
Number of families,		50
Average number of children in each family,		4
Number of families chiefly employed in agriculture,		21
trade, manufactures, or handicraft,		7

Number of illegitimate births during the last three years, 3.

The people are in general intelligent, sober, and industrious. Smuggling, which was once very common in the parish, has ceased to be carried on; but it is to be lamented that poaching in game, especially in salmon, prevails to a great degree.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total number of acres English is 15,000, Scotch 12,000; 9633 of which are uncultivated and remain constantly in pasture; 1286 might be profitably cultivated.

Rent of Land, &c.—The average rent of land is about L. 1, 5s. per acre. The extent of the farms varies from 50 to 2000 acres.

The general term of leases is for nineteen years.

The farm-steadings throughout are disgraceful. The enclosures are few, and shamefully executed. The hills, though well adapted for planting, are without a tree; the want of which impedes immensely agricultural improvement. Were planting adopted to any extent in so favourable a field, it would not only improve the climate, but incalculably benefit the farmer, and enhance the value of the land.

Produce.—Amount of raw produce raised in the parish:—

Value of all kinds of grain, as nearly as possibly can be found,	L. 4265	0	0
of potatoes,	L. 104	0	0
of turnips,	473	0	0
of hay,	615	0	0
of meadow do.	187	0	0
	<hr/>	1379	0 0

Total yearly value of all kinds of grain and raw produce whatever, L. 5644 0 0

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town.—The nearest market-town is Dalkeith, twelve miles from the centre of the parish, and nine to the nearest boundary.

There is no village in the parish. The post-office is at Fushie Bridge, distant seven miles. The length of the turnpike in the parish is nearly three miles.*

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is conveniently situated in nearly the very centre of the parish. It was rebuilt in 1804, since which time it has undergone considerable repair, and were it lathed and made free from damp, might be considered a neat, cleanly place of worship. It is small, and may afford accommodation for about 200. The sittings are all divided among the tenantry. There are no free sittings, except the communion table seats, which are comfortably fitted up. The walls of the former church were much more substantial than those of the present, and would, with little repair, have been in every respect better. The date of its erection cannot be discovered, but in all probability it was as old, or older than the ancient bell, which bore date 1518, with the following inscription:—"Maria Vocor, Ao. Dni. mcccccxviii. Jhonn Dawies." The manse was rebuilt in 1793, and in 1829 was extensively repaired, and may now be considered remarkably comfortable. There is an excellent garden, of deep and rich soil, and with the very best exposure. The glebe, adjoining the manse, consisting of 16 Scotch, or 20 English acres or thereby, is of the

* About four miles of the new turnpike to Inverleithen, which intersects the north and north-west district of the parish, may now be added. 1839.

finest land. It is rented at L. 27. The stipend is, as enlarged by the King's bounty, L. 150, and L. 8 for communion elements.

The number of people attending church about 160; attending meeting, I should think about 40 in all.

Divine service in the Established Church is remarkably well attended. Number of communicants about 100.

The probable amount of church-door collections may be annually about L. 8, 10s.; for religious purposes about L. 6.*

Education.—One parochial school in the parish; salary maximum; school fees about L. 25 per annum.

All can read and write; and the people are deeply alive to the importance of education.

There is a parochial library, which is little prized.

Poor.—Number on poor's roll, 3; two of whom have 12s. per month, and one 6s. per month, raised by assessment. The assessment amounts, on an average, to L. 22, 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Since the preceding Account was drawn up a considerable improvement in the Parochial Economy has taken place. The reproach of disgraceful farm steadings and shamefully executed enclosures has been in a great measure, though not altogether, wiped away by the erection of plain but commodious houses on several of the farms, and the building of substantial dry stone dikes pretty generally throughout the parish, especially during the last two or three years. The parish church, too, has been greatly improved by the raising of its walls, formerly too low, and by the addition of a small gallery, containing nearly thirty sittings, erected at the joint expense of two of the heritors, Thomas Adinston, Esq., and John Borthwick, Esq. In noticing church accommodation, it may be proper to mention that a great proportion of the inhabitants of the upper district of Stow parish, to the north of the Armilt or Crookston water, in consequence of the distance from their own parish church, find it more convenient to attend at Heriot. Some steps have been taken to disjoin that district entirely from Stow, and annex it *quoad sacra* to Heriot, and it is hoped that an arrangement so reasonable and desirable will soon be completed.

* The sum of L.12, 4s. was collected in Heriot church last year (1838,) for the General Assembly's Schemes.

October 1839.

PARISH OF CORSTORPHINE.*

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. DAVID HORNE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—CORSTORPHINE was anciently written *Crostorfin* or *Crostorfyn*, as in the foundation charter of Holyrood House in 1128, and in Ragman's Roll of 1296. Several derivations have been proposed. Chalmers in his *Caledonia* frequently refers to it as a Celtic word, but in his description of the parish, he interprets it as *the Cross of Torphin*, acknowledging at the same time that he cannot trace any connection between Torphin, who was grandson of Malcolm II., and died in 1014, and this part of the country. It may, however, be noticed, in corroboration of this derivation, that Torphin is the name of a large tract of country in the district of West Calder. Another derivation is from the Norman or French words, "*Crois d'ore fin*," or cross of fine gold, and this we think the more probable of the two, from the circumstance that the earliest proprietors of Crostorfin were Normans, who, in that age, were devoted friends of the church, and fond of the emblem of the cross. Tradition likewise supports this derivation, and connects with it the existence of a golden cross in the chapel of the estate in early times.

Extent and Boundaries.—The present parish of Corstorphine includes within its bounds part of the ancient parish of Gogar, the remainder of which was annexed to the adjoining parishes of Kirkliston and Ratho. It also includes the lands of Ravelston and Saughton, which were detached from St Cuthberts by the Teind Commission of 1627, and united to Corstorphine in 1633, by an act of the Scotch Parliament. The parish is about 4 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It is bounded on the north, by Cramond and Kirkliston; on the east, by St Cuth-

* Drawn up by Thomas Thomson, Esq. W. S.

berts ; on the south, by Colinton, Currie, and Ratho ; and on the west, by Ratho and Kirkliston.

Topographical Appearances.—The greater part of the parish consists of a tract of low-lying meadow land, which extends from near Coltbridge to Redheughs. The village is situated in the centre of this tract, and is slightly elevated above the level of the meadows on both sides. Towards the north-east, lies Corstorphine hill, an eminence covered with wood, which rises 474 feet above the level of the sea, and commands most delightful prospects in every direction. To the west of Corstorphine hill, is a ridge of rocky ground called East and West Craigs, which overlooks the western meadow. The ground in the western division of the parish is more diversified and undulated, rising on both sides of the Gogar-burn, and gently sloping towards the water.

Hydrography.—The only streams in the parish are the rivulets of Leith and Gogar ; the former running through the south-eastern division of the parish, and the latter through the lands of Gogar, and falling into the river Almond, in the adjoining parish of Kirkliston. In former times, there were two lochs in the meadows, which are represented in Blaew's Atlas, in the Map of Lothian, which was prepared about 1640, as situated, one on each side of Corstorphine Castle, and as supplying with water a ditch which surrounded the grounds belonging to the Castle.

There is a mineral spring near the village of Corstorphine, which is very similar in taste to the water of St Bernard's Well, Edinburgh. Dr Monro, in his book on Mineral Waters, Vol. i. page 209, says, that " it is a weak, sulphureous water, from which Dr Short got by evaporation eleven grains of sediment from a gallon, four grains of which were clay, and seven grains, a saline matter composed of sea salt and a calcareous glauber. This water has been used for the cure of scrofulous complaints." For many years previous to the end of the last century, and at the commencement of the present, this well was in great repute, and for the sake of it Corstorphine was much resorted to as a watering-place,* so much so, that in the month of May 1749,† a stage-chaise was set up, which travelled between Corstorphine and Edinburgh eight or nine times every week-day, and four times on Sunday. It is said that one of the ladies of the family of Dick of Prestonfield and Corstor-

* Webster's Topographical Dictionary, word Corstorphine.

† Scots Magazine, Vol. xi. p. 253.

phine experienced so much benefit from using the water, that she took up her residence in the village, and erected a building over the well, placing a pump on it so as to make it more convenient and accessible to the inhabitants. This erection was allowed to fall into disrepair, when the well lost its popularity, and the last vestige of it was removed about fourteen years ago, and a deep ditch was made on the north side of it, which completely destroyed the spring. As this well was so much connected with the prosperity of the village in former times, many of the old inhabitants are anxious to have it restored, and there is now some prospect of its being again fitted up for use as a public well, with the concurrence of the adjoining proprietors. The lease of the farm on which it was situated, still contains an exception of a space of ground round the mineral well, and a footpath to it, from the village, of at least four feet wide.

Climate.—The village has always been considered as very healthy, although, from want of proper drainage, the soil is very wet and the atmosphere damp. The cause of its salubrity has been said to be its exposure to a rapid and complete circulation of air. When the cholera was prevalent in this country there were no cases in the village of Corstorphine, and only a few of a fatal character at the outskirts of the parish.

Botany.—From its vicinity to Edinburgh, the natural history of this parish has been so fully investigated that it is unnecessary to enter upon it here. We shall merely notice one or two of the rarer plants that have been found in it. *Phellandrium aquaticum* grows in the ditches of the meadows; and *Pyrola rotundifolia*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Listera ovata*, and *Erythrea centaurea* are found at Gogar, and *Parietaria officinalis* on the ruins of Corstorphine Castle. Among the trees which formerly decorated the park of the Castle there is a very fine sycamore tree, near the old pigeon-house, which has a most beautiful golden colour in the sunshine, when the leaves first come out in spring.

Quarries.—There were at one time extensive freestone quarries in Corstorphine Hill, upon the lands of Ravelston, from which the stone was taken for the Parliament House, Heriot's Hospital, and other public buildings erected in Edinburgh, between the years 1632 and 1650. These quarries have not been in operation for the last twenty years, but one of them has been lately cleared of water, and the proprietor has advertised for a tenant to work it.

There are also two trap or blue whinstone quarries in the parish, one at West Craigs, which is used occasionally for building farm-steadings, but principally for road metal, and the other at Clermiston.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Events.—During the residence of the family of Forrester of Corstorphine this parish was not unfrequently the scene of war and devastation. In 1446, the lands of Corstorphine were overrun by the Chancellor Crichton and his military vassals, and the house levelled with the ground, in retaliation for a similar outrage committed by Sir John Forrester and William, Earl of Douglas, on the estate and castle of Brankstoun, which then belonged to the Chancellor. In 1572, the house and college of Corstorphine were garrisoned by the Earl of Mar, then Regent of the kingdom, along with all the other strengths round Edinburgh, to prevent supplies from reaching the castle, which was then in possession of William Kirkcaldy of Grange. In 1650, there was a more serious and long-continued occupation of the parish, first by General Leslie and his army, and afterwards by Oliver Cromwell and his soldiers. Leslie's army was posted in the meadow on the east of Corstorphine, when Cromwell, who was encamped on the Pentland Hills, marched northwards with the object of interposing his army between Leslie and Linlithgow, and thus forcing an engagement. Leslie, however, so manœuvred as to defeat this object, for he marched westward about two miles, and then entrenched himself in an impregnable position on Gogar-field, from whence Cromwell attempted to dislodge him, but the ground was so boggy between the armies that he was obliged to desist, and to content himself with a brisk fire of artillery, which was returned with spirit by Leslie, who brought into play, for the first time, upon that occasion, several kinds of field-pieces invented by Colonel Wemyss, his General of Artillery.* The field on which this fight took place (on which the villas of Gogar-burn and Hanley now stand) is still known among the old inhabitants by the name of "The Flashes;" a name which it is said to have received from fire-arms being used in the fight of greater power and variety than was usual at that time. This skirmish continued from the afternoon till late in the evening of Tuesday the 27th August 1650, and operated as such a check on Cromwell's designs, that he immediately retreated to his camp at Musselburgh, and afterwards towards England: Leslie following in his rear and harassing his march, till he reached Dunbar, where, owing to the impetuosity and want of discipline of the Scottish

* Thomson's Acts, Vol. vii. page 46, and page 17 of Appendix.

army, Cromwell at last succeeded in bringing on the unfortunate battle of Dunbar, which enabled him to retrace his steps, and return to Edinburgh as a victor.*

Shortly after this victory, part of the English army occupied Corstorphine and its vicinity, where they continued till the month of August in the following year. During this period, both the clergymen and the principal landed proprietors absented themselves from the parish, and Lord Forrester was actively engaged in attempting to raise the country against the English. In retaliation for this hostility, the English soldiers defaced the stone figures of the Forresters in the chancel, damaged the whole interior of the church, pulled down the place of public repentance, and laid waste the estate of Corstorphine.†

Estates and Proprietors.—The two principal properties in this parish, in former times, were the estates of Corstorphine and Gogar, which, for a long series of years, were occupied by influential families. The first noticed proprietors of Corstorphine are, David le Mareschall, in the reign of Alexander II., and Thomas le Mareschall and William de la Roche, whose names occur in Ragman's Roll of 1296. The family of the two former continued in possession of that estate till the reign of David II., when it was forfeited by David le Mareschall, and given by the King to Malcolm Ramsay. It was next held by William More of Abercorne, who disposed it to his brother, Gilchrist More, by whom it was sold, in August 1376, to Adam Forrester, Burgess of Edinburgh, in whose family it remained down to the year 1698. This family is so interwoven with the history of the parish, and conferred on it so many benefits, that we cannot pass them over without some farther detail. The founder, Adam Forrester, was a successful merchant in Edinburgh, and probably acquired the greater part of his fortune in the reign of David II. by trading with England. In the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, we find a license granted to him to bring grain into Scotland without payment of duty. In the same reign, he acquired the lands of Whitburn and Niddreff, and in the following several additional estates. In 1373, he was Provost of Edinburgh, and in 1382, Sheriff of Lothian.‡ He was frequently employed in embassies to England, and seems to have been held in much esteem by King Robert III., who made him Keeper of the Great Seal in 1390.§ In 1402, he was present at the Battle of

* See *Memoirs of Captain Slingsby, &c.*

† Parish Register and Nicoll's Diary.

‡ See *Rotuli Scotiæ*, Vol. ii.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sigil.* p. 184.

Homildon Hill, and having been taken prisoner, was, along with several of the most illustrious prisoners, presented to King Henry IV. in full Parliament, where he acted as spokesman for the others.* During the last year of his life, he was Depute-Chamberlain of the southern division of the kingdom, under the Earl of Buchan.† His first wife was Agnes, daughter of John Dundas of Fingask; and he was afterwards married to a lady whose Christian name was Margaret, who survived him about twenty years. He died in 1404, and was buried in the chapel of St John the Baptist at Corstorphine. The stone which originally covered his remains is built into the west wall of the session-house, and has on it an inscription, now almost defaced, commencing “Hic jacet Adam Forstar.”

Sir John Forrester, his eldest son, was brought up at Court, and succeeded his father in the situation of Depute-Chamberlain of the southern division of the kingdom.‡ He obtained a charter to the estate of Corstorphine from William More of Abercorne, then the superior, on 22d March 1392, which was probably on the occasion of his marriage. After 1408, he acted as Depute-Chamberlain of the whole kingdom, under the Earl of Buchan, who seems to have devolved upon him all the duties of the office of High Chamberlain. In this situation he continued down to the year 1425, but in that interval he held also several other appointments. In 1416, he was named one of the Commissioners to treat with England for the King's liberty, and in 1421, he was made Lord Privy Seal. His crown charter to the estates of Corstorphine, Drylaw, Nether Liberton, Meadowfield, and Clerkington, erecting them into the Barony of Corstorphine, is dated 10th July 1424; and in the same year he was one of the hostages given for the King's ransom. As a remuneration for his numerous services, on the King's return to Scotland, a new office was created for him under the name of *Magister Hospitii*, Master of the Horse, and in the following year he was made Lord High Chamberlain. It was at this period of his life, that he founded and endowed the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine.

Sir John Forrester was three times married. The surname of his first wife, Margaret, is unknown, but the second was Lady Jean St Clair, daughter of the first Earl of Orkney, and his third was Marian Stewart, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Garlies, and

* Parliamentary History, Vol. ii. p. 71.

† See Chamberlain's Account, Vol. ii.

‡ Ibid. Vol. ii. and iii.

relict of Sir John Stewart of Jedworth. He died in 1440, and was buried in the chancel of the collegiate church.

Sir John Forrester, his eldest son, seems to have been better fitted for the field of battle than for the cabinet, and does not appear to have held any civil appointment. He took part with the Earls of Douglas in their struggles with the Chancellor Crichton and Livingston, and led the troops which besieged and demolished Brankston Castle in 1446. His sasine in the estate of Corstorphine is dated 15th September 1436; he was also buried in the chancel of the collegiate church, and the stone figure above his grave represents a man of Herculean mould.

Sir Alexander Forrester, the next proprietor of Corstorphine, appears to have been strongly actuated by the superstition of the age in which he lived, for he led two separate pilgrimages to the shrines of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, and John de Amyace in Picardie,—the former in 1464, and the latter in 1466. On both occasions, he was accompanied by Sir John Lauder of Halton and several other of the neighbouring proprietors, and they took with them thirty followers.*

Archibald Forrester, his son, was infeft in Corstorphine on 20th February 1467, and is mentioned as present in Parliament on 7th January 1504–5; his son,

Alexander Forrester, obtained a charter under the Great Seal to the Barony of Corstorphine on 12th September 1533.

James Forrester got Meadowfield from his father on 13th January 1538, and afterwards succeeded to the rest of the Barony of Corstorphine.

Sir James Forrester was very young when his father died, and was served heir to him in February 1547. Besides the Barony of Corstorphine, he had the lands of Nether Bernton, Thirleston, and Lowriston; he died in 1589 without leaving any issue, and was succeeded by his only brother,

Henry Forrester, who took possession of Corstorphine on 8th November 1589. On 23d June 1607, he resigned the Barony of Corstorphine in favour of his son,

George Forrester, who obtained a Crown charter in his own favour on 15th November 1607. He was made a Baronet in 1625, and a Peer on 11th July 1633, under the title of Lord Forrester of Corstorphine. He was an elder of the parish for many years, and attended most faithfully to the duties of the of-

* *Rotuli Scotiæ*, Vol. ii.

fice. He died on 23d April 1651, leaving five daughters. He entailed his estates of Corstorphine, &c. on James Baillie, younger of Torwoodhead, who married Joanna, his fourth daughter, and their heirs, whom failing, on William Baillie of the same family, who married Lillias, his fifth daughter, and their heirs, and the patent of his peerage was granted to the same series of heirs.

In virtue of these destinations, James Baillie became Lord Forrester of Corstorphine. He was an ardent royalist, and was actively engaged with his party during the time of the Commonwealth. Nicol, in his Diary, mentions that, on one occasion, while Cromwell's soldiers were in Edinburgh, Lord Forrester issued a proclamation, which was affixed to the most considerable close heidis, and upon all the public places in Edinburgh, calling on all persons residing in Mid-Lothian to put forth horse according to their rents for the King's army. He was fined by Cromwell L. 2500 Sterling, and his estate was overrun and destroyed by the English troops. In consequence of these proceedings his affairs became involved, and, being unable to pay the provisions left to his mother and sisters, and the debts of the first Lord, the rents of his estate of Corstorphine were attached by numerous creditors. He became very dissipated and abandoned in his character,—frequently spending days drinking in an alehouse in the village of Corstorphine. On one of these occasions, he was sent for by Christian Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton of Grange, and wife of an Edinburgh merchant, named Andrew Nimmo, with whom he had carried on an intrigue, and who had come out to visit him at Corstorphine Castle. He was unwilling to obey the summons, and she being a person of a violent and ungovernable temper, was in her way to the alehouse to enforce his attention, when they met near the Pigeon House, to the east of the castle, and a quarrel ensued, when she murdered him with his own sword. This happened on 26th August 1679.* There being no issue alive of his marriage with Joanna Forrester, his brother,

* See a full account of this tragical event in a note at the foot of page 192 of Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland, edited by C. K. Sharpe. In this note, it is said that Lord Forrester was a Presbyterian zealot, and had erected a meeting-house near Edinburgh, after the indulgence granted in 1679. This is obviously a mistake, for James Lord Forrester is represented in the parish register as an Episcopalian, who, at one time, set at defiance the orders of the presbytery, and, at another, urged the clergyman of the parish to obtain lists of the non-conformists, with the view of enforcing the laws against them. The story of his erecting a meeting-house must have arisen from what is stated by Lord Fountainhall regarding William Lord Forrester, who, having quarrelled with Mr Henry, the minister of the parish, prevented his tenants from attending the church, and advised them to go to the meeting-house, but not because he approved of the non-conformists; "for," says Lord Fountainhall, "the discord was Mr Henry lent him money, whereof he was seeking payment."

William Baillie, succeeded to his estates and titles. He died in 1684, and was succeeded by his son, William, the fourth Lord Forrester; but Corstorphine was so burdened that they probably never drew any part of the rents, although the family continued to reside in the castle till about 1698. On 19th December 1679, Hugh Wallace, of Ingliston, W. S. who had accumulated in his person the whole debts burdening the estate, obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, of the Barony of Corstorphine, and his title was ratified by Lord Forrester in November 1698. On 26th July 1701, he sold the estate to Sir Robert Dickson of Sornebeg, whose title was also ratified by William Lord Forrester and the Master of Forrester on 2d January 1703. Sir Robert Dickson of Inveresk succeeded to his father in May 1712, and in the beginning of 1713, sold the estate to Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, in whose family it still remains. As this family had another mansion-house at Prestonfield, where they lived, there was no resident proprietor of Corstorphine after 1713; and in 1720, we find Sir Francis Grant, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, had taken a lease of the castle for a series of years, and resided there during the vacations of the Court.

The estate of Gogar was given by King Robert Bruce to his companion in arms, Alexander Seton, but how long he or his successors retained it does not appear. In 1409, Walter de Haliburton of Dirleton disposed the lands and miln of Gogar to his brother, George de Haliburton, and his title was confirmed by a charter of Robert Duke of Albany on 11th May 1411. In 1516, the lands of Gogar were held by Robert Logan of Restalrig, and they are since described as part of the barony of Restalrig. The Logans continued proprietors of part of the lands until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Robert Logan of Restalrig, who was implicated in the Gowry conspiracy, sold them to Adam Cowper, one of the clerks of Session, whose title to them was ratified by Parliament on 17th February 1601. Sixteen oxgangs of the lands of Gogar belonged formerly to a family of the name of Balfour, and were by them sold in 1555 to a wealthy churchman, Robert Richardson, vicar of Eckford in Roxburghshire, and afterwards Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and Master of the Mint; at his death, in 1571, his son, Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, succeeded to his part of Gogar, and it was afterwards sold by his son, James Richardson, to Adam Cowper, on 19th June 1604, who by this purchase acquired the whole barony of Gogar. The next proprietor was

his son, John Cowper, who built the existing mansion-house of the estate in 1625 and 1626, as appears from the initials of himself and his wife, J. C. and H. S., which are carved above these dates on the front of the house. John Cowper was killed in the blowing up of Dunglas Castle, on 30th August 1640. His son, John Cowper, erected a monument to his memory in the Old Churchyard of Edinburgh, on which there was the following inscription, viz. "Joanni Cupero Gogaræ Comarcho, patri suo charissimo ejusdem nominis filius moerens merenti poni curavit vixit annos 46. Obiit cum multis aliis viris generosis de ecclesia nostra optime meritis, apud Dunglas." John Cowper was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1646. He was for many years an elder of the parish, and took a deep interest in every thing connected with the church. He joined James Lord Forrester in his opposition to Cromwell, and in consequence his rents were sequestrated. Sir John Cowper executed an entail of the lands of Gogar, in favour of his daughter Mary, and her husband Thomas Chalmers, in 1685, but it was reduced at the instance of his creditors by the Court of Session in 1697. The estate was sold at a judicial sale in 1699, to Andrew Myreton, a wealthy merchant, who had previously acquired the adjoining lands of Leny, in Cramond parish, and afterwards purchased East and West Craigs, and Meadowfield, part of the barony of Corstorphine, and erected the whole into the barony of Gogar in 1701. In the same year he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He died in 1717, and left the barony to his son, Sir Robert Myreton, by whom it was enclosed and considerably improved. Sir Robert Myreton died at Gogar in December 1774, and was buried within the old church there. His only surviving daughter, Frances, was married to Sir William Augustus Cunningham of Livingston, Bart. and their son David Cunningham, after his grandfather's death, succeeded to the estate, and in 1790 sold it for L. 37,000 to William Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton, whose grandson is now proprietor.*

In 1809, about 92 acres of the estate of Gogar were sold to three separate feuars at the rate of 200 guineas per acre, and these feus now constitute the three villas of Gogar Park, Gogar Burn, and Hanley.

The other properties in this parish are Clermiston, and the two

* Previous to the sale of Gogar to Mr Ramsay, Sir Grey Cowper, Bart. M. P. the heir-male of the family of Cowper of Gogar, made an offer for it which was refused.

estates of Ravelston and Saughton, which were united to the parish in 1633. Clermiston formed a part of the barony of Corstorphine until 1771, when it was sold by Sir Alexander Dick to William Alexander, merchant in Edinburgh, who feued four acres of it to Walter Scott, W. S., father of the famed Sir Walter Scott, and sold the remainder to Samuel Mitchelson, one of the Principal Clerks of Session, who built the House of Clermiston in 1792, at the expense of L. 3000. Mr Mitchelson afterwards acquired the acres feued to Mr Scott, and continued proprietor until his death. His trustees sold the estate to George Robinson, Esq. W. S. in 1795, for L. 11,000 Sterling, and it was again sold in 1836 to Francis Jeffrey, Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the present proprietor, for L. 15,250.

The estate of Ravelston, when separated from St Cuthbert's parish, belonged to a branch of the family of Foulis of Colinton, who took the name of Primrose in the beginning of the eighteenth century, on succeeding to the estate of Dunipace in Stirlingshire. In 1726, Sir Archibald Primrose, a member of that family, sold this estate to Alexander Keith, writer in Edinburgh, who was descended from Alexander Keith of Pittendrum, the fourth son of William third Earl Mareschall. Ravelston is now possessed by Sir William Keith Murray of Ravelston and Ochertyre, in right of his wife, Lady Keith Murray, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Alexander Keith.

The estate of Saughton, when united to Corstorphine, was held by the family of Watson, who are still proprietors. They have not resided in the mansion-house of the estate since 1737, when they purchased the house and estate of Cammo, in Cramond parish, which they named New Saughton.

Besides these properties, there are three villas on the south side of Corstorphine Hill, viz. Belmont, formerly called Brucehill, Beechwood and Corstorphine Hill. Belmont, consisting of 57 acres, 3 roods, and 20 falls of ground, was originally feued by Charles Bruce, glazier in Edinburgh, from John Dickie of Corstorphine Hill. It was purchased in 1793 at a judicial sale by Major General David Dundas for L. 3820. After being held by several intervening proprietors, it was sold in 1827 to Lord Mackenzie, the present proprietor, for L. 7500. His Lordship has since erected on it an elegant mansion-house. Beechwood House was built by Francis Scott, Esq. second son of Walter Scott of Harden in 1780. In 1786, he sold the villa to Colonel Alexander Leslie, for L. 5073,

whose son sold it in 1795 for L. 4750. In 1797, it was again sold to Major-General David Dundas of Belmont, for L. 5030, and it now belongs to his descendant, Sir David Dundas. Corstorphine Hill was originally feued by Mr John Dickie, and was by him sold to David Johnston, brewer in Corstorphine, for L. 1300. In 1791, Mr Johnston sold this feu for L. 3500 to William Keith, Esq. accountant in Edinburgh, son of Alexander Keith, Esq. of Ravelston, who built the House of Corstorphine Hill in 1793.

Parochial Registers.—It appears from the Presbytery records that a register of discipline was regularly kept in the parish in 1598, but it was lost before 1692, for the records are fully enumerated in the parish register of that year. The first entry in the existing register of discipline is dated 4th January 1646. This record is regularly continued from that date to May 1689, with the exception of the period when the English army were in the parish, from 1st September 1650 to the beginning of 1652, and from 1658 to 1665, the time of the troubles for non-conformity. From May 1689, there are no entries till 5th May 1692, after which date it is regularly kept until 1768, from which period it contains few entries until 1794. The register of baptisms commences on 5th January 1634, and the register of marriages in June 1665. There is also a register of collections and distributions, which commences in January 1646. The only account of this parish of which we are aware is a manuscript by Mr Wood, author of the History of the Parish of Cramond, containing 70 folio pages, compiled towards the end of the last century, and consisting chiefly of genealogical notices of the principal families who have resided in the parish. It is in possession of the author's family.*

Antiquities.—At the time of the erection of the House of Gogarburn in 1811, some Roman remains were discovered in digging for the foundation, and in a gravel-pit opened in the park to the south of the house. These remains were a Roman dagger or sword, with parts of the scabbard belonging to it, a fibula or clasp, used by the Romans for fixing belts, &c. and a gold ring, very thin and hollow. They are now deposited in the private museum of Mrs Thomson, Forth Street, Edinburgh, the relict of the first proprietor of Gogarburn.

When Corstorphine Castle, the ancient residence of the For-

* Mr Wood has also left MS. notices of the adjoining parishes of Kirkliston and Dalmeny.

resters, was levelled with the ground, about fifty years ago, some of the workmen engaged, when digging near the house, discovered a deposit of gold and silver coins. Oatman Barclay, their overseer, distributed some part of the treasure among them, and retained the rest for his own use. The quantity he obtained was of so much value that he immediately left his employment, and continued to maintain himself on the proceeds of the discovery while he lived. This conduct led to suspicion, and he was imprisoned, with the view of compelling him to give up what he had found, but the attempt was unsuccessful, for no portion of the treasure was traced except a few foreign coins which he had sold to a jeweller in Edinburgh. There is in the custody of the schoolmaster a curious old box, formed out of a piece of excavated oak-wood, having a lid in which there is a slit for the admission of money, which was fixed by large iron hinges. It has double locks and two key holes, but the padlock has been broken off, and the hinges are also destroyed. This box formerly had a broad belt attached to it, by which it was slung to the breast of the begging monk, and the object of the two keys evidently was to secure its contents for the use of the collegiate establishment with which he was connected. In the churchyard of Gogar there is a large circular basin of freestone, used as the depository of the holy water in times of Popery.

Stone Coffins.—From the year 1809 down to 1835, many stone coffins have been at various times found on the lands of Gogar, particularly towards the western side of the field formerly called “The Flashes,” on which the villa of Hanley is now built.* As no accurate account can now be given of those discovered prior to 1834, we shall confine our description to those found at that period and in 1835.

In the autumn of 1834, when the House of Hanley was in the course of being built, an excavation was made on the highest part of the rising ground, about 100 yards to the north-east of the house, out of which sand was taken for the use of the building. This excavation when completed was 60 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth. In this space, there was laid open and removed about two dozen stone coffins, of a very simple construction. They all lay east and west, at a depth of only 13 inches from the surface, and were constructed of from five to eight water-worn flag stones, similar to those which form the bed of the river Almond, near

* In consequence of these remains, this villa, when originally scued, was named *Gogar Camp*.

Newbridge. Their shape was as nearly that of a modern wooden coffin as the inflexible nature of the materials would admit. Both ends of the coffin were of single stones, and the sides were sometimes also of single stones, in which case, the one end of the coffin was broader than the other; but more frequently the sides were formed of four separate stones, and then the coffin bulged out in the middle. The bodies seem generally to have been laid on the bare gravel or on a thin plate of clay-slate, and the tops or covers were all of this substance, except one or two, where both the bottom and cover were formed of flag-stones.

From the nature of the soil, which is a loose gravel, and from the slightness of the covers, few of the coffins were in a perfect state when laid open. The gravel had found its way through the crevices, or the lid had been broken by the plough from its proximity to the surface, and the bones were mixed with gravel. In some, however, the entire skeletons remained in a state of good preservation. The length of the coffins was from 5 to 6 feet, and the breadth from 1 foot to 9 inches.

A little to the east of the first excavation, in digging pits to plant evergreens, several additional coffins of the same construction were exposed, the distance between each being about 6 feet. Another space of about 120 feet by 60, was excavated in the park, about fifty yards to the north of the first excavation, and in it many similar remains were discovered. Some of the workmen said that here fourteen coffins were laid open in one day, and reckoned the whole number taken out of this space at about four dozen, but others stated it at about two dozen. All agreed that, besides the coffins in this space, there was found a great number of bones huddled together, as if buried in a pit without any coffin. One coffin was said to have contained two skeletons, or at least more than two thigh bones, and was of a much larger construction than the rest; while another was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. In some places the coffins were close together; indeed, a workman described three as so close, that the side stones of the middle one formed part of the two others. From this it would appear that three bodies at least were buried at the same time.

Towards the end of October 1835, another excavation was made at Hanley, behind the garden, about 100 yards to the west of the first excavation. The space here laid open was 50 feet in length, and in it six coffins were found, four lying together at one corner.

The whole space over which these coffins are found may extend

to about 250 yards in length, and upwards of 50 yards in breadth. Single coffins are likewise found in other parts of the villa of Hanley, and a few are said to have been found on the adjoining villa of Gogarburn. No relics of any kind were found either within or near any of the coffins. Remains of an exactly similar description were discovered in 1822, in the neighbouring parish of Cramond, which are described in Vol. iii. p. 40 of the Transactions of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

At first sight the name of stone coffins would favour the supposition that these remains are of great antiquity, but as neither the aborigines, nor any of the other races who have inhabited or visited this part of the country in early times, used this manner of burying their dead, their origin must be looked for within the range of Scottish history. It has accordingly been supposed that this is merely the old parish burying-ground; but the site of the village and kirk of Gogar, as existing at the Reformation, is at the distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile from this locality, the Gogarburn running between, and there is no reason to believe that the position of the kirk had been altered after the thirteenth century; it seems, therefore, not likely that this was a burying-ground attached to it. On the other hand, however, there are no events noticed in history, or handed down by tradition, sufficient to account for so many burials. The only battle we can trace to have taken place in this neighbourhood is the Gogar fight, on 27th August 1650, which has been already briefly described, but it only lasted from 3 to 6 o'clock P.M. of that day, and the deaths on both sides probably did not amount to 100 men. From the descriptions of this fight, contained in Hodgson's Memoirs, and in the Letters of Cromwell and his officers, printed in the same volume, this field appears at that period to have been full of bogs, and in a very wild and uncultivated state; indeed, it was for this very reason that General Leslie is said to have chosen it for his encampment. After this engagement it is not unlikely that the dead would be interred where they fell, and no more natural mode of interment could have been adopted than to collect the flag stones from the bed of the river Almond, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and form them into coffins. This is rendered more probable when it is considered that no wood existed here at that period, and that when it was required, even in small quantities, it was always procured from Leith, as appears from several entries in the parish register about 1652. This hypothesis, perhaps, would not account for a cemetery so extensive,

but when once used as a burying-ground, it may have been continued in use as such during the years 1650 and 1651, while the English were in the parish; or its use may have commenced at the earlier period of the trouble or plague of 1645, which is referred to in the parish register as having been so severe a scourge that the church was closed, and all work at a stand while it lasted; and it may have been added to after the fight and during the invasion.

Land-owners and valued Rent :—

William Ramsay Watson of Saughton,	L. 1799	0	0
Sir Robert Keith Dick of Corstorphine,	1391	0	0
William Ramsay Ramsay of Gogar,	1145	0	0
Lady Keith Murray of Ravelston,	485	15	0
Do. of Corstorphine Hill,	69	0	0
Lord Jeffrey of Clermiston,	262	5	0
John Piper of East Craigs,	105	17	7
John Thomson of Gogarburn,	82	2	1
Sir David Dundas of Beechwood,	77	0	0
James M. Melville of Hanley,	60	8	11
Dr David Johnston,	48	14	0
Lord Mackenzie of Belmont,	48	0	0
Claud Muirhead of Gogarpark,	34	9	6
James Dunsmure, Esq.,	30	10	0

L. 5579 2 1

And ten other minor heritors.

III.—POPULATION.

The following is the population of the parish at various periods, viz.

In 1755,	995		
1791,	1037		
1801,	840		
1811,	1159	572 males.	587 females.
1821,	1321	656	665
1831,	1461	713	748
Number of families in the parish,			290
chiefly employed in agriculture,			118
in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,			41

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The number of ploughgates in the parish is 52,—each ploughgate, it is understood, contains 50 acres, and this makes the number 2600 acres: To which may be added: the glebe and minister's garden, 9 acres; schoolhouse and garden, 2 acres; Mr Dunsmure's property, 6 acres; other grounds in and about the village, 32 acres; making the whole arable land, 2649 acres. Neither the plantations nor roads are included in this measurement.

Rent.—The valued rent of the parish is L. 5663 Scots, and the real rent of the parish is from L. 7000 to L. 8000 Sterling.

The number of farms does not exceed 17, and they are of moderate size. Horses alone are now employed in agriculture,

although at the period of the last Statistical Account, oxen were used on one or more of the farms.

The rotation of the crops and management of the farms are so similar to the practice in other parishes in the county, in the accounts of which they are fully described, that it is quite unnecessary to enlarge on them here.

Horticulture.—The village of Corstorphine, like other ancient ecclesiastical stations, is surrounded by rich plots of garden ground, which have been long in a high state of cultivation. Part of this ground is let at L. 8 per acre, and on it great quantities of fruit, strawberries, and vegetables, are produced for the Edinburgh market.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—There were formerly two villages in this parish—Corstorphine and Gogar; the latter, however, now does not deserve the name. Corstorphine towards the end of the last century, and beginning of the present, was a fashionable summer residence for the inhabitants of Edinburgh, having its annual balls and other amusements. The principal attraction to it at that period was the mineral spring before described. Besides these summer visitors, there were other strangers who chose Corstorphine for their residence. These were young men of Norwegian and Swedish families, who were boarded with the schoolmaster of the parish. When Mr Simpson, the present schoolmaster, was appointed, in 1812, he found it necessary to acquire the Norwegian and Swedish languages, and he continued to have under his charge several Norwegian boarders, until the present heavy duty was imposed on Baltic timber, after which period the intercourse between this part of the country and Norway ceased.

The appearance of the village of Corstorphine has been greatly improved since the date of the last Statistical Account, by the erection of a handsome villa, and a number of neat cottages, in 1832, by the late David Johnston, Esq. merchant in Gibraltar,—a native of the village, who had acquired a fortune abroad, and spent the last years of his life in superintending these improvements. The healthiness of the climate, and this additional accommodation, has again made Corstorphine a resort for country quarters during the summer season; and were it thoroughly drained, as it might be at a very trifling expense, no situation in the vicinity of Edinburgh would be superior to it, either for salubrity or convenience of access.

The principal traffic carried on in Corstorphine is the purchase

and sale of hay and potatoes. Of other trades there are as follows, viz. 3 bakers, 1 flesher, 8 grocers, 9 spirit dealers, 2 wrights, 2 blacksmiths, 4 tailors with journeymen, 2 shoemakers with ditto.

The village of Gogar is said to have contained 300 inhabitants at one time. About sixty years ago, among its constant residents were, a watchmaker, flesher, baker, blacksmith, and wright, besides the schoolmaster. Now the three last, and two or three families of farm-servants, constitute its whole population. In 1838, it contained, including the farm-steading, only 7 families, composed of 24 individuals.

There are two other small villages in the parish ; the one, Stanhope-mills, on the estate of Saughton, deriving its name from Janet Stanhope, wife of Richard Watson, Esq. of Saughton, who lived about 1550, contains 20 families, consisting of 67 individuals ; and the other, Four-mile-hill, contains 12 families of 49 individuals. In each at present there is a resident schoolmaster.

There is an old house in Stanhope-mill, having above the door the arms and initials of Patrick Elphinston, with the date 1623, and the words " Blisit be God for all his giftis." One of the rooms has a circular roof, highly ornamented, and the Royal arms on the wall, with the initials C : R : 2d.

Means of Communication.—We have already mentioned, that there was a regular conveyance eight or nine times every week-day, and four times every Sunday, between Corstorphine and Edinburgh, during the summer and autumn of 1749. The fare by this conveyance was 6d. for each person. To show the popularity of Corstorphine at that period in comparison with other places now more resorted to, we may mention, that, in the same year, a stage-coach went and returned thrice every day from Edinburgh to Musselburgh, the fare being 9d. ; while the regular stage-coach to Glasgow went on Monday and Thursday, and returned on Tuesday and Friday, every person paying 9s. of fare, and being allowed to take with him a stone weight of baggage.* As the highway which leads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and also to Falkirk and Stirling, passes through the village, the means of communication are very frequent, although there is not now any coach from Corstorphine to Edinburgh. Two years ago an attempt was made to establish one, but it was only continued for one season.

* Scots Magazine, Vol. xi.

Ecclesiastical History and State—First Chapel and Parish Church.

—As early as the reign of David I., we have notices of the existence of a chapel attached to the manor of Corstorphine and subordinate to the kirk of St Cuthberts. In a charter by that monarch, to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, dated in 1128, he bestows on the canons of the abbey, the kirk of St Cuthberts, along with the Chapel of Crostorphin,* and two bovates and six acres of land. This chapel is also noticed in the reign of Alexander II., when David le Mareschall acquired two acres of ground belonging to it, which lay adjoining to his estate of Crostorphin. It was afterwards converted into, or superseded by, a parish church.

In the register of the Great Seal, the following donations to this church are mentioned and confirmed by royal charters, viz. 1st, a donation in November 1465, by John Marshall, one of the chaplains of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine, of certain tenements under the Castle wall of Edinburgh, for the maintenance of a chaplain to serve at the altar of the Holy Trinity in the parish church; and, 2d, a donation, in September 1473, by William de Camera, Vicar of Kirkurd, of property in the village of Corstorphine, and annual rents, amounting to 11 merks 13s. 4d. Scots, payable from several tenements in Edinburgh, for the support of a secular chaplain to serve at the altar of St Ann in the parish church. The duty of this secular chaplain, as described in the Crown charter, is very characteristic of the times. He was to attend the altar, and perform daily masses there, for the safety of the soul of the late King James II.,—for the healthful state of King James III.—for the safety of the souls of their royal predecessors and successors, and of Sir Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine,—for the healthful state of Archibald Forrester of Corstorphine, and for the safety of the souls of his predecessors and successors—for the safety of the souls of the father and mother of the donor, William de Camera, and his ancestors and successors,—also of all to whom he was indebted, or from whom he had ever received any thing while in this world,—and lastly, for the souls of all the faithful dead. The patronage of this chaplainry after the founder's death is declared to belong to the proprietor of Corstorphine and his heirs.†

Second Chapel.—Towards the close of the fourteenth century, Sir Adam Forrester of Corstorphine erected in the vicinity of the parish church, another chapel, which was dedicated to St

* Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. ii. p. 787, and Cart. of Holyroodhouse.

† MS. Reg. Mag. Sigil.

John the Baptist, and he founded three chaplainries in it, and paid to the chaplains during his life L. 24 Scots yearly. After his death, this foundation was confirmed by a charter of King James I., dated 25th February 1425, which gives to Sir John Forrester and his heirs, the right to present fit persons as chaplains to the Bishop of St Andrews, who was to be bound to admit them to the benefice. And in order to provide for their personal residence, which by the charter is declared imperative, Sir John assigned to the chaplains three acres of ground in the village of Corstorphine, for manses, with pasturage for three horses, and three cows with their followers of one year old.

Other two chaplainries were founded by Dame Margaret Forrester, relict of Sir Adam Forrester, in the same chapel, and annual rents, amounting to L. 28, 13s. 4d. Scots, payable from property in Edinburgh, Leith, and Corstorphine, were mortified for the support of the chaplains.

Collegiate Church.—In the course of the same year, 1429, Sir John Forrester founded a Provostry or collegiate church in the kirk-yard of the then existing parish church of Corstorphine. The second chapel was probably built into this collegiate church, for there is no mention of its separate existence after the year 1429, and they were both dedicated to the same patron saint, St John the Baptist. The original foundation of the collegiate church was for five prebendaries, of whom one was to be called the Provost, and two boys; and for their maintenance, Sir John consigned the annual rents of 120 ducats of gold, on condition that he and his successors should have the patronage of these appointments, and on the understanding, that, if the kirk of Ratho were united to the provostry, other four or five prebendaries should be added to that establishment, and maintained out of the fruits of the benefice of Ratho. Pope Eugenius IV. sanctioned this foundation by a Bull, in which he directed the Abbot of Holyroodhouse, as his apostolic vicar, to ascertain whether the foundation and consignation had been made in terms of the original grant; and on being satisfied on these points, to unite and incorporate the church of Ratho, with all its rights, emoluments, and pertinents, to the college for ever.*

In 1444, Sir John Forrester made a second application to the Pope, in which he stated that the emoluments of the Collegiate

* See Foundation Charter in Sir Lewis Stewart's Collections, p. 108, in Advocates' Library.

Church were not sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of ten prebendaries and two boys, and prayed that the number might be restricted to nine. In consequence of this application, Pope Eugenius issued another bull, limiting the number of prebendaries to nine. This bull is dated 15th July 1444, and was confirmed and carried into effect by James Kennedy, Bishop of St Andrews, who proceeded in virtue of it to arrange and distribute the property of the Collegiate Church among its several office-bearers, by a charter dated 30th October 1444.* This division is as follows, viz.

To the Provost, the church of Clerkington, the teinds of Ratho, as well south as north, the teinds of Rolshaw (probably Rodinglaw), and six merks Scots, at two terms in the year, out of the common funds of the college.

And to the eight prebendaries or chaplains, as follows, viz.

To the two chaplains of Gogar and Addistown, the teinds of upper Gogar and Addistown, with ten merks Scots, half yearly, out of the common purse.

To the two chaplains of Haltoun and Dalmahoy, the teinds of Haltoun and Dalmahoy, with ten merks Scots half yearly, out of the common purse.

To the two chaplains of Boningtoun and Plet, the teinds of Boningtoun and Plet (now Ratho Hall and Hillwood), with ten merks Scots, half yearly, out of the common purse.

To the two chaplains of Nortoun and Byres, the teinds of Nortoun and Byres, (now Ratho Byres,) with ten merks Scots, half yearly, out of the common purse. And to the two boys in the said college, 24 bolls of usual victual, and L. 3 yearly, from the common purse, to be equally divided between them.

And for the stipend of the vicar and the burdens of the kirk of Ratho, maintenance of the fabric, expense of bread and wine for the sacrament, of the altar, lights, cups, books, and other ornaments of the chaplainries and college, L. 12 from rents mortified by Sir John Forrester, besides the fruits of the altarage of the kirk of Ratho, and 3 chalders of victual out of the teinds, above appropriated to the provost of the college.*

It is interesting to find this division of the Collegiate Church corroborated in the charter confirming the donation by the vicar of Kirkurd, to the parish kirk, already quoted, dated 27th September 1473, in which the whole establishment of one provost and eight

* Sir L. Stewart's Coll.

† Ibid.

chaplains are mentioned as witnesses, the names being as follows, viz. Nicol Bannachtyne, provost; Alexander Story, John Cra-mound, Hector Story, James de Hales, Andrew Gawmok, William Forrester, David Swintoun, and Malcolm Chepman, chaplains.*

In the foundation charter, the annual value of the church of Ratho is said not to exceed L. 50 Sterling, according to common estimation. The four prebends, instituted in consequence of the union of this church with the college, were Haltoun, Dalmahoy, Boningtoun, and Plet, and as the vicarage of Ratho had been formerly in the gift of the Bishop of St Andrews, when the union took place, he and his successors obtained a right to present alternately, *per vices*, with the family of Forrester, to these four prebends, while the Forresters continued to enjoy the sole patronage of all the other livings on the establishment.

In December 1475, Hugh Bar, a burgess of Edinburgh, founded an additional chaplainry, at the altar of the Holy Trinity, in the Collegiate Church. This chaplain, in addition to the performances of daily masses for the souls of the King and Queen, the Lords of the Manor, and the founder's own mother and wife, and of all the faithful dead, was specially directed, at the commencement of each season of Lent, to exhort the people to say one pater noster, and the salutation of the angel to the Virgin Mary for the souls of the same persons. This chaplainry was also in the gift of the Forresters after the death of the founder.†

Besides the above possessions, the parish kirk of Corstorphine, with its chaplainries, was afterwards united to the Collegiate Church, but the period when this happened is not known.

Possessing such revenues as we have enumerated, this Collegiate Church must have been regarded as an establishment of considerable importance, and, accordingly, we find among its provosts men of eminence and influence. Some of those whose names have been handed down to posterity we shall briefly notice.

The first provost was Nicol Bannatyne, who presided over the establishment from the year 1429 down to his death, which happened after 1473. He was buried within the church, as appears from a Latin inscription, which is afterwards inserted.

Among the after provosts, the most noted were Robert Cairncross, about 1520, and James Scott in 1554.

Robert Cairncross was descended from an ancient family in Forfarshire. Having passed through the usual classes at one of the

* MSS. Reg. Mag. Sigil.

† Ibid.

Scotch Universities, he applied himself to the study of divinity, and, soon after entering the church, he was appointed provost of Corstorphine ; a place, says Crawford, of considerable dignity and revenue. He was then advanced to be one of the King's chaplains, and, by his talent and subserviency to his royal master, he raised himself to offices, both civil and ecclesiastical, of great trust and influence. In 1528, he was made Lord High Treasurer, afterwards a Lord of Session, then Abbot of Holyroodhouse, which he is said to have obtained as the result of a wager he took with King James V. He was next promoted to be Bishop of Ross, and received *in commendam* the Abbacy of Fearn. He seems to have been a corrupt and dissolute man, and to have aided in no small degree in exciting popular detestation against the church to which he belonged. Shortly before his death, which happened in 1544, he obtained letters of legitimation in favour of his three natural children, to enable them to succeed to the large fortune he had amassed.

James Scott was brother of Sir Alexander Scott, Vice-Register of Scotland in the reign of James V. He was bred to the church, and, soon after entering into holy orders, was preferred to the office of Provost of Corstorphine. While Provost, he is said to have built a house or manse near the collegiate church, for the use of himself and his successors in office, and placed on it his coat of arms, from which it appears that he was related to the family of Buccleuch.* He was a man of great learning and integrity, and from his own acquirements, and the respect which King James cherished for the memory of his relative the Register, he was promoted to be Clerk to the Treasury, and afterwards made a Lord of Session.

The last Provost was Alexander M'Gill, who was probably a layman, and held the office *in commendam*. He quarrelled with the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1601, refusing obedience to some of their orders, and, in consequence, both he and his wife, who had absented herself from church for a long period, were ordered to make public confession, on pain of excommunication. For a long time they resisted this order, till Mr Arthur, minister of Corstorphine, actually commenced the process of excommunication, going through all the censures except the last prayer, which

* Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. ii. The house said to have belonged to the provosts is a large house adjoining to the church-yard at the south-west corner, which has the initials A. S. Poes engraved on it, and a coat armorial partly defaced.

he delayed for a week, intimating that he would complete the remainder, unless appearance was made on the following Sabbath. This threat had the desired effect, and on 1st February 1602, the Provost "compeirit and satisfied the congregation in all points." Shortly afterwards, Isobel Carbeth, his wife, "compeirit before the Presbytery, and they having shairply rebukit her, she upon her knees confessit her sin, in not repairing to the kirk for a year and a-half, and promisit to amend, qlk humiliation and promise the minister was directed to intimate on the following Sabbath in the Kirk of Corstorphine."*

Mr Alexander M'Gill resided in the house adjoining the collegiate church, built by one of his predecessors. He is a witness to a sasine of lands in the parish of Cramond, on 17th July 1606.

Mr Wood quotes two manuscript rentals,† but without giving their dates, or mentioning where they are to be found, in both of which valuations of the provostry are contained.

In the first, which he calls a carefully compiled Manuscript Account of Benefices, *Præpositura de Corstorphin* is rated at L. 46, 10s. 3d.; and the prebends are stated as eight in number, viz. Bonytoun, Plat, Norton, Ratho Byres, Overgogar, Halderstoun, Dalmahoy, and Haltoun. The second, which he calls "A Manuscript Roll and Rental of Small Benefices," rates the provostry at 500 merks, and separately values the eight prebends of Half Halton, Half Dalmahoy, Half Gogar, Half Addiston, Half Norton, Half Byres, Half Bonytoun, and Half Platt, at 450 merks, leaving 50 merks for the provost's salary.

In the Books of Collections of the Thirds, the revenues of the collegiate church after the Reformation are said to have consisted of the teinds of Ratho and parsonage of Clerkington, and are estimated in money at L. 122, 13s. 4d. Scots.

At the Reformation, when church property was in general annexed to the Crown, an exception was made in favour of provostries and other endowments, which had been originally founded by private individuals for their own ease and spiritual advantage, and the existing patrons were then allowed either to dispose of their revenues to bursars in the universities, or to apply them to any other purposes consonant with the principles and spirit of the Reformation;‡ accordingly, we find Sir George Forrester, in 1621,

* Presbytery Register, Vol. iii. † Wood's MS. History of Corstorphine.

‡ The patronage and part of the teinds of Ratho were sold by James Lord Forrester in 1670 to Charles Maitland of Hatton. See p. 24.

applying to Parliament for authority to separate the parish church of Corstorphine, with manse, glebe, teinds, fruits, and rent of the same from the provostry, and to unite the four prebends of the provostry (*i. e.* the teind sheaves of Ratho,) to the parish kirk, but to reserve a certain sum "to be payit by the ministers of Corstorphine out of these revenues to the actual minister of Ratho."

A few years afterwards, when more enlightened opinions became prevalent, regarding the application of church property, another act of Parliament was obtained by Sir George, then Lord Forrester, dissolving the four prebends, the whole revenues of which were drawn from lands situated in the parish of Ratho, from the parish church of Corstorphine, as "prejudicial to the kirk of Ratho, and repugnant to the common course and order intended for the plantation of kirks, whereby it is thought fit that each minister sall receive competent maintenance out of the teinds of his own parish."

After this separation, the sole remaining possession of the Provostry was the parsonage of Clerkington, which, in a manuscript in the Advocates' Library, is valued in 1625 at L.27, 10s. 8d. In 1634, the Provost and first prebendary, with the consent of the patron and other prebendaries, dissolved the collegiate church, and separated from it this parsonage, and, in 1641, Parliament confirmed the dissolution, annexing the four prebends to the estate of Dalmahoy, and the parsonage to the estate of Clerkington.

Parish Church.—We have hitherto referred to the parish church as existing previous to the religious establishments founded by the family of Forrester. At first it belonged to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and was connected with the church of St Cuthberts. It was afterwards attached to the collegiate church of Corstorphine, while that establishment remained in efficiency, but was separated from it at the commencement of the Reformation.

The first Protestant teacher in Corstorphine was Walter Cowper, reader, whose name is mentioned in the Register of ministers, exhorters, and readers, after the Reformation, as having died in November 1570.

From 1570 down to 1587, there was no Protestant clergymen in Corstorphine, but on 7th March 1587, Sir James Forrester of Corstorphine and the remanent parishioners of that parish, applied to the Presbytery of Edinburgh to recognize the church of Corstorphine as a proper parish church, praying that they should

not be "compellit to hant (frequent) any other paroch kirk nor their awin, qik had been fundit of auld to yt effect." On receiving this application, the Presbytery ordained "the Abbot of Halierudhouse, the ministers and elders of St Cuthberts, and all others having interest, to compear before them the following day, and declare whether they had anything to object to this supplication, but none having compeared, the Presbyterie directed Sir James Forrester to lay before them all the auld fundations, rights, and papers, instructing that the church of Corstorphine was formerly a parish church."

Sir James Forrester accordingly produced the papal bulls and other rights in his possession, at a meeting of Presbytery held on 19th March 1587, when they were "examined and advycit upon by the brethren of the Presbytery, who found that the kirk of Corstorphine was of auld a paroch kirk, interponed their authority to, and authorized the same accordingly, and they farther ordained a supplication to be made to the Lord's modifiers of ministers' stipends, to assign a stipend out of the thirds of Halierudhouse to the said kirk. The first stipend must have 'been very small, for its inadequacy was for many years afterwards a subject of frequent complaint, and neither manse nor glebe were then designed to the minister, who lived in a house in the village belonging to Sir James Forrester."*

It is probable that, within two or three years after this decision of the Presbytery, a clergyman was appointed to Corstorphine, but as there is a blank in register of the Presbytery from 1589 to 1591, the exact period of this settlement cannot be ascertained. In February 1589, the Laird of Corstorphine was a commissioner of Assembly, which makes it probable that the church then had a minister.

On 6th June 1591, there was a visitation of Corstorphine and Gogar by certain members of the Presbytery, who reported that "in the minister of Corstorphine they fand nathing sclanderous, and all things in the kirk they fand in a good state." And as concerning the kirk of Gogar, "they thought good, it being so small a congregation, and syk near to Corstorphine, that it should be joint thereto, in which opinion the brethren of the Presbytery acquiesced."

Notwithstanding the favourable opinion of the Presbytery, the

* Presbytery Register, Vol. i.

† Ibid.

union of the parishes of Gogar and Corstorphine was not carried into effect for several years after this period.

In August 1598, the Presbytery appointed visitations of both churches, with the special object of bringing about this union. On this occasion the Laird of Corstorphine, in name of the parishioners, in addition to Gogar, craved the Presbytery to unite to Corstorphine the estates of Saughton, Saughtonhall, and Brumhouses. From the reports of these visitations, it appears that the church of Corstorphine had then a minister, elders, and deacons, while the church of Gogar had merely a reader, who resided in Edinburgh. After these preliminary examinations, the presbytery, on 9th January 1599, proposed a temporary union of the parishes, and having obtained the concurrence of the three leading heritors of Gogar, they next proceeded to carry their proposal into effect, by transferring the reader from Gogar to Corstorphine, and directing the minister to preach alternately at Gogar and Corstorphine *per vices*. This arrangement was not satisfactory to either parish, but it was enforced by the authority of the Presbytery, and every remonstrance against it was met by a promise to sanction separate charges, whenever ample provisions should be made for the maintenance of separate clergymen.

In the beginning of 1600, the Presbytery appointed two of their number Commissioners to enquire at the Abbot of Holyroodhouse, what provision he was willing to make for the "kirk of Corstorphine, as ane of the kirks of his abbacy." The only result of this enquiry was an explanation that the "teinds of the kirk had been set in 1597, for twenty-two years for the tack duty of L. 40 per annum, and under the burden of sustaining and upholding the queir, and reserving the manse and gleib to the minister."

In April 1602, the parishioners of Corstorphine agreed to contribute a sum of L. 30 additional, yearly, to the stipend of their clergyman, on condition of his confining his ministrations to Corstorphine church, and this agreement was acceded to by the parishioners of Gogar, and enforced by the Presbytery, on the understanding that the parishioners were to have "the benefit of the kirk of Corstorphine until they should be in a situation to provide a minister for themselves.* This time, however, never arrived, and the arrangement then made has never since been disturbed.

On the establishment of the Bishoprick of Edinburgh in Sep-

* Presbytery Register, Vol. iii.

tember 1633, St Cuthbert's and Corstorphine churches were united to it, but this connexion was annulled in 1638, and after being restored in 1662, was finally dissolved on the re-establishment of Presbytery in 1689.

Church and Monuments.—In Popish times, the fabric of the parish church was maintained, as well as that of the collegiate church, a separate set of priests and chaplains officiating in each ; and it seems probable that the parish church was used at the beginning of the Reformation by the reader, and first Protestant clergyman ; for in the tack of the teinds of the kirk of Corstorphine in 1597, there is an express stipulation on the lessee, Henry Forrester, to sustain and uphold the quire of the parish kirk. In the beginning of the next century, however, the collegiate church was occupied by the parish minister ; and we find among the first entries in the parish register, under date 3d May 1646, an order given by the kirk-session, for taking down the old parish kirk.* Since that period, the collegiate church has always been used as the parish church, and has, from time to time, been repaired and altered as the occasion required.

Previous to the last repair, the church was of the form of a Calvary cross, with a projection to the north at the bottom or east end, and a spire and low-roofed house, now used as a session-house or vestry, at the west end. The north arm of this cross had been added during the last century by the proprietor of Saughtonhall ; the rest of the building was ancient, and had the original roof of compact stone.

When the church was repaired, the Saughtonhall aisle was taken down, and another erected in a style which corresponds better with the southern aisle, and, at the same time, the roof of about two-thirds of the building was removed, and a slated double roof erected in its place, of the same height as the roof of the southern aisle, which was considerably lower than the original roof of the principal building. This altered portion and the southern aisle constitute the present church, while the eastern end and north-eastern projection form the chancel and burying-ground of the Forresters.

According to tradition, the southern aisle is the most ancient part of the building, and was probably a part of the chapel of St John the Baptist. On the outer wall of it are carved, in several places, the arms of the Forresters, and within, below the win-

* Parish Register, Vol. i.

dow, in a vaulted arch, there is a recumbent stone figure of a man with a sword hanging at his side; the head resting on a stone cushion, and the feet on the figure of a dog. On the front of the arch are three armorial shields; 1 Party per fess, a ship within a bordure in the upper half, and a cross raguled on the lower half, Sinclair of Orkney impaling Forrester, three hunting horns stringed. 2. Forrester; 3. Forrester, having in the centre an escutcheon of pretence charged with a cross, raguled Sinclair. From the family arms being engraved on it, this must be the tomb of one of the Forresters, and probably represents Sir Alexander Forrester. *

On the north side of the chancel, under two similar vaults, are other stone figures in the same style of antique sculpture. The figures in the recess nearest to the body of the church represent Sir John Forrester, the founder of the Collegiate Church, and one of his ladies. Fronting this arch are five shields armorial, viz. 1. Forrester, three hunting horns stringed; 2. Forrester impaling St Clair of Orkney; quarterly, first and fourth, a ship, second and third, a cross; 3. Forrester; 4. Forrester impaling a fess cheque Stewart; 5. Forrester. The figures under the other recess represent his son Sir John Forrester and his lady, and fronting these figures are the three following shields armorial, viz. 1. Forrester; 2. Forrester impaling Stewart, a fess cheque; 3. Forrester, indicating that his lady's name was Stewart.†

On the wall of the chancel there is the following inscription :

Istud Collegium incepit anno Domini 1429, et eodem anno Magister Nicholayus Banachtyne, prepositus hic, subtus jacens, qui obiit anno Domini 147—. Cujus anniversarius simul posterisque Magistris celebrabitur 14 die mensis Junii pro quo annuus redditus 10 librarum in villa de novo Kirk Cramond. Orate pro papa et eo.‡

This inscription may be rendered thus in English :—" This collegiate church was begun in the year of our Lord 1429, and in the same year Mr Nicol Bannatyne was Provost here, who, lying beneath, died in the year 147—; a commemoration of him and his successors in office will be celebrated on the 14th of June annually, for which an annual rent of L. 10 is set apart out of the lands of New Kirk Cramond.—Pray for the Pope and for him."

There are besides in the chancel, the niche where the basin of

* Douglas Peerage by Wood, voce Forrester.

† Ibid.

‡ This inscription is in old English characters with numerous abbreviations, and the last five words of it are partly erased.

holy water was fixed, and an empty recess, which was once, no doubt, occupied by a stone figure like the others.

In the room to the north of the chancel, formerly the burying vault of the Forresters, and now occupied by a stove for heating the church, there are several stones with inscriptions on them. One of these, which was formerly placed in the inner wall of the south aisle of the church, contained a donation to the poor; but the first part of it is delete, so that the donor's name is not known. The words are: "Et dictus Patricius dedit in perpetuum pro subsidio praedictorum pauperum unum annum redditum quadraginta denariorum praedictae monetae, de Tota et Integra terra Joannis March, jacen in praedicto burgo, secundum tenorem cartae inde connectae." Another, which was dug up from under the wall separating the church from the chancel at the last repair, contains the figure of a chalice with a wafer above it in the centre, and round this figure towards the margin of the stone, in old English characters, the inscription, "Hic jacet Magister Robertus Heriot Bachilarius in Decretis, quondam Rector Eccle^{ie}. de Gogar, qui obiit xi. die mensis Junii ano Dⁿⁱ m^o. ccccxljij." A third, which was found in a vault below the centre of the church, is a stone with an inscription over the tomb, of a relative of Agnes Tod, second wife of Archibald Forrester, and is in these words:—"Hic Jacet Alexr. Tod quond. filius Thomae Tod militis, qui obiit vii. die mensis September, ano Dⁿⁱ m^o. cccc^o. lxxx^o." Other stones, containing various emblems and flowers, were found in the same vault. One of these, now at Corstorphine Hill, has a sword and emblems of a knight of one of the holy orders. This stone may possibly have covered the grave of the renowned Bernard Steuart Lord D'Aubigny, who was Knight of the Order of St Michael, and died in the house of Archibald Forrester of Corstorphine in June 1508, and is said to have been buried within the collegiate church.

Stipends.—At the first establishment of the Reformed Church, the reader's stipend was L. 25 Scots. Mr David Bassillie's stipend before 1631 was 340 merks Scots, and on 25th March of that year was augmented by the commission, with consent of the titular of the teinds, to 300 merks money, and half a chalder of victual, half bear and half meal, during his incumbency, and afterwards another half chalder was to be added, and this without prejudice to any augmentation to be modified out of the teinds of Gogar. The stipend in 1755 amounted to L. 84, 11s. 1d., and in 1798 to L. 175, 16s. 8d.

The stipend now is the whole teinds of the parish, which are as follows:—

Bolls.	Firlots.	Pecks.	Lippies.
3	0	3	0 ^o Peas.
38	2	2	2 ^o Wheat.
104	1	0	3 ¹ Bear.
55	1	2	3 ^o Oats.
52	1	2	1 ⁷ Meal.

Money, L. 2, 4s. 5¹/₄d. and vicarage, 13s. 4d.; in all, 272 bolls.

The following is a list of the clergymen of the parish since the Reformation, viz. Mr Walter Cowper, reader, died in November 1570.—*Ministers*: 1. Mr Andrew Forrester, son of Mr Alexander Forrester, minister of Tranent, admitted between 1587 and 1591, and transferred to Tranent in September 1598. 2. Mr William Arthur, appointed to preach during the vacancy by the presbytery on 19th September 1598; admitted minister of Corstorphine and Gogar, in consequence of a call of the people, on 7th June 1599. He was appointed by the General Assembly of 1602, to visit the kirks in the west country. He is last noticed in the presbytery register, in August 1603. 3. Mr David Bassillie was minister in February 1631, and died about 1654. 4. Mr Robert Hunter was elected by the heritors, elders, and whole parishioners, without one dissenting voice, and admitted 11th April 1655; he was ejected for non-conformity on 2d October 1662. After which the kirk was vacant till the appointment of, 5. Mr Thomas Mowbray, who was received to the ministerial function on 13th March 1665, by collation of the Bishop of Edinburgh, with consent of the heritors. 6. Mr Archibald Chisholm, was presented to the living by James Lord Forrester, the patron, ratified by collation of George Bishop of Edinburgh; and admitted on 7th December 1666. 7. Mr John Pringle was presented and admitted in the same way on 24th July 1670. 8. Mr George Henry was presented by Lord Forrester, and, in absence of all the heritors, admitted on 9th May 1672; he was expelled for refusing to proclaim William and Mary, on 10th May 1689. 9. Mr Archibald Hamilton, admitted in 1692, and died on 30th April 1709. 10. Mr George Fordyce, chosen by a majority of the heritors and elders as patrons, under the Act 1692, and admitted on presenting their call with an *adherence* thereto *by the people*, on 18th October 1709, and died on 30th August 1767, aged eighty-five. 11. Mr John Chiesley, a Fife parson, “who had been very serviceable to Mr Alexander of Clermiston, in his canvass for the Anstruther burghs,” was by his influence translated hither, and admitted

on 23d November 1768; he died in June 1788, "not much regretted by the parishioners." 12. Mr Thomas Sharp was tutor in the family of the patron; he was afterwards settled in the south of Scotland, and translated hither, and admitted on 15th October 1789, he died in July 1791.* 13. Mr James Oliver, formerly minister of Ancrum, was admitted on 5th July 1792.† 14. Dr David Scott, was ordained and admitted on 17th November 1814, elected Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of St Andrews in 1833. 15. Mr David Horne, formerly minister of Yester, was admitted on 28th November 1833.

Presbyterial Visitations.—When the church was first planted, and for many years afterwards, it was watched over by the Presbytery of Edinburgh with zealous care, and they appointed it to be visited from time to time by some of their members. Reports of these visitations are entered in the presbytery registers, and they seem to have been uniformly attended with good effects. We have already shown that it was by this means that the union of the parishes of Corstorphine and Gogar was accomplished, and that the stipend of Corstorphine was made adequate and respectable. Many other subjects, however, engrossed the attention of the visitors. In August 1598, for instance, after enquiring into the life and doctrine of the minister and his wife and family, and sharply rebuking the elders for not resorting to the kirk on the Sabbath afternoon, they examined the session-books, and finding no schoolmaster in the parish, enjoined that one should be immediately appointed; arranged with the provost and laird of Corstorphine to put new glass windows into the kirk, and to rebuild the kirk-yard dykes; and communed with the Abbot of Halierudhouse on the ruinous state of quair of the paroch kirk, and the inadequacy of the clergyman's stipend. On another visitation on 16th October 1599, which seems to have been appointed because the parishioners had complained that Mr William Arthur, their minister, was "overleirnit a man for thame." "The presbytery fand, 1st, That Mr William Arthur edified them, but craved that he suld be mair plain to the people in deliverie. 2d, He was honest in lyf, and careful in discharging his dewtie. Item, They fand that the elders wer slack and negligent in discipline, qrof they being admonished promisit to amend." Item, That deacons were "faithful in their office," &c.

* Wood's MS.

† See the remarks on the state of religion in the parish in the last Statistical Account, Vol. xiv. pp. 461 and 463, written by Mr Oliver as a specimen of his views. He seems to have been a sounder politician than a divine.

The next visitation took place in February 1601, and the report shews that the admonitions had been useful for "they fand Mr William Arthur, the minister, eldaris, and deaconis, weel thocht of;" and again in August 1602, "they heard nathing of the minister, elders, and deacons, but a good report, and all uther things wer weill."

Discipline.—During the ministry of Mr David Bassillie and his successor, Mr R. Hunter, there was a weekly sermon in the church every Tuesday, except for a few weeks in seed-time and in harvest, and it was after this sermon that the meetings of session were usually held. This weekly service was discontinued after Mr Hunter's expulsion, and was not resumed until June 1674, when Mr Henry, at the request of the elders, promised to preach every Thursday in time coming, except seed-time and harvest, and from this period it was kept up during the incumbency of Mr Archibald Hamilton and his successor, Mr Fordyce, at whose death it was finally given up. Church discipline was much more strictly enforced, and the parish under a more efficient guardianship, while this service was continued, than during the incumbency of the three Episcopalian clergymen of the intervening period, from 1662 to 1672. During this disturbed period, there are many indications in the register, of comparative laxity of principle in the clergymen, and of the disaffection of the people to Episcopacy. As a specimen of the former, we may quote the following entry: "2d May 1668. Anent scandal, &c. The session thinks fit that the Justices of His Majesty's Peace who are heritors of this paroch, may be advertised to sit in session the next Lord's day, in regard that much of the matter contained in the two claims belongs to their part." This may be contrasted with the following entry on 15th May 1692, soon after the re-establishment of Presbytery; "Mr Wilson's petition for remuneration for his trouble in providing preachers during the vacancy, *not being a work fit for the Sabbath*, is continued, and afterwards referred to a meeting of heritors." The unpopularity of Episcopacy is well illustrated by the following entries: "1st Sept. 1670. This day, Lord Forrester desired the minister to cause every elder in their respective bounds, to give up a list of all such persons as absent ye church, in contempt of ye present government yrof;" and "11th February 1677. The minister gave in a grievance against Alexander Lowrie, for baptising his child with ane unconformed minister, contrary to the established government of the church."

On the other hand, the register exhibits, during the ministry of Mr Robert Hunter, Mr Archibald Hamilton, and Mr Fordyce, the most rigid examples of Presbyterian strictness in order and discipline. In July 1655, Mr Hunter assigned to the elders and deacons separate districts of the parish "for their special oversight of the manners and conversation of the people living in the same, to the end that they might visit every one in their quarters, take inspection of their carriage, and give, from time to time, information of any thing amiss therein." In this arrangement, a deacon was joined to one or two elders in the superintendence of the district in which they respectively resided. They were likewise instructed to search their bounds, to see what servants were lately come to the parish, and to make report of their testimonials, that their names might be taken up for examination, and the elder and deacon of the bounds was required to be present at the diet of examination of those in their own bounds.

When Mr Archibald Hamilton and Mr Fordyce were ministers of Corstorphine, the parochial machinery was still more efficient and complete. The session of the former, in July 1695, assumed the singular power of directing their kirk-officer severely to punish all children whom he found breaking the Sabbath. In October 1705, the minister recommended to all the elders to be careful that the worship of God be kept up in each family of their bounds. At this time also the elders and deacons had their privy censures, each leaving the meeting in turn, while the others reported what they knew of his life and conversation, and on his return he was commended or exhorted, as the report was favourable or the reverse.

Mr Fordyce, shortly after his ordination, proposed that for all time coming, the elders should meet in the church the first Monday of every month, at nine o'clock in the morning, where he would meet with them, and spend some time in prayer, and conference about the state of the parish, "when they would endeavour to edify one another by proposing and solving cases of conscience and Scripture doubts, and he also promised to explain to them a part of the Confession of Faith, each of these times, till they had gone through it all. To this proposal all the elders readily agreed." In 1712, he laid before his session "the necessity of prayer, and setting up societies through the several bounds of the parish for the same, to which all the elders readily agreed, and it was resolved that he and the elders in their several districts, should speak to the heads of families anent the same."

After Mr Fordyce's death, during the ministry of the two following clergymen, discipline was so totally relaxed, that on Mr Oliver's appointment, he found only a single elder in the parish, and discovered that the register of discipline had been discontinued for ten years, while the few entries between that period and the death of Mr Fordyce are in general dated at the manse, where it appears Mr Chiesley usually held his meetings of session.

Election of Ministers and Elders.—Sir Robert Keith Dick of Corstorphine is patron of the church. In the list of clergymen, we have mentioned the form in which they were severally elected, where any record of it is preserved in the presbytery or parish registers. The consent and concurrence of the congregation was most carefully sought in the elections prior to 1665, and in the elections of Mr George Fordyce, and probably of his predecessor. The others, with the exception of the present incumbent, who was settled under the Act of 1833, were the presentees of absolute patronage. Enough has been stated above to enable the reader to judge which of the two systems has worked best in this parish.

There were deacons as well as elders from the planting of the church down to the expulsion of Mr Hunter in 1662. At first the session was elected or re-elected annually and publicly received before the congregation. In September 1656, there is an entry in the register of discipline, complaining that, "for many years by-gone, the elders and deacons had not been changed nor publicly received before the congregation, whereby the power and authority of the session was ready to be vilified, the people neither knowing the charge and duty of such as were over them, nor were those in charge put in mind of their charge, nor solemnly engaged to the same." It is then stated that it is "the order and practice of this church that, either yearly or in similitur congregations in the country, each two years, there should be a new election of the eldership."

Both elders and deacons were always elected by the previous session, except in 1684, when the heritors named to the minister the elders they wished for their respective districts, Lord Forrester appointing those for the barony, and the others for their own estates. The form of election at first was for the session to meet and agree upon a list of persons qualified for the office and living in the several districts into which the parish was ecclesiastically divided. The present elders and deacons of each district were then removed, and in their absence the rest of the session proceeded to elect an elder or

elders and a deacon for that district, till the number was filled up. The names were then intimated from the pulpit, when all the congregation were required to state any objections they might have to any of the persons chosen. After 1692 elders were chosen in the form now in general use. In 1656, the session consisted of nine elders and seven deacons. In 1709, the parish was divided into twelve districts, and an elder appointed to each.

Gogar.—According to Mr Wood, *Gogar* is a Celtic word, signifying light; it was originally written *Goger*. There was a church or rectory at *Gogar*, which is noticed in the MS. *Taxationes Ecclesiasticarum in Episcopatu St Andreæ et Decanatu de Linlithgow* in the year 1167, as *Ecclesia de Gogar*. This church was acquired by the canons of Holyrood in 1240. It seems to have been separated from Holyrood in 1296, when the kirk lands belonging to it were given to Andrew, then parson of *Gogar*. In the taxt roll of the archbishoprick of St Andrews, in 1547, it is entered as *Rectoria de Gogar*, and it is included in Keith's list of the parsonages at the Reformation. It was at one time annexed to the Trinity College of Edinburgh.*

Although it is called a parish church, it does not appear that any well-defined parish was ever assigned to it. It comprehended, probably, the villages of Nether *Gogar* and *Gogar Stone*, and the whole of the lands now known by the name of *Gogar*. At the Reformation the superintendent of Lothian placed John Coise, reader in the kirk of *Gogar*, who seems to have been a very illiterate man. He was ordered by the presbytery in 1586 "to desist from public preaching, and to content himself with simple reading of God's word;" and at a second visitation in 1598, he was directed "to read prayers and chapters, and catechise the people after the form of examination, and to learn thame to reheirs ye articles of ye be-leif, ye commands, and ye Lord's Prayer."

The parishioners of *Gogar* made many efforts to have their kirk planted, but they were too few in number and too poor to raise a sufficient provision for that purpose. With this view they applied to the Synod and Presbytery in 1599, offering to give Mr William Arthur, who was then serving the cure of *Corstorphine*, L. 100 per annum and their kirkland, if he would become their regular clergyman. This, however, was considered an inadequate provision, and therefore the Presbytery "thocht good, for the present, to unite *Gogar* and *Corstorphine*."

* See Spottiswood's Account of Religious Houses, p. 529.

In the ancient taxatio of 1167, the Kirk of Gogar is valued at 12 marks, and in Bagimont's Roll, at L. 5, 6s. 8d. John Coise's stipend was the haill third of the parsonage and vicarage of Gogar, and amounted to L. 22, 4s. 5d. Scots.

The only distinguished rector of Gogar was Willielmus Manderstoun, who was also Doctor in Medicine, and Rector of the University of St Andrews in 1530. He was the author of two learned works in logic and moral philosophy, * and probably held the living of Gogar as a sinecure. Another rector, James Heriot, Bachilarius in Decretis, died in 1440, and was buried in Corstorphine church.

Gogar Kirk, Church-yard, and Glebe.—A small portion of the kirk of Gogar, which still exists, was converted into a family burying-ground, by the proprietor of the estate, soon after the Reformation. In 1748, Sir Robert Myreton of Gogar applied to the presbytery for a feu of the glebe and church-yard of Gogar, consisting of four acres of arable land, then let at L. 4 per annum, and he offered to pay to the minister and his successors that rent as a perpetual feu-duty. This arrangement was formally agreed to by the Presbytery, and was acted on down to the year 1825, when Dr Scott, then clergyman of the parish, having been advised that the transaction was illegal, raised an action against Mr Ramsay of Barnton, and was successful in recovering the glebe and church-yard as an inalienable property of the church. It is now let by the clergyman at a rent of L. 4 per acre.

Ecclesiastical Statistics.—The church is seated for 536 persons. Of this number there are appropriated to the heritors, according to their valued rent, 470 sittings: to the minister, 11; the elders, 10; the schoolmaster, 8; pew for baptisms, 5; and to the poor, 32.

Education.—In the Report of the Presbyterian Visitation of August 1598, it is said that “they fand na schoolmaster in the parish, qlk they desyrit thame to amend.” Whether this recommendation was immediately attended to does not appear; but from an entry at the commencement of the parish register, it is evident that a school existed previous to 1646. In that entry it is stated, that “Mr James Chalmer had agreed to be schoolmaster on receiving one hundred merks, for the payment of which the whole heritors were to be stented according to the proportion of their lands, in addition to what had been doted to former schoolmasters by George Lord Forrester, viz. ane house and yards within

* See M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. I. p. 437.

the towne of Corstorphine, lying betwixt the minister's manse on the east, and John Aitken, mason, on the west, together with ane aiker and half of land lying above the smiddie upon the east side of the walk which goes to Cramond, and an aiker of land lying bewest the Cowesbrigge, upon the south syde of the little house that stands in the way-side, commonly called *the Lamp Aiker*,* within the parochine of St Cuthberts," &c. In December 1655, the Session, by advice of the Presbytery, prohibited a man and his wife from teaching in the village, as an interference with the rights of the parochial schoolmaster. In 1699, however, it appears that there were two schoolmasters in the parish, the one probably teaching at Corstorphine, and the other at Gogar.

In April 1714, the fees per quarter to be charged by the parish schoolmaster were fixed by the kirk-session as follows, viz. Latin and arithmetic, 2s. 6d.; English and writing, 1s. 8d.; English alone, 1s. 2d. In September 1756, they were altered by the same authority to the following sums:—Latin, 5s.; writing and arithmetic, 2s. 6d.; English, 2s. The fees now chargeable are, English, 2s. 6d.; writing, 3s.; writing and arithmetic, including mensuration and geography, 3s. 6d.; Latin or French, 5s. The average number attending the parish school is from 50 to 70. The annual salary of the parish schoolmaster is L.34, 4s., and his perquisites are a dwelling-house, garden, and one acre and one rood of land in the village, with the Lamp Acre, near Coltbridge, in St Cuthbert's parish, which has been feued to Mr Murray of Henderland for the following feu-duties per acre, viz. one boll wheat, one boll oats, and one boll barley.

There has been, since the middle of the seventeenth century, a school at the village of Gogar. It is supported by subscriptions, which at present amount to L.9 per annum. The school fees per quarter are, for English, 2s. 6d., and for English and arithmetic, 3s. The number of scholars averages about 40. Some years ago a school was opened at Stanhopemill, and last year another at Four-mile-end. These are taught by Dissenters, and have no support except the fees paid by the scholars. There is a thriving female school in the village of Corstorphine, and there are Sabbath schools both there and in Gogar.

Library.—A parish library was collected in the village of Corstorphine in 1838 by the present clergyman.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—In former times there was a box

* See last Statistical Account for origin of this name.

kept by the session-clerk, and from time to time examined by the clergyman and elders, in which was deposited all the contributions of the parish, whether collected at the church door or by the deacons. The money contained in this box was primarily intended for the poor, but it was also applied to such ecclesiastical purposes as the session might approve of. In the beginning of 1646, for instance, about L. 200 Scots was applied in repairing the church, and taking down the old parish church; and afterwards the damage done by Cromwell and his soldiers to the church seats and place of public repentance was remedied from this source. The amount contained in the box in November 1646, was L. 208 Scots.

A large additional parochial fund was afterwards obtained in the following manner: Marion Corstorphine, a foundling, who belonged to, and had been bred up from infancy in the parish, was servant to a gentleman of extensive property in the vicinity of Edinburgh. Her master, in July 1753, had, after having tied her hands and feet, beat her with a horse whip in a most barbarous manner, to the great effusion of her blood, and he then placed her, stripped of clothing, in a dark cellar, where she was detained during the whole night, and no one allowed to come near her. On escaping from this savage treatment, she applied to Mr George Fordyce, the minister of Corstorphine, for protection and redress. He at once took up the case, and having threatened a criminal prosecution, the matter was speedily compromised by the master, who agreed to pay immediately L. 100 Sterling, which Mr Fordyce apportioned as follows, viz. L. 50 to Marion, L. 25 to the poor of Corstorphine Parish, L. 10 to the poor of another parish where the outrage had been committed, and L. 15 to the Infirmary of Edinburgh; and afterwards to pay Marion L. 10 Sterling, yearly, until her marriage, and upon that occasion an additional sum of L. 100 Sterling.

This foundling, in return for the interest taken in her by the minister of Corstorphine, left her whole means to the poor of the parish, and, accordingly, on 14th December 1768, we find that the poor's funds amounted in value to L. 579, 8s. 4d. Sterling.

The funds belonging to the poor at present are as follows, viz. 1. Sum in bond to road trustees, L. 250; 2. Legacy from the late A. Keith, Esq. L. 100; 3. Do. from the late Captain Charles Hope Watson, L. 100; total, L. 450.

The number of the poor in 1709 was only 5, and the amount paid for their maintenance monthly by the session was L. 4, 9s. 6d.

Scots. The number at present on the list of paupers is 38, while the sum annually raised by assessment, collections, interest of the funds and other sources, amounted in 1838 to L. 299, 15s. Sterling.

The bell of the church has the following inscription on it:—
 “ Sir James Forrester of Corstorphine gifted me to this kirk, anno 1577, and the heritors of Corstorphine renewed me anno 1728.”
 The weight of the old bell here referred to was 302 lbs., which the heritors sold for L. 136 Scots. The present bell weighs 384 lbs., and the price of it, with the wheel and whole appendages, was L. 436 Scots.

Fairs.—In 1662, James Lord Forrester obtained an act of Parliament, authorizing four free fairs in the year to be held in the burgh of Corstorphine, “as a fit place for ease of the leidges, and for selling of horses, nolt, sheip, bestial, and other goods and merchandize.” The days fixed were as follows; 1. on the first Tuesday after Easter; 2. on 24th July; 3. on 26th August; and 4. on 20th October.

None of these fairs are now held; but there are two holidays in summer, which have succeeded them,—the one is held on the first Tuesday of June, and is called Corstorphine Fair. The other is the Carters’ Play, and is held on the third Friday of June.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

No parish has undergone more frequent and complete changes on its surface than Corstorphine. Notwithstanding its proximity to Edinburgh, which ought to have secured its improvement at an early period, it is only in comparatively recent times that it has been brought generally into cultivation.

From the substratum of the western meadow, which consists of live moss, composed of decayed trees, it is evident that this part of the parish was at one time overgrown with wood. This may have been the case at the time the Romans were in Britain, for the whole of this part of the country is described by Tacitus as abounding in forests; but, at all events, this was the early state of the western meadow, and probably also of other parts of the parish.

When by accident or otherwise these trees were destroyed, the meadow would in the course of nature become a bog or mire, and water would collect and cover its surface during the rainy season of the year. We have abundant evidence that it was at one time in this condition, from the name Goyle *Myre*, by which it is still known.

The castle of the Forresters, which was situated between the

meadows, was surrounded by a moat and ditch full of water. The unsettled state of the country in the earlier periods of Scottish history would naturally lead them to increase the quantity of water which existed in the meadows as a means of defence, and it is not improbable that they admitted this additional supply from the Gogar-burn, at least, the appearance of the lochs in Bleaw's Map of Lothian would lead to this conclusion.

In the narratives of the marches of Leslie and Cromwell in 1650, the meadows and the fields at Gogar are described as full of bogs and marshes. The lochs had been drained before that period, but it is not known when this drainage took place. Reference is made to it in an application which James Lord Forrester presented to Parliament in July 1661,* where he complains that "the whole meadow ground and low-lying lands was undone by the overflowing of the Gogar-burne, and that partly through the neglect of those who formerly were accustomed to cast and keep clear the ditches and stanks through which the water did naturally pass, and partly by the inbreaking of the said water in the lands of Redhewes."

Part of the ground formerly occupied by the lochs became a common, which was not divided until the middle of the last century, and then, and for many years afterwards, the whole meadows produced only natural grass, which was partly pastured by the villagers, and the rest let to tenants, who sold the grass for the dairies of Edinburgh.

In a MS. map of Mid-Lothian, by John Adair, in the Advocates' Library, dated 1684, the meadows are represented as completely covered by water, from which it would appear that irrigation was then used, as it is not likely that they would have been drawn in this manner by a surveyor of so great experience and accuracy, had the flooding been merely accidental, and occasioned by heavy rains.

About fifty or sixty years ago, the meadows were for the first time ploughed, and since that time they have been always under tillage, although the crops have been frequently destroyed by the autumnal floods. This happened in the western meadow, so lately as 1836, when about 20 acres of green crop in the Goyle Myre were covered for some weeks with water and waterfowl, and not a vestige of them remained after the water subsided. This and similar disappointments led the farmers to attempt to effect a more complete drainage of the meadows, by widening, straightening,

* Thomson's Acts, Vol. vii.

and deepening the centre stank; and this operation, which cost about L. 150, was performed in the spring of 1837, and has fully answered its intention, for no water has since lain on that meadow. In consequence of this improvement, the produce of the parish must be greatly increased since the time when the last Account was prepared, and it is expected that a similar improvement will be made in the drains of the eastern meadow, after the leases of the farms there, which are now nearly expired, have been renewed.

October 1839.

PARISH OF INVERESK.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. LESLIE MOODIE, D. D. MINISTER. *

THE REV. J. G. BEVERIDGE, *Assistant and Successor.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE situation of the church and village of Inveresk, near the confluence of the river Esk with the Frith of Forth, indicates the origin of the name of this parish, anciently written *In-nerask*, *Enderask*, and *Undreske*. If we adopt the common acceptance of the Gaelic words *Inver* and *uisge* or *uisk*, the name Inveresk signifies the mouth of the river. The same appellation in a different language seems once to have been affixed to Musselburgh, now the chief town in the parish, which is mentioned in history, as the *Eske muthe* of the Northumbrian Saxons: its modern name it derives from an extensive mussel bank which stretches out into the sea in its immediate vicinity. In ancient charters it is almost uniformly written Muschelburg.

Extent and Boundaries.—This parish, lying on the south shore of the Frith of Forth, at the bottom of a considerable bay, is of a semicircular form, about 3 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. It is bounded on the east, by the parishes of Prestonpans and Tranent; on the south, by Cranston and Dalkeith; and on the west, by Newton, Liberton, and Duddingstone.

Topographical Appearance.—With the exception of a ridge of

* The materials for this Account were partly collected by Dr Moodie: The Account is drawn up by the Rev. J. G. Beveridge.

inconsiderable elevation (about 540 feet above the level of the sea,) lying along the southern boundary of the parish, the general appearance of the ground is flat, sloping towards the sea, but varied with occasional gentle and irregular undulations. On one of these, lying in the form of a crescent, with the concave side towards the south, and having the river flowing round its western base, stands the village of Inveresk, which, from its fine southern exposure, ornamental woods, elegant villas, and the extensive prospect it commands, has been justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful situations in Scotland.* The soil in the immediate vicinity of the village is chiefly of a light sandy nature, but highly productive. On the higher grounds a rich clay prevails, varied with black loam; and along the sea shore stretch extensive downs, part of which has, of late years, been converted into a race-course. Almost the whole land in the parish is rich and fertile, and in a high state of cultivation, the fields being generally fenced with stone walls or thriving hedges. There is, comparatively, only a small part of it planted, but it is sheltered and adorned on the west by the extensive woods of Buccleuch Park, and those of New Hailes, and on the east by the rising plantations of Drummorie. From the high ground to the south, a wide and varied prospect is obtained. Beyond the Frith of Forth are seen the hills of Fife and the Ochils, and on clear days, the distant summit of Benlomond in the Grampian range is visible.

Meteorology, &c.—The climate here is mild, the air is dry and salubrious; rather less than the medium quantity of rain falls throughout the year; and, with the exception of cold easterly winds in spring, the temperature is such as well entitles the village to the name anciently bestowed upon it—the *Montpelier of Scotland*. Snow never lies for any length of time, and frosts are much less intense than at higher elevations in the neighbourhood. A singular instance of the power of attraction is frequently observed in summer. The clouds carried by a west wind along the Pentland hills are seen, on arriving at their eastern extremity, to diverge either to the south, passing along the ridge of Carberry, or to the north, emptying themselves into the waters of the Forth. The prevailing winds are from the south-west, east, and north-east. Easterly winds prevail chiefly in the spring months, and are almost uniformly accompanied with an unusual degree of cold.

* Maitland, in his *History of Edinburgh*, calls it “the beautiful village of Inveresk, which from its situation, houses, and salubrity of air, is justly reckoned the finest village, and most healthy place in Scotland.”—Fol. 1753, p. 504.

The following Meteorological Tables are compiled from a daily register kept at Admiral Sir David Milne's, Inveresk. Lat. $55^{\circ} 56' 20''$, Long. $3^{\circ} 2' 40''$; level above the sea at high-water-mark 70 feet; distance from sea 1 mile.

Year 1837.	Means of Bar. at 9 A. M.	Means of Ther. at 10 A. M.	Means of Ther. at 8 P. M.	Means of Ther. during night.	Rain in inches	Rainy or snowy days.	Fair days.	Nights when Aurora seen.
Jan.	29.490	35.225	34.	30.334	1.666	10	21	
Feb.	29.289	39.571	37.337	33.533	2.111	13	15	
March	29.467	35.935	32.483	28.161	1.666	11	20	
April	29.195	40.266	36.266	32.400	2.333	15	15	
May	29.873	50.290	45.483	41.741	1.444	14	17	
June	29.854	57.266	54.8	47.300	2.5	12	18	
July	29.965	61.032	58.677	52.483	4.333	17	14	
Aug.	29.898	57.580	55.064	49.387	4.111	12	19	
Sept.	29.743	53.733	49.8	45.3	1.166	9	21	23d and 30th.
Oct.	29.780	52.	48.645	44.090	2.333	12	19	6th, 18th, 23d.
Nov.	29.500	40.	38.133	33.	1.75	14	16	5th and 12th.
Dec.	29.724	40.225	39.903	36.032	2.	14	17	1st.
For year.	29.481 (Avg.)	46.921 (Avg.)	44.217 (Avg.)	39.448 (Avg.)	27.416 (Sum.)	153 (Sum.)	212 (Sum.)	8 nights.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Barometer, at 9 A. M. highest on 1st January, 30.57. Wind, N.W. At 9 A. M. lowest 2d November, 28.45. Wind, S.W.

Thermometer, at 10 A. M. highest 23d June, 68°. Wind, S.W. At 10 A. M. was lowest 14th March, 35°. Wind, W.S.W.

Thermometer, at 8 P. M. highest 23d June, 66°. Wind, S.W. At 8 P. M. lowest 11th January, 16°. Wind, S.W.

Hottest month was July; coldest, March. Wettest month, July; dryest, Sept.

Year 1838.	Bar. at 9 A. M.	Ther. at 10 A. M.	Ther. at 8 P. M.	Ther. least in night.	Ther. highest in day.	Rain in inches.	Fair and dry days.	Snow and rainy days.	Nights on which Aurora seen.
Jan.	29.87	29.967	28.806	25.161	33.677	.666	16	15	
Feb.	29.568	27.071	26.428	21.785	34.857	.222	18	10	
March	29.583	40.064	36.645	31.741	45.741	2.	18	13	16th.
April	29.624	44.833	37.366	34.1	50.233	1.5	18	12	
May	29.846	49.258	44.580	38.032	55.387	2.388	19	12	
June	29.67	54.866	52.3	47.4	58.933	4.5	11	19	
July	29.755	58.354	56.387	51.451	63.322	1.944	16	15	
Aug.	29.612	57.096	55.483	50.256	62.580	2.388	18	13	13, 15, 19, 27, 28.
Sept.	29.823	53.7	51.266	46.5	58.166	3.777	16	14	14.
Oct.	29.713	47.096	45.225	40.903	52.929	2.	19	12	
Nov.	29.347	38.633	37.266	33.533	42.9	2.666	16	14	
Dec.	29.799	39.322	39.258	35.677	45.645	.5	22	9	
For year.	29.684 (Avg.)	45.021 (Avg.)	42.584 (Avg.)	38.045 (Avg.)	50.364 (Avg.)	24.551 (total)	207 (totl.)	158 (totl.)	7 nights (total.)
Deg. below freez. point		265	356	708	65				
Deg. above freez. point		5082	4293	2756	6745				

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Barometer, at 9 A. M. was highest on the 3d Oct. 30.57. Wind, N.E. Was lowest on the 29th Nov. 27.70. Wind, S.

Thermometer, at 10 A.M. was highest on the 6th July, 67°. Wind, N. Was lowest on the 20th January, 12°. Wind S.S.W.

Thermometer, at 8 P.M. was highest on the 11th July, 64°. Wind, S.W. Was lowest on the 20th January, 9°. Wind, S.S.W.

Thermometer, in night, was highest on the 11th July, 59°. Was lowest on the 15th February, 5°.

Thermometer, in day, was highest on the 8th May, 78°. Wind, N.W. Was lowest on the 20th January, 20°. Wind, S.S.W.

February was the coldest and dryest month; June the wettest; July the hottest.

January 20th was the coldest day, therm. 14°. Wind, S.S.W.

July 11th was the hottest day, therm. 63°. Wind, S.W.

Mean temperature of year. Thermometer, 44.204°.

Wind was betwixt north and west, 101 days; betwixt west and south, 132 days; betwixt south and east, 49 days; betwixt east and north, 83 days.

Diseases.—It must be confessed, that, although upon the whole the district is healthy, epidemics and contagious diseases occasionally prevail with considerable severity, especially typhus and scarlet fever. We must, however, look for the cause of this not so much in any peculiar insalubrity of climate, as in the crowded, ill ventilated dwellings, and the filthy habits and insufficient diet of a great part of the lower orders. Of late years influenza has occasionally been common. When Asiatic cholera visited this country in 1832, Musselburgh and Fisherrow suffered from that mysterious scourge as severely in proportion to their size as any towns in the kingdom. The greatest number of deaths in one day was 18; and from the 19th January, the date of the first case, to the 19th March, the number of deaths was 282, whilst the average yearly mortality of the whole parish is only 176; so that in that short space the number of deaths exceeded the average annual mortality by 106.* Abundant proof, however, is furnished of the favourable nature of the climate by the fact, that a large proportion of the inhabitants attain to an advanced age. There are not a few who have numbered upwards of fourscore years; and there is one individual still in the enjoyment of comparatively good health, who is in her ninety-eighth year. Pulmonary consumption is uncommonly rare.

Hydrography.—Springs of water abound throughout the parish, but none of them are of a medicinal nature. The average depth of wells is 15 feet. The water is abundant, and of excellent quality. The only river is the Esk, containing the united waters of the North and South Esks, the former rising from the Pentland, the latter from the Morfit hills. The two streams meet in Dalkeith Park, near the south-west boundary of this parish, and the river thenceforth flowing in a north-easterly direction, with a beautifully winding course, falls into the sea a short distance below Musselburgh. The quantity of water in this stream has been

* The total number of deaths in 1832 was 553.

considerably diminished, in consequence of the erection of a reservoir in the Pentland Hills, for supplying the capital with water.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The geological features of this parish present no great variety of character. The rocks belong exclusively to the stratified or sedimentary class, that is to say, they have been all formed at the bottom of a deep ocean, by the deposit of various substances mechanically suspended in the waters. There are in the parish no Plutonian rocks, such as greenstone, basalt, or porphyry. The sedimentary formations in this parish consist exclusively of strata more or less thick, of sand, clay, limestone, and coal. They form part of a large deposit, which extends through the greater part of the Lothians, and which has been termed the great coal basin of the Lothians. It has been ascertained by geologists, that this coal basin must have been deposited at a period in the history of the globe anterior to the deposition of the strata forming the Durham and Newcastle coal-field, inasmuch as the latter are found to lie a long way above the strata in the valley of the Tweed, which can be proved to be contemporaneous with the Lothian deposits.

Coal appears to have been worked in this parish at a very early period. There is still extant a tunnel, which runs under Eskgrove House, through which a part of the river Esk had at an ancient period been conducted to drive a wheel at Pinkie, used for draining the coal seams there.* The expense, labour, and difficulty of making the tunnel must have been very great. It was begun in November 1742, and finished in May 1744. The north entrance to it is built up, and may be seen in the plantation within which Eskgrove House stands. The south entrance to it has not been traced.

The old sea-cliff which runs along the south shore of the Frith of Forth traverses this parish. The village and church of Inveresk stand on it. The upper level of it is about 80 feet above the sea, the base about 65 feet. The teeth, scales, and bones of large sauroidal fish have been found in the shale and coal seams at

* This extraordinary aqueduct was constructed by William Adam, architect, of Edinburgh. That gentleman erected a coal-work at Pinkie in 1739, out of which he extracted the water by a horse-machine. This was, however, found to be inefficient; and he determined to cut an aqueduct through the hill on which Inveresk stands. Preparatory to this great undertaking, he cut a canal from the Esk to the foot of Inveresk hill, above a mile in length. Coming here on a bed of sand, it became necessary to sink two shafts, one at each extremity of his intended aqueduct, to the depth of 50 feet. He then began his duct through the rock. Between these shafts the aqueduct is nearly 800 feet in length, 4 feet in width, and 6 in height; and about 100 feet below the surface of the hill on which the village is situated.

New Craighall; and shells of a mussel shape are also met with in the shale at Cowpits, Pinkie-burn, &c. It is matter of dispute whether these lived in fresh or salt water. All, however, are agreed, that they are now in the position where they lived and died. Now this bed of mussel-shell extends for several miles, showing necessarily a considerable extent of water. This is farther proved by the occurrence of fishes' teeth found at Craighall and neighbouring collieries; and similar proofs exist in every part of the Lothians, that the strata composing them were deposited in the manner already stated, namely, at the bottom of a great lake or sea, into which were transported trees, plants, vegetables of all kinds, in great abundance. Great numbers of fossil ferns and coniferous trees have been found at all the collieries.*

Several quarries of freestone are wrought within the parish. Limestone also exists in abundance, although not wrought to any extent at present, as a plentiful supply can be had at Cousland, formerly a part of this parish, but now annexed to the adjoining parish of Cranston. The most interesting and valuable of the strata are the coal seams. On each side of the Esk, which bisects the parish from south to north, the ground rises with a gentle inclination from the river. The coal strata have the same inclination. The under coal extends from the river westward about two miles and a half, and eastward about three miles and a half to its surface edges. Northward the coal-field crosses the Frith of Forth, and southward extends about twenty miles along the course of the rivers. This coal-field, which contains forty beds of coal (of which the thickest is 9 and the thinnest $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness) is supposed to have more coal in a section of its centre than any other coal-field in the island. The coal-mines at present wrought in this parish are the three upper beds of this formation. Their respective thicknesses are 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 feet. The average distance from the surface to the first of the beds is from 9 to 12 fathoms. The depth of the deepest pit is 56 fathoms. Foul air occasionally causes inconvenience to the miners, but never to such extent as to require the use of the safety-lamp. It prevails most in south winds. The principal collieries are at New Craighall, Monktonhall, and Edmonstone. Formerly there were collieries at Pinkie-burn, Midfield, and Cowpits, but they have of late years been abandoned. At the pit at New Craighall there is erected,

* See Memoir in the Trans. Roy. Soc. Vol. xiv. Part I., by D. Milne, Esq. to whom the compiler is indebted for the above observations on the geology of this parish.

for clearing the mines of water, the largest steam-engine of which this country can boast. It was constructed by Claud Girdwood and Co., Glasgow, at an expense of upwards of L.6000, exclusive of sinking the pit, &c. It is of 140 horse power, can work thirteen strokes per minute, and deliver in that time 889.779 ale gallons. A description of it is to be found in a treatise by Mr John Milne, teacher of architectural and mechanical drawing, Edinburgh, entitled *A Practical View of the Steam Engine*, illustrated by Engravings of the largest Engine in Scotland.

Zoology.—There is little worthy of remark in the zoology of the parish. The animals found here are such as are common over the lowlands. There is no peculiar species of cattle bred. The kinds of fish ordinarily caught in the Frith of Forth are the had-dock, cod, flounder, and whiting. Mackerel and sole are also occasionally got; the latter, it is believed, might be found in much greater plenty were proper tackle to be employed. Salmon are also caught in small quantities at the mouth of the Esk.

Botany.—The banks of the Esk furnish a rich field for the botanist. The following list comprises most of the plants found in the parish.

Achillæa Millefolium, common
Agrostemma Githago, less common
Ajuga reptans, common
Alchemilla arvensis, common
 ----- *vulgaris*, common
Allium ursinum, common
Althæa officinalis
Anagallis arvensis, common
Anthriscus vulgaris, common
Arctium Lappa, common
Ballota nigra, less common
Bellis perennis, common
Campanula latifolia, less common
 ----- *rapunculoides*, rare
 ----- *rotundifolia*, common
Capsella Bursa-Pastoris, common
Cardamine pratensis, common
Carduus acanthoides, common
 ----- *tenuiflorus*, less common
Carex arenaria, common
Centaurea nigra, common
Chenopodium album, common
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, com.
Conium maculatum, common
Cratægus Oxyacantha, common
Cytisus Scoparius, common
Dactylis glomerata, common
Digitalis purpurea, common
Echium vulgare, common
Equisetum arvense, common
Euphrasia officinalis, common
Fragaria vesca, common
Fumaria officinalis, common

Galanthus nivalis, rare
Galeopsis Ladanum, rare
Galium Aparine, common
 ----- *cruciatum*, common
 ----- *verum*, common
Geranium molle, common
 ----- *pusillum*, very rare
 ----- *robertianum*, common
 ----- *sanguineum*, less common
Geum rivale, common
 ----- *urbanum*, common
Glechoma hederacea, common
Hedera Helix, common
Hippuris vulgaris, less common
Holeus lanatus, common
Hydrocharis Morsus Ranæ
Juncus conglomeratus, common
Lamium album, common
 ----- *purpureum*, common
Lathyrus pratensis, common
Leontodon Taraxacum, common
Lolium perenne, common
Lotus corniculatus, common
 ----- *major*, common
Lychnis dioica, common
 ----- *vespertina*, common
 ----- *Flos Cuculi*, common
Lycopodium clavatum, less common
Lycopsis arvensis, common
Lythrum salicaria, rare
Malva sylvestris, common
Mentha arvensis, common
Myosotis arvensis, common

<i>Myrrhis odorata</i> , less common	<i>Sedum acre</i> , common
<i>Ononis arvensis</i> , common	<i>Senecio Jacobææ</i> , common
<i>Orchis maculata</i> , common	----- <i>vulgaris</i> , common
----- <i>mascula</i> , common	<i>Silene inflata</i> , common
<i>Orobis tuberosus</i> , common	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> , common
<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i> , common	<i>Solanum Dulcamara</i> , less common
<i>Papaver Rhæas</i> , common	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> , common
<i>Petasites vulgaris</i> , common	<i>Stachys arvensis</i> , less common
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , common	<i>Stellaria graminea</i> , less common
<i>Phleum pratense</i> , common	----- <i>holostea</i> , common
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> , less common	----- <i>nemorum</i> , rare
----- <i>lanceolata</i> , common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> , less common
----- <i>major</i> , common	<i>Thymus Serpyllum</i> , common
<i>Potentilla reptans</i> , rare	<i>Tormentilla officinalis</i> , common
<i>Primula veris</i> , common	----- <i>reptans</i> , rare
----- <i>vulgaris</i> , common	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> , less common
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> , common	----- <i>filiforme</i> , common
----- <i>bulbosus</i> , less common	----- <i>medium</i> , common
----- <i>Flammula</i> , common	<i>Tussilago Farfara</i> , common
<i>Raphanus Raphanistrum</i> , common	<i>Ulex Europæus</i> , common
<i>Reseda Luteola</i> , common	<i>Urtica dioica</i> , common
<i>Rinanthus Crista-Galli</i> , common	----- <i>urens</i> , common
<i>Rosa Canina</i> , common	<i>Veronica Chamædrys</i> , common
<i>Rubus idæus</i> , less common	----- <i>hederifolia</i> , common
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> , common	<i>Vicia sativa</i> , less common
----- <i>Acetosella</i> , common	<i>Viola canina</i> , common
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> , less common	----- <i>tricolor</i> , common
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> , common	

The Messrs Handasyde have long enjoyed a high reputation as florists. Their collection of Dahlias, for choice varieties of which they have repeatedly obtained prizes from the Edinburgh Horticultural Society, has for some years past outrivalled those of all competitors; and it may serve to show the spirit and enterprise with which they engage in the cultivation of flowers, to state the fact, that, a few years ago, they obtained possession of the only specimen of the white *Verbena* then in Great Britain, at a cost of not less than fifty guineas.

The trees which appear best adapted to the soil are the ash, oak, elm, plane, beech, and other deciduous kinds. Comparatively few of the pine tribe have been planted. The *Acacia*, of which there are a considerable number, seems to thrive well. It may be proper here to state, that, at the east entrance to Buccleuch Park, by Smeaton Gate, there are seven magnificent cedars of Lebanon, remarkable not less for their great size, than for the graceful symmetry of their shape.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.*

Musselburgh was a burgh

When Edinburgh was nane,

And Musselburgh will be a burgh

When Edinburgh is gane.—*Local Traditional Rhyme.*

History has not informed us what particular name was given to

* For the account of the Civil History and Antiquities of this parish the compiler is indebted to D. M. Moir, Esq.

this district of the province of Valentia, but the discoveries of consecutive ages have demonstrated the existence, not only of a Roman fort and station, but of a civil colony of that people in this parish. Driving out the Ottadini and the Gadeni, the British tribes, that had possessed the shire for a thousand years, the Romans took possession of the land, towards the end of the first century, and retained it for nearly four centuries. The only traces of the aboriginal inhabitants, in the names still existing in the locality, are to be found in *Esk*, and Carberry (*Caerbarrin*).*

When the Romans abdicated the possession of this district, they were succeeded by the Anglo-Saxons from Northumberland; and their seat of population here was designated by the name of *Esk-muthe*. These again were displaced by the Scoto-Irish from the west; and, by them, the present name of Inveresk was substituted. Without reverting to the British, the Roman, or even the Saxon inhabitants, we are therefore carried back by the Gaelic affix *In-ver* to those remote Celtic times, ere yet the Crown of Scotland submitted to lineal succession in the issue of Malcolm Canmore.

Musselburgh, the town of the district, is also of very considerable antiquity, and is mentioned in our national chronicles 800 years back. The Anglo-Saxon word *Burgh* probably fixes its origin upon that people.

Of the original British, who inhabited the district, no traces, as we have just said, are now discoverable, save in the names still attached to one or two places within the parish; but the Romans have left many monuments of their presence, in bridge, harbour, road, and encampment; in altar, bath, and sepulchre.

Repeated excavations, and casual exposure of ruins, from age to age, prove the existence of Inveresk, not only as a Roman military station, but as a *Colonia Romana*, or *Municipium*. The whole northern slope of the hill, bounded by Pinkie-burn on the one side, and by the river Esk on the other, appears to have been covered over with buildings; and many circumstances concur in assuring us, that the site was one of importance. Even the spot where the Prætorium was built, can be distinctly ascertained to have been the apex of the hill, where the church now stands,—its fosse, which was visible within the last fifty years, comprehending also the villa to the eastward, now known as Inveresk House.

In 1547, a cave and altar were discovered here, and a descrip-

* In the vicinity, however, we have the British Cockpen, Dreghorn, Dalkeith, Niddref (Niddry,) Roslin, &c.

tion of them, as seen by Randolph, the English resident at the Scottish Court, was transmitted by him to Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards the famous Lord Burleigh, the minister of Queen Elizabeth. The two letters containing this have been since very properly preserved in the second volume of the Transactions of the Scottish Antiquarian Society; and in the "Britannia" of Camden, which was published not long after this period, we find the circumstance thus alluded to.

"A little beyond this (Seton,) the river Eske empties itself into the Frith, after running by *Borthwick*, which has barons of its own name of Hungarian extraction, by *Newbottle* q. d. *New Building*, anciently a little monastery, now the barony of Mark Kerr, by *Dalkeith*, lately the pleasant seats of the Earls of Morton, and *Musselborow*, below which, A. D. 1547, when Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, entered Scotland with a regular army to claim the performance of the treaty by which Mary Queen of Scotland was engaged to Edward VI. of England, the day proved fatal to the youth of the most noble families of Scotland who there fell in battle. I cannot here pass over that inscription, which the learned J. Napier, in his Commentary on the Apocalypse, mentions to have been dug up here, and of which the eminent Sir Peter Young, tutor to King James VI., made this more accurate copy :

APOLLINI

GRANNO

Q. LVSIVS

SABINIA

NVS

PROC

AVG

V. S S L V M.

Who this Apollo Grannus was, and whence he had this name, none of the Society of Antiquaries, that I know of, has yet informed us. If I may be allowed to interpose my inferior judgment, I should suppose Apollo, called *Grannus* by the Romans, was the same whom the Greeks called *Απολλων Ακερσεκομης*, or the long-haired; for Isidore calls the long locks of the Goths *Granni*. But this by way of digression."*

The reference alluded to, by the great Napier of Merchiston, is in these words: "In every part of that empire (the Roman,) are there infinite of these temples, idols, and other monuments

* See Gough's Camden's Britannia, Vol. iii. p. 303-4.

erected, and even at Musselburgh, among ourselves in Scotland, a foundation of a Roman monument lately found, (now utterly demolished,) bearing this inscription dedicatory, *Apollini Granno*," &c.*

A second discovery, not less striking, was made in 1783, during the carrying forward of some garden improvements, in the immediate vicinity of Inveresk House. In removing the soil to the depth of three or four feet, the floors and foundations of various buildings were exposed; and Dr Carlyle, then the incumbent of the parish,—a man admirably qualified from his classical zeal and attainments,—took superintendence of the operations. His account, which is clear and succinct, is given in the former Statistical Account; and we have another equally accurate, satisfactory, and fully more comprehensive, by James Wedderburne, Esq. of Inveresk, in a letter to the well-known antiquary, Mr Adam Cardonnel, of the Custom-House.

A Roman bath of two rooms was then traced. The smaller was 9 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$; the larger 15 by 9; and between these was an earthen pipe for the conveyance of water. The floors were covered with tarras two inches thick, uniformly laid on; and beneath this, were first coarse lime, then gravel, and, lastly, rough unhewn flags. The floor was supported on pillars two feet high, some of which were of stone, and others of circular bricks. It appeared, that the floor of the smaller room had been intended to bear a greater heat,—a coarse tarras, ten inches in thickness, being laid under the upper layer. The degree of heat used seemed to have

* *Plaine Discoverie*, &c. p. 210. Edin. 1593, 4to. Mr Gough, in his additions to Camden, makes the following learned remarks on this curious, but somewhat obscure subject.

In illustration of the inscription said to be found at Musselburgh, *Απολλωνιου* of the Greeks is an epithet given to Apollo by Homer, *Il. T. 39 Hym. in Apol. l. 134.* Macrob. *i. 17.* He had long flowing locks, for which the Latin poets also celebrate him. But the *Granni* of the Gauls, which I cannot find in Isidore, were curls at the end of those locks, such as Salmasius, Exercit. Plin. 536–763, says the Latins called *crines concinnati*,

Capillos inficitis oculos fuligine relinctis,
Levatis comulas, grannulati fronte depictis.

Commodian. Instruct. 60.

In favour of the derivation from *granum* it may be added, that in *Judith x. 3*, the old Latin has it *comam discriminavit*, i. e. *granum fecit*, &c.

Breval gives the following inscription in the Duke of Wertemberg's cabinet at Stutgard:

In honorem D. D. Apollini Granico Julius Victorinus Præfectus ærarii pro filio suo Lepido. V. S. L. L. M.

When amplified the Musselburgh inscription seems to be—

Apollini Granico, Quintus Lucius Sabinianus, Proconsul Augusti, votum susceptum solvit, lubens merito.

Hermias also wrote of Apollo under this name. Vide Stephan. art. *Αμολων*.

been occasionally so great, that the pillars were injured by it. A quantity of charcoal was discovered on the spot in perfect preservation.*

Writing in April 1783, Mr Wedderburn says, "A bowling-green westward (from Inveresk House) was made some years ago, and floors of the same kind found on levelling the ground. A tree being dug up just now, still farther westward by the summer-house, discovered large fragments of earthen-ware.

"In the road up the hill to the church I have found bricks, being lately dug up to make new steps; and in the church itself (St Michael's, since demolished,) some of the Roman bricks are built in with the stone. The vaults found in making the road were like subterraneous passages only. There has evidently been a space of 100 yards long, reaching from the wall of the court to the end of the bowling-green, and 23 feet wide, covered with their baths, as appears by their water-tight floors, &c. and very probably their buildings, 300 yards at least, as appears by their bricks, earthen-ware, &c. found from the road to the church.

"I am informed by the ploughmen, that there are pavements all along the whole ridge to Pinkie-burn, which resist the plough, and corn will not grow on it in dry seasons. From all circumstances, Inveresk hill appears to have been a great station."

After describing the bricks, many of which had been built into the walls of St Michael's church, and which were fresh and round, as if made only months before; the fragments of earthen-ware formed of red clay; great numbers of clay pipes, each fifteen inches long, and smoked on the inside; the cement used in the joints of the stones, and in the coarsest tarras, where the lime seems to have been used hot and imperfectly slaked,—Mr Wedderburn says, "there are fragments of larger earthen vessels, of a fire-clay that stands the fire better than any clay at present known in England, Stourbridge not excepted. The potters say it is equal to the black crucibles."

About ten years ago, when the practice of interring at the depth of twelve or fourteen feet became common in Inveresk churchyard, the grave-diggers came upon a Roman urn, which they unluckily broke to pieces. It was of *terrá cotta*, strongly burnt, and glazed without and within, with a surmounting wreath, represent-

* For a detailed account of this discovery, the reader may consult original Statistical Account, Vol. xvi. p. 4 and 5, and Camden's Britannia, with Gough's additions, Vol. iii. fol. p. 310-12. Nicholls, London, 1789.

ing alternately flowers and figures. Part of the fragments are yet in the possession of Mr Ritchie, the sculptor here, who, on hearing of the circumstance, hastened immediately with his characteristic artistical zeal to the spot, only to find, that the other portions had been again buried up amid the sand.

All along the hill of Inveresk, Roman coins have from time to time been discovered, and at the laying open of the foundations of the Hippocausta in 1783, two medals were found amid the rubbish. The one was of gold, and much defaced, supposed to be of Trajan; the other of copper, with the inscription *Diva Faustina*, and in perfect preservation.

With the Romans all things were meant for durability; they seemed to have waged war, however inefficiently, with *Edax Tempus*. In allusion to the mortar used in the Inveresk ruins, Mr Wedderburn says, "the mortar which has been applied to the outside of the end wall, by way of stucco, is smooth without cracks, and has no appearance of decay, but adheres well to the smooth surface of the stones. The workmen say it is equal to the best in common use, but is by no means comparable to that in the heart of the wall. The only circumstance remarkable is, that there is not the least mark of decay, though only from six to ten inches under the surface of the earth, which is a loose sandy soil, and therefore within reach of frosts, roots of vegetables, &c. The circumstance of considerable thickness given to the terrace floor, and the large pebbles and bits of brick in it, seems favourable to make it water-tight, for no crack can go further than the first bit of brick or pebble."

The Shire-haugh, lying immediately below the village of Inveresk, and extending south-west to the base of the hill on which the village of Monktonhall stands,* bore, until of late years, many strong traces of a Roman encampment, which seems to have extended westward to the spot still called Camp-end, in the parish of Newton, on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith. From the Shire-haugh to the harbour of Fisherrow, there was a Roman way, partly remaining in the memory of several people not long dead. No vestiges, however, now remain.

Of the two stone bridges over the Esk, between Musselburgh and Fisherrow, the upper is of remote antiquity; and, alike from

* The whole of this plain was once comprehended in the Shire-haugh, the river at that time flowing almost in a line from the mill to Montonhall. It has since bent eastward, and thrown the flat to the other side of the stream.

its structure, its position, and other corroborating circumstances, is in all probability Roman. It is in the direct line from the Prætorium at Inveresk to the harbour of Fisherrow; and, stretching from either side of it, were the remains of the causeway just mentioned. It consists of three arches, each of which is fifty feet wide, with a spring of only ten feet; and, from several parts of the arches approaching almost to a straight line, Dr Carlyle surmises, that the frame or cover must have sunk during the time of building. From the approaches being at this day completely beyond the reach of the tide, although the river is occasionally affected by the sea up to this place, it is evident, that, whatever changes may have occurred in the flowing of the Forth, as at Prestonpans on the one side, and at Newhaven on the other, the coast is not materially changed along the boundaries of this parish. If the bridge evidences that the sea has not encroached upon the harbour, it equally testifies that it has not receded from us. A circumstance afterwards to be alluded to, in our sketch of the antiquities of the parish, is we think capable of solution on other grounds.

Tradition also informs us, that, in digging the foundations of many houses in Fisherrow, ruins similar to those discovered at Inveresk have been repeatedly exposed; and from this, as a corroborating circumstance, it is made more probable, that, connected with the prætorium and military station here, a *municipium*, or colony of citizens, also peopled the neighbourhood. Traces of a Roman causeway, which extended from the harbour of Fisherrow to the camp at Sheriffhall, and thence to Borthwick, were in many places visible in the memory of man; while another branch, extending westward to the south of Portobello, and thence into the parish of Currie, is still, at several points, in remarkable preservation. The fragment in the parish of Duddingston is well known locally, under the vulgarized name of "the Fishwives' Causeway."*

It is a curious fact, that scarcely a Druidical monument remains within the limits of the Lothians; and Chalmers in his *Caledonia* remarks, that this circumstance plainly intimates the occurrence of some decidedly religious events during the obscure ages, immediately succeeding the abdication of the Roman power. In all pro-

* When cutting the new line of road over the Calton-hill in 1817, a Roman urn was dug up entire. It was exactly of the same shape, pattern, and materials as the one broken in Inveresk churchyard since; and of which the fragments are in Mr Ritchie's possession. It was purchased by the late Mr Sivright, and was two or three years ago disposed of at the posthumous sale of that gentleman's effects.

bability he is right in conjecturing, that the intrusion of a Pagan people among the Romanized Ottadini, along the southern shore of the Forth, during the fifth century, was the cause of destruction to the Druidical monuments in those districts.*

Although the subject is involved in great obscurity, there is reason to believe, that Christianity was preached in East Lothian by Baldred,† a disciple of Kentigern, during the sixth century. That he then existed, established a religious house at Tynningham, and strove to evangelize the adjacent country, there can be no doubt.

We learn from the venerable Bede, that there was a Saxon monastery at Tynningham, dedicated to St Balthar, (Smith's edition, 231-54,) and that its diocese ultimately comprehended the whole extent of East Lothian. We mention the circumstance here for the purpose of proving, that Musselburgh existed as a town in the seventh century, and was the western boundary of this bishoprick, as Simeon of Durham, in describing the country, has these words, "et tota terra quæ pertinet ad monasterium Sancti Balthari quod vocatur *Tynningham*, a Lambermore usque ad *Escemuthe*" (Inveresk.) This diocese was afterwards known as that of Lindisfarn; and was extended over the three Lothians.

At what time the church of St Michael of Inveresk was founded, we have no authentic data to prove; but from the quantity of Roman bricks and other ruins used in its construction, it certainly laid claim to great antiquity. In 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the King of Scotland, the *Ecclesia de Muskilburg* came under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St Andrews; and in 1176, we find from the ancient *Taxatio*, that it paid to that see a larger assessment than any other church in Mid-Lothian.‡

* Caledonia, Vol. ii. p. 500-1.

In the grounds of Sir David Milne's beautiful villa at Inveresk, a monument was dug up two or three years ago, which seems to bear strong marks of a Druidical origin. It is a circular table of stone, covered with a composition of lime and gravel, supported on freestone pillars. The interior was filled with the teeth of animals, and around it were majestic antlers of the deer. What could this be if not a Druidical *Cromlech*?

The whole have fortunately been preserved.

† Keith says, that Baldred was a successor of Kentigern, and a confessor, and places his martyrdom on 6th March 608.—In the English Martyrology, it is stated to have occurred on 29th March (701.) Dempster in his *Menologia Scotie* agrees with Keith; and Simeon of Durham, l. lib. ii. c. 2, assigns the same date to the event.

‡ The passage is perhaps here worthy of transcription. *Ecclesia de Muskilburg*, 70 *mercas*; ditto de Cranstoun, 60; ditto de Creightoun, 30; ditto de Faulaw, 6; ditto de Locherwort, 40; ditto de Kerynton, 18; ditto de Koepen, 20; ditto de Clerkington, 8; ditto de Maisterton, 4; ditto de Heriot, 30; ditto de Monte Laodonia, 12.

From the Chartulary of Dunfermline, we find that David I.—the founder of Melrose, Dryburgh, and Holyrood—granted to the monks of that abbacy a baronial jurisdiction over the manor of Inveresk, the lands of Carbarrin (Carberry,) and Smithton (Smeaton.) In this manorship of Inveresk were comprehended the town of Musselburgh, and its port of Fisherrow; and it is worthy of remark, that the jurisdiction over these is termed the lordship and *regality*.

The collieries and quarries of Inveresk were worked perhaps as early as the reign of William the Lion;* and it is ascertained that the monks of Newbottle raised coal at Prestongrange, in the immediate neighbourhood, even before the accession of Alexander II. A charter is still extant, granted by Seyer D'Quincey, Lord of the Manor of Tranent, to these monks, for the working of coal and stone, *carbonarium et quararium*, on their lands of Preston, *westward to the rivulet of Pinkie*, consequently considerably within the boundaries of the present parish of Inveresk. This charter must have been signed between 1202 and 1218, as in the latter year the granter set sail for the Holy Land, where he died in 1219, as we learn from Dugdale. Before the discovery of coal in the district, we find, from the Chartulary of Kelso, that Herbert, the abbot there, yielded to Reginald D'Bosco, for the yearly payment of ten marks of silver, his whole land of Ester-Dodinstun, which is the western boundary of the parish of Inveresk, “*cum medietate petarie de Camerun*”—that is to say, the right of digging peats on the lands last mentioned.

During the eleventh century, a charter of Malcolm Canmore and his Queen Margaret, gifted the manor of Little Inveresk (that is Inveresk Proper) to the monks of Dunfermline; and this was confirmed by another of David I., who added to it the manor of great Inveresk, (that is Musselburghshire,) comprehending the town, with its harbour, mills, fishings, and other pertinents. †

* Chartulary of Newbottle, 72.

† Among other *items* is mentioned, “*omnes rectitudines de omnibus navibus, que in portu de Inveresk applicuerint.*”—MS. Chart.

Burgum et portum de Musselburgh cum omnibus libertatibus suis; et Inveresk. Ibid. Monast. Scot. Vide also Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. ii. p. 749.

“The Abbey of Dunfermline,” says Mathew of Westminster, “could lodge three sovereign princes with all their retinue,” (Flor. Historian. p. 441, Ed. 1570.) Its riches must have been enormous. It was founded and endowed by Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, and there Turgot affirms were “*non pauca et solido et puro auro vas*, (Vita Margarit. Regin. Scot. Sect. 5.) David I. granted to it “a sixth of all the gold found in Fife and Fotheriffe.” (Chart. de Dunfermline.) It was a place of royal sepulture, and its ruins show its original vast extent.—Dalyell's Frag. Introduc.

Pope Gregory XI. confirmed all these rights and jurisdictions by a Bull, dated 1234; and Robert III. added to these all the new customs exigible within the bounds of the burgh.

Nearly a century and a half, however, before this, Musselburgh must have been a place of some importance, as we find that it was here, on the 12th of October 1201, that the barons of Scotland assembled to swear fealty to the infant son of William the Lion.* In 1239, this young prince, afterwards Alexander II., granted a right of "*libera forestas*," or free forestry, over the lands of the district, to the same favoured abbacy.†

From all these charters, the monks of Dunfermline enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over the parish; and their powers afterwards extended to those of a regality. The vicars of Musselburgh were appointed by the abbacy; and, in their day and generation, they were considered men of consequence, as their signatures, mingled with those of the magnates of the land, sufficiently testify.‡ A dispute which occurred early in the thirteenth century,—shortly after the charter of Alexander II.,—between the chiefs and their nominee, was referred to the Diocesan Bishop, whose decretal was, that the latter should enjoy the small tithes and the offerings at the altars of Muscelburg, excepting the fish of every kind, and the tithes of the mills belonging to the monks, for which, as an equivalent, the vicar was to refund ten merks annually. This decision unquestionably shows, that other places of worship were already in existence in the district, and that, in all probability, the shrines of "*Mary Magdalene*" on the one side, and of "*Our Lady of Loretto*" on the other, were rife with devotees.§

After a life of chivalry, heroism, and devotion to all the best interests of his native land, it was here that the renowned Randolph, Earl of Murray, the Regent of Scotland, died on the 20th July 1332. In consequence of preparations by the English to invade Scotland, he had assembled an army, and advanced to Colbrandspath, on the frontier of Berwickshire, when news of a naval armament from the south obliged him to return homewards, and provide for the defence of the capital. The tradition of the

* Chartulary of Melrose, 181. Lord Hailes's Annals, Vol. i. p. 151.

† MS. Monast. Scotiae, Chart. Newbottle, No. 127.

‡ In Baginont's Roll, as its stood under James V., the vicarage of Musselburgh was taxed at L.5, 6s. 8d.

§ The distinguished Dr Lee, one of the Chaplains for Scotland, and others, remember ruins now covered by the sea at Magdalene Bridge, supposed to be those of the chapel. We are inclined to think otherwise, and that these were only offices appertaining to it.

district says, that he had got the length of Walliford, on the eastern confines of the parish, when intelligence was brought to the magistrates, that he was dangerously ill. They immediately took such measures as they best could to provide for his accommodation, and had him removed on a litter to the nearest house, within the "east port" of the burgh. Relays of citizens are said to have watched over the great man until he died;* and every luxury that the place could supply is said to have been gratefully offered by them. In gratitude for their kind attentions, his nephew and successor, the Earl of Marre, requested that they should make some request regarding the extension of their municipal privileges, which he would be proud to be the means of extending. Whereupon they told him that "they wished nothing; and were happy to have had an opportunity of doing what they considered their

* The death of the great Randolph has formed a *questio vexata* with the Scottish historians. That he died here and was buried at Dunfermline is indisputable (Bower's Continuat. of Fordun, Vol. ii. p. 300); it is the manner of his death which has afforded scope for controversy. Two of our best authorities, Hailes and Tytler, are here at issue,—the former distinctly affirming, that, "amidst the excruciating pains of a confirmed stone, he ceased not to discharge the duties of his office with activity and vigilance, and expired on the march," (*Annals of Scotland*, Vol. ii. p. 162); whereas the latter maintains, that he died suddenly, without any apparent cause, and not without the strongest suspicion of his having been poisoned, (*History of Scotland*, Vol. ii. p. 10.)

The two oldest, and therefore likely to be most authentic authorities are on the side of Mr Tytler. Barbour was born in 1316, and was fifteen years old when Randolph died. In the Bruce, p. 423, we find,

"Bot syne allace! *puseynt* was he;
To see his dede was great pitie."

Winton was born about 1350, so only eighteen years after the event; and in his Chronicle it is said,

Hym with venomous fell poyson
Be destroyed, and fell treasoun,
For at Wemyss be the se,
Poyssound at a fest was he.—Vol. ii. p. 146.

Fordun (a Hearne, p. 1018,) simply mentions the death, without the circumstances. His continuator, Bower, however, has this passage—speaking of the designs of the disinherited barons against the Regent, he says, "Et ideo novam artem confinxerunt, et ut Italici ferunt, bello Tradimento, verius vili effecerunt, ut quidam frater Anglicus, religione corruptus, dicto custodi familiaris capellanus, sibi venenum in vino propinaret. Quod et factum est ut supra." Lib. xiv. c. 50.

All this is surely strong evidence, more especially as Lord Hailes seems to rest his scepticism principally on the authority of Hector Boece, a writer by his own admission not a little given to romancing. Hector admits both the stone and the poisoning; but Lord Hailes thinks that he has also furnished circumstances sufficient for the confutation of the latter. "In calculum presentissima habere remedia," writes the old author regarding the supposed poisoner, "nam eo morbo Ranulpus admodum vexatur."

Who can decide, when doctors such as these disagree? If we admit the traditional story which we have given, we must give our verdict for Lord Hailes. It must have been a slow poison indeed, that, given at Wemyss, did not operate save at Musselburgh. The "tormina quedam ventris" may have arisen from some indigestible condiment; but we think it more probable that this great man died of the stone rather than of the pretended doctor.

duty." The Earl is reported to have here added, "sure you are a set of very honest fellows." The request of adopting "Honesty" as the motto of the burgh is said then to have been made, and it is retained to this day. Be this as it may, the Earl of Mar granted or obtained for the magistrates of Musselburgh the first charter, which conferred upon them a variety of local privileges, in 1340.

Excepting some ecclesiastical fragments, to be given under the head of Antiquities, we have little or nothing of the civil history of the district until 1544, when the English army, under the Earl of Hertford, burned down a great part of the town, together with the town-house, and destroyed the celebrated "Chapelle of Lauret."

Three years after this event, Musselburgh became the mustering place for the Scottish forces. News had arrived of the approach of the Duke of Somerset to Newcastle, at the head of an army of 14,000 men, including 2000 horse. To oppose this well-appointed force, "the fiery cross" had been sent through the country, and, in an incredibly short time, not less than 36,000 men had assembled within two miles of Inveresk, at Edmonston-Edge. The English army were at length drawn up on Falside Brae,—their right extending over the grounds of Walliford and Drummore towards the sea; and, on reconnoitring the position of the Scotch, the Protector found it very strong, the steep banks of the Esk, then densely wooded, defending them in front; the morass of the Shirehaugh on the left; and on the right, the village of Inveresk, the mounds in the churchyard, and the bridge, all of which were defended with cannon.

On the morning of Friday the 9th of September, Lord Hume, with 1500 light horse, appeared on Edge-bucklin Brae, immediately beneath them, and rushed forward with such impetuosity, that Somerset, on perceiving their numbers, suspected that they were supported by some much larger force, and gave strict orders to the men to preserve their ranks. Impatient of such provocation, however, Lord Grey extorted leave to oppose them, and when within a stone's cast of the Scots, he charged them at full speed with 1000 men-at-arms. The onset was terrible, but the demi-lances and barbed steeds of their opponents were more than a match for the slight hackneys of the borderers; and after a terrible conflict of three hours, the greater part of them were cut to pieces, 1300 men

being slain in the sight of the Scottish camp, Lord Hume himself severely wounded, and his son taken prisoner.*

Still the position of the Scottish army was so formidable, that they could neither be attacked with advantage, nor brought to battle; and when the Protector was returning from again reconnoitring, he was overtaken by a herald from the enemy, the first item of whose message was for an exchange of prisoners; the second, allowing retreat to the English without molestation; and the third, that, on the non-acceptance of these overtures, the Earl of Huntly, anxious to spare the effusion of blood, was anxious to encounter the Protector twenty to twenty, ten to ten, or, if he would so far honour him, man to man.

Although these conditions were rejected, it was yet found, after consultation with the principal officers, that, if our rulers would keep their Queen unfettered by any matrimonial tie until she became of age, the Protector would consent to retreat from the kingdom. This communication from the English being taken as a mark of weakness, was straightway rejected, and nothing remained but an appeal to arms. The Scots, impatient for the contest, left their strong position, and crossed the Esk to meet the English, whose fleet, consisting of thirty-five ships of war, with thirty transports, was anchored in the bay, and continued pouring cannon-shot among them as they crossed the bridge, by which the Master of Graham, son of the Earl of Montrose, with many others, was slain. To this fire from the sea and the river they were exposed, until they gained the cover of Inveresk Brae, and descended eastwards through the *How-mire*, when they found themselves immediately in contact with the enemy. We need give no description of a battle so disastrous, and so well known. After four hours tremendous fighting, in which the English cavalry had in vain attempted to break through the foot battalions commanded by the Earl of Angus, the Highlanders gave themselves up to their plundering propensities, and were stripping the slain, when a retrograde movement was mistaken by them for a flight. The same panic seized the borough troops, who threw down their arms, and followed the Highlanders. The Scots fled in three different ways,—some towards Edinburgh, some towards the coast, and some towards Dalkeith—and on each side the carnage was dreadful. But we cannot do better than use the succinct words of quaint old Pat-

* Patten's Account, p. 46-7. Hayward in Kennet, Vol. ii. p. 282. Tytler's History, Vol. vi. p. 26-7.

ten, himself an eyewitness. "With blode and slaughter of ye enemye, this chase was continued v miles in length westward fro the place of their standinge, which was in ye fallow felde of Undreske, untill Edinborowe parke, and well nigh to the gates of the toun itself, and unto Lyeth; and in breadth nie iiii myle, from the Fryth sandes up unto Duketh southwarde. In all whiche space the dead bodies lay as thik as a man may notte cattell grasing in a full plenished pasture. The ryvere ran al red with blood, soo that in the same chase wear counted, as well by sum of our men that sumwhat diligently did maik it, as by sum of them takē prisoners, that very much did lament it, to have been slayne aboove xiii thousande. In all thys cumpos of ground, what with weapons, armes, handes, legges, heddes, blood, and dead bodyes, their flight mought have easily been tracted to every of their iii refuges."*

After the English army had pursued the Scots for five hours, they found themselves beside their camp on Edmonston-Edge, where they mustered, and gave a shout so shrill and piercing, as to be heard on the streets of the capital. But the evening being now advanced, they again retired eastward, and, as Patten says, "This night with great gladnes and thankesgiving to God, (as good cause we had,) about vii of the clock we pitched our campe at Edgbuklyng Brae, besyde Pinkersclough, and a mile beyond the place we camped at afore."† We make this circumstantial extract to show, that the ranges of stone-coffins lately exposed all along this ridge were connected with the events of this bloody day; as the same diarist, continuing his narration, states, that, "in the morenyng, a great sort of us rode to the place of onset, whear our mē lay slayn, and what by gentlemē for their frendes, and servants for their masters, al of thē ye wear known to be ours wear buried."‡ Sir John Hope of Pinkie has planted a copsewood where the ranges of stone-coffins were found here, to mark out the lines.

This battle, more disastrous to Scotland than any since Flodden, was fought on the 10th of September. In the February of the following year, Lord Grey, at the head of a powerful force, again entered Scotland, and, carrying his ravages through the Merse and Mid-Lothian, razed the towns of Dalkeith and Musselburgh.§ On this occasion all the archives and charters of the burgh were taken away or destroyed. The oldest now extant,

* Patten's Expedicioun, p. 67-8.

† Ibid. p. 73.

‡ Ibid. p. 78.

§ Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. vi. p. 49.

therefore, are, a transumpt of a charter of the 34th of David II., and one granted on the 11th December 1562, by Robert, Comendator of Dunfermline, with consent of the whole members of the convent. It states, that " the title-deeds belonging to the burgh were burnt by their enemies, the English, after the fatal battle of Pinkie, therefore they of new grant, dispone, and confirm, to the present baillies, community, and inhabitants of Musselburgh, and to their successors, &c."*

Four months after this destruction of the town by Lord Grey, 6000 French troops landed at Leith, under the command of Andrew de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essè, including 3000 Germans, under the Rhinegrave, and a body of Italians; and he immediately marched them eastward, again to offer battle to the English on the field of Pinkie. The English, however, retired before his superior forces to Haddington, where he unsuccessfully besieged them in the autumn of the same year. Meantime he employed his troops in throwing up some works at Inveresk, as an advanced post for Edinburgh and Leith; the Privy-Council having erected a fort at the same place in the January preceding, as may be seen by their unprinted records.

Immediately adjoining Falside Brae rises Carberry Hill. It was here that, on the 15th June 1567, Queen Mary and Bothwell advanced to meet Morton, Maitland of Lethington, and the confederated Lords in battle. The result is well known; Bothwell fled, and escaped into exile, while Mary surrendered herself, and was afterwards shut up in Lochleven Castle. The scene is altogether one of great beauty and interest; nor is that interest lessened by these historical associations.

Shortly after the Reformation, the regality of Musselburgh, with the patronage of the church of St Michael, and of the various chaplainries in the parish, was disjoined from the Abbacy of Dunfermline, and conferred by James VI. on his Chancellor, Lord Thirlstane, the progenitor of the Earls of Lauderdale. Many disputes afterwards occurred between this nobleman and Queen Anne of Denmark, the wife of " the Merry Monarch," regarding this grant, the whole lands and rights of the abbacy having been conferred upon her as a marriage dowry. The proprietor, however, contended that it had, *ab ante*, been gifted to him, and his defence being sustained, the whole descended to his fa-

* Vide former Statistical Account by Dr Carlyle, p. 26.

mily. In September 1649, John, the Earl of Lauderdale, was served heir to his father in this lordship and regality, with superiority over the vassals of the same lordship “*et jure regalitatis ejusdem*.”*

In the year following, 1650, Musselburgh was taken possession of by Oliver Cromwell, who encamped part of his foot on Musselburgh Links, where they remained for nearly two months—the site of his own tent being still pointed out opposite Linkfield House. During the same time, the church of Inveresk, being cleared of its sittings, was made use of as a cavalry barracks, and the mounds in the churchyard were mounted with cannon. On the demolition of the venerable shrine dedicated to St Michael, a quantity of gunpowder, said to have been deposited on this occasion, was found in a vault beneath.

Before the commencement of the seventeenth century, the lordship of Inveresk, which had belonged to the Dicksons of Carberry, was sold by the then proprietor, Sir Robert, to Anne, Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch; and in 1709, the regality of Musselburgh was also purchased by the same Noble lady, from the Earl of Lauderdale. Certain parts, however, of this regality and parish have been since disjoined, and annexed to Cranston, Newton, and Dalkeith. We should also add, in alluding to the superiority of the Lauderdale family over Musselburgh, that, in 1670, the Duke confirmed to the burgh all its ancient rights and privileges by a charter, which is still carefully preserved in the charter-room of the town-hall. The Lordship of the parish of Inveresk, as well as its ecclesiastical patronage, still remains in the hands of the Noble family of Buccleuch.

The ancient feudal system of “the Riding of the Marches” by the burgesses, still holds here, once within the fifty years. They appear mounted on horseback, and armed with swords. The seven incorporated trades, each headed by its captain, follow in the train of the magistrates and town-council; the whole cavalcade being preceded by the town-officers, with their ancient Brabant spears, and a champion armed cap-a-pie. A gratuity is also allowed to a minstrel, who attends at the succeeding feast, and recites in verse the glories of the pageantry. Since the commencement of the present century, these marches have been twice rid-

* *Inquis. Special*, xx. 150.

From a MS. in the Royal Exchequer we find that Musselburgh paid of old to that fund the yearly sum of L. 2.

den—once on the hallowed occasion of the Jubilee commemorative of the auspicious reign of George III., in 1809, and again in 1830.*

We ought to have mentioned in its proper place, that, in 1632, Musselburgh was erected into a royal burgh by a charter under the Great Seal; but the Magistrates of Edinburgh, having entered into a compromise with the Magistrates here, a decret of reduction of that charter was obtained from the Privy-Council, on the 30th November of the same year. From that time it has existed as a free burgh of regality, and exercised all the rights of a royal one,—save that of sending a Member to Parliament; which it also obtained at the great national change in 1832, when it was joined in its Parliamentary privileges with Leith and Portobello. Its ancient council consisted of eighteen members, ten from Musselburgh and eight from Fisherrow, and from them two bailies and a treasurer were annually elected. Two councillors went out annually by vote of the council, and their places were supplied by other two chosen in the same manner. By their title-deeds the magistrates are empowered to hold a Court of Record, and issue precepts both on their decrees and registrations. They are also empowered to grant infeftments by hasp and staple *more burgi*; only their clerk is not entitled to a protocol record of these, as in royal burghs.

The revenues of the town are from feu-duties paid by the proprietors of all the houses within its territories; from its lands, which are considerable; from its quarries, its mills, and its harbour-duties. The revenue derived from these sources is not less than L. 2300 annually. From this ample fund all public expenses are liquidated—the streets are lighted and paved from it—and the inhabitants have no local burdens.

On the passing of the Reform Bill—which, by the bye, is said to have been drawn up by Mr Thomas Drummond, then Secretary to Lord Althorpe, who received his education at Musselburgh—the set of the Burgh was altered; and it is now governed by a Provost, with a Town-Council of twelve, out of which two bailies and a treasurer are chosen. The first provost of the burgh under the new regime was William Aitchison, Esq. of Drummorie,

* Until within the last ten or fifteen years, on the annual payment of their rent to the agent of the Duke of Buccleuch, an entertainment was given by the magistrates, under the title of “the Hen Feast.” It derived this title from the consideration, that “the Kain fowls” due by the lessees of the burgh mills were served up on this occasion.

who, on the expiry of his three years of office, was succeeded by Sir John Hope, Bart., of Craighall. Alexander Vernor, Esq. now holds the office.

It may be noted, as a circumstance not unworthy of record, that, on the election immediately succeeding the passing of the Reform Bill, Musselburgh was the only town in Scotland, excepting Queensferry, that returned a majority of Conservative councillors.

By the treasurer's accounts for 1839, it was found that the debts of the burgh amounted to L. 16,406, 14s. 4d., and its revenue for the twelve months preceding to L. 2244, 1s. 2d.

Antiquities.—At the epoch of record, there existed two manors, the one entitled Great, and the other Little Inveresk. The latter was granted by Malcolm Canmore and his Queen Margaret to the monks of Dunfermline; and this grant was confirmed by David I., who added a donation of Great Inveresk, with the mill, the fishing, the church of St Michael, and other pertinents.

The church is thus mentioned by Chalmers: "The church of Inveresk was dedicated to St Michael the Archangel. It was, in early times, from its location, and populous parish, of great value, and was rated in the ancient *Taxatio*, by the name of Muscilburg, at 70 merks. The monks enjoyed the revenues of the parsonage, while the cure was served by a vicar. Even the vicars of Muscilburg appear as witnesses to many charters, among men of consequence."

In the church of Inveresk there were several altars with their chaplains, who were endowed for performing at them their appropriate worship.* To this mother church various chapels in the parish were subordinate; and, among others, the celebrated chapel of our *Lady of Loretto*, with the hermit's cell adjoining; the chapel dedicated to Mary Magdalene, on the bank of the Niddryburn,† and a third at the head of Market-Street, where the ruins of an Alms-house still remain. The venerable church of St Michael,‡ which continued as a place of worship till 1804, was then ta-

* In Bagimont's roll, as it stood under James V., the vicarage of Muscelburg was taxed at L. 5, 6s. 8d. This vicarage is also recorded in the Archbishop's rent-roll 1547. In 1475, Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar gave an annual rent of ten marks out of the lands of Cameron to a chaplain in Musselburgh church, for such appropriate worship. *MS. Donations.*

† From this chapel Magdalene Bridge, and Magdalene Pans derived, and still retain their names.

‡ In this church the celebrated Wishart performed divine service a short time prior to his martyrdom.

ken down, and a modern structure, much inferior in architectural beauty, was reared on its site. Of the chapel of Loretto, to which pilgrimages were made on foot by kings, nothing remains but a small burial vault; and a thick grove now usurps the bank, where votaries knelt at the shrine of Mary Magdalene.

The mill granted to the monks of Dunfermline by David I. stood at the top of the Shire-haugh, and had its hereditary miller attached to it.* It was burned down in 1827; and its site, with the banks of the Esk upward on the eastern side, was sold in the following year by the magistrates of Musselburgh to the present Duke of Buccleuch. The mill itself lay on the slope of the bank by the road side, and an ancient bridge of one arch spanned the mill-lead. To the north of it was the miller's house, a pleasant mansion of two stories, and at either side of it were minor domiciles for his assistants. A parapet of stone enclosed the whole, together with their gardens; and some venerable ashes and elms spoke of bygone centuries. The boundary walls of Dalkeith park now encircle the spot, and no vestiges of the buildings remain.

When the plough was first here employed in agriculture, we have no authentic record, but most assuredly this took place previous to 1070,—the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon dynasty. The greater proportion by far, however, of the district was covered with woods, affording shelter and pasturage for flocks and herds, besides multitudes of wild game; and from the MS. Monast. Scotiæ, we learn, that Alexander II. granted a *free warren* to the monks of Dunfermline through their lands of Musselburgh, prohibiting any one from hunting or trespassing there, under a penalty of L. 10. In those ages it was an established right of the clergyman to enjoy common of pasturage throughout his own parish.

We have already mentioned the Roman roads traversing the parish of Inveresk; and these seem to have continued long there, and throughout the country, as the only public means of communi-

* In the Inquis. Special xv. 69, we find that, in June 1696, Thomas Smith was served heir to his father, a *burgess* of Musselburgh, in two oxgates of the lands of Inveresk, two and a-half acres in the moor at Inveresk, and a tenement in Inveresk, together with the office of hereditary miller of the mill called the *shire* mill, within the limits of Inveresk; with the mill acre; also to the sixth part of the *four corn-mills of Musselburghshire*; and to the sixth part of the *haugh*, near the said shire mill.

The present *sea-mill* of Musselburgh was one of the earliest works of that celebrated engineer, the late Sir John Rennie.

† Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. ii. p. 725.

cation ; but, by the charter of David I., already more than once referred to, and which was afterwards confirmed by a Bull of Pope Gregory IX. in 1234, the magistrates of Musselburgh had the right given them of levying a toll at the western extremity of the parish, for the purpose of upholding the Roman bridge over the Esk, and repairing the streets of Musselburgh.* This toll is only exigible on beasts of burden, flocks and herds, and is at this moment in operation at Magdalen Bridge, under the name of the *Gentes custom*. How this appellation was acquired, tradition saith not, unless we lean to the vague report that the first tackswoman was named Janet, and that familiarity afterwards changed the same from Janet to Janety, and thence more remotely to Gente. We all remember the old ballad of "The Bonny Hynd."

They call me Jack when I'm abroad ;
Sometimes they call me John ;
But when I'm in my father's bower
Jock Randal is my name."†

From this it is evident, that wheel-carriages were not in common use at this period, either here or elsewhere in Scotland ; yet are these mentioned not only by the same illustrious King in his charter of Holyrood, but repeatedly for the next century, in the chartularies of the different monasteries.

From the same curious sources, we learn, that, during the Scoto-Saxon period, king's highways were formed in various parts of the country. Gervaise, the Abbot of Newbottle, mentions a certain road, which was called *Derstrette*, near Colden, in the district of Inveresk ;‡ and under Alexander III. Sir Hugh Riddel alludes to the *Regia Via*, leading from Ford to the same monastery. The king's highway from Newbottle to Edinburgh is mentioned in a charter of 1253.§

The celebrated chapel dedicated to *Our Lady of Loretto*, stood beyond the eastern gate of Musselburgh, and on the margin of the links ; but we have no authentic accounts as to the time of its erection. Pilgrimages from all parts of the country were performed to this shrine. According to Keith, (280,) it was connected with the Nunnery of Sciennes, in the south wing of Edinburgh ; and Gough, the antiquarian, says regarding it, that pregnant-women sent handsome presents of money accompanying their child-bed

* In 1597 the Parliament of Scotland passed an act for repairing the brig of Musselburgh. It is unprinted. There was also another in 1661 "for an imposition at the brig of Musselburgh."

† See *Border Minstrelsy*, Vol. iii. p. 310, last edition.

‡ *Chart. Newbottle*, 163.

§ *Idem*, 16.

linen, which latter was consecrated to promote their safe and easy recovery.* The celebrity of the place was upheld by the residence of a hermit, who inhabited a cell adjoining the chapel, and by the pretended performance of miracles. So well for a time did the jugglery succeed, that at the commencement of the sixteenth century, it was one of the most noted shrines in Scotland; and we learn from Lesley, (442,) that in August 1530, James V. performed a pilgrimage from Stirling to it, on foot, before setting sail for France, to woo and win a partner for his throne. Time, however, brought out, that the fervour of religious zeal was here often alloyed by the admixture of baser feelings, and the satiric lash of

"Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount,
Lord Lion King at Arms,"

was directed with his usual pith and power, against the profanations, which it is to be feared often took place here, from the unrestrained meetings of the young of both sexes.†

In 1544, the English army under the Earl of Hertford, which had come down by sea to Leith, returned home by land; and the account of the late expedition given by "a frende of Hys"‡ concludes by adding the names of the chiefe borrowghes, castelles, and tounes, brente and desolated by ye King's army, beyng late in Scotlande, besydes a great numbere of villages, pyles, and stedes, which I cannot name." The fifth entry in this precious list is as follows. "*Parte of Musskelborowe towne, we the chapel of our Lady of Lauret.*"§ In this conflagration the council hall and jail of the burgh were laid in ruins, and the ancient charters of David I. and Pope Gregory IX. were destroyed. The spire alone seems to have escaped, the dial-plate of its ancient and primitive clock still bearing the inscription of 1496.||

* Gough's Camden's Britannia, fol. Vol. iii. p. 310.

† That the Hermit of Loretto was a notable man in his day is evident from the circumstance of his having a satire addressed to him by Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, exposing the hypocrisy of the Roman Catholic clergy. It is entitled, "*Ane Epistill direct fra the halie Hermit of Alareit, to his Brethren, the Gray Friars,*" and thus begins,

"I, Thomas Hermeit in Lareit,
Sanct Francis Ordour do hairtilie greit," &c.

See as quoted in Knox's History of Reformation, fol. 24-25, Edin. 1732.

‡ Vide Dalrymple's Fragments of Scottish History, p. 11.

§ We are enabled to form some idea of the devastation committed by this army on its march to England, from the following extract from Hayne's State Papers, p. 43: "Towns, towers, stedes, barnekyns, paryshe-churches, bastel-houses, cast down or burnt, 192; Scots slain, 403; prisoners taken, 816; nolt, 10,386; sheep, 12,492; nags and geldings, 1296; goats, 200; bolls of corn, 850; insight gear, i. e. household furniture, not reckoned."

|| The clock is said to have been a present to the town from the States of Holland, on account of the extent of trade transacted with that country. A brass plate, noti-

The chapel of Loretto underwent a speedy repair, but what war and wasting fire had spared was soon destined to utter demolition in the zeal of the Reformation ; and in 1590, the materials of that edifice, to which so many thousand pilgrimages had for centuries been made, were carried away for the construction of the present Tolbooth, adjoining the more modern Town-hall and Assembly Room. Dr Carlyle remarks * that “ this is said to have been the first religious house in Scotland whose ruins were applied to an unhallowed use, for which the good people of Musselburgh are said to have been *annually excommunicated*, till very lately, at Rome.”

Of this building, which must have been of considerable dimensions, no vestige now remains, save a cell measuring 12 feet by 10, covered by a circular wooded mount. In the roof is inserted a strong iron bar, with an oaken pulley attached, but for what purpose seems doubtful. In 1831, the present proprietor of the villa of Loretto, the Rev. Thomas Langhorne, caused part of the earthen floor to be dug up, when a number of human skulls were discovered, some of which were in complete preservation, and remain so. Over the entrance is an antique carved stone, but from the date on it, 1634, it must have been placed there at a period subsequent to the destruction of “ the chapelle of Lauret.” The present villa of Loretto, which is extensive and commodious, appears to have been built during the last century, and is surrounded by delightful gardens and orchards.

The great Randolph, Earl of Murray, the compatriot and bosom friend of Douglas, so celebrated in his history as “ the good Lord James,” and the second in command under Robert the Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, died in a house near the East Port of the town, on the south side of the street. It consisted of two rooms on the ground floor, with arched roofs. Each of these apartments was 14 feet square, and the arch 8 feet from the floor. This venerable domicile, which existed at the era of the last Statistical Account, was demolished about thirty years ago, and its site is now occupied by the Aitcheson’s Haven Operative Masonic Lodge.†

fyng this circumstance, and attached to the work, was stolen away a good many years ago, supposed to be by the person who had the charge of cleaning the machinery. The work is still in good preservation.

* Vide former Statistical Account, Vol. xvi. p. 6.

† Morrison’s Haven is situated immediately beyond the eastern boundary of the parish, and its history, as Chalmers says, may be given in a few words : “ In 1526. James V. empowered the monks of Newbottle, the discoverers of coal in the same vicinity, to construct a port within their own lands of Prestongrange. They erected

Three years after Lord Hertford's expedition, Scotland was again invaded by the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Protector of England, during the minority of Edward VI. In the centre of a circle of trees, at the eastern extremity of the grounds of Eskgrove, and opposite to Pinkie burn, a square pillar, surmounted by an antique stone, representing a fleur de lis, marks the spot where the royal tent was pitched, and bears the following inscription :

" The Protector, Duke of Somerset,
Encamped here, 9th September
1547."

The late Lord Eskgrove caused to be erected near the same spot a metallic statue, emblematic of England. This was much destroyed by idle boys, and has since been removed.

In the church-yard of Inveresk there is a mound standing, which would afford ample field for antiquarian disquisition, but our limits restrict us to a few brief remarks. Its position is to the north-west of the church, and during last century a similar mound to the north-east was removed. What was the origin of these mounds, whose antiquity is indisputable ?

From having been traditionally named " Oliver's Mounts" by the common people, Mr Robert Chambers, in his laborious and excellent Gazetteer of Scotland, sets them down in the article " Inveresk," as having been thrown up by Cromwell, who was known to have used the church of St Michael as a cavalry station. This, however, is disproved by our finding them marked in the rude diagrams in Patten's account of the Duke of Somerset's Expedition,—and it will not do to quarrel with his placing them on the south side of the church ; (he places the chapel of Loretto to the west of the river instead of to the east) as he distinctly mentions them as " the mounds in the church-yard." By this is evidently implied, that they *were* there when he reached the place ; and although the Duke afterwards used them to defend the river at the thoroughfare by the bridge, which they commanded, no mention is made by Patten of his having thrown them up, although he is most circumstantial in all his details. The fact is, that he could not have done so, as the English army, which

a harbour which was called Newhaven ; and this name was changed to Aitcheson's Haven, and afterwards obtained the name of Morrison's Haven, from the succeeding proprietors at the commencement of the seventeenth century." The estates of Gosford and Gulane, as well as the lands in the neighbourhood of this port, belonged to the family of Aitcheson, which afterwards went over to Ireland. Its present representative is Earl Gosford, the late Governor of Lower Canada. How the lodge came to be localized in Musselburgh is doubtful.

was encamped at Drummore and Wallyford, only advanced on the morning of the day preceding the fatal battle of Pinkie, from Falside brae, and had not penetrated so far westward till the eve of conflict. Patten's words are curious, and are these: " Fro this hil of Fauxside Bray descended my Lordes Grace, my Lord Lieutenant, and anoother along before their cāpe, within les than ii. flightshottes into a lane or strete of a xxx foot brode, fenced on either side with a wall of turf an elle of height : whiche wey did lead straigh northwarde, and nie to a church called Saint Mighels of Undreske, stondinge upon a mean rising hill somewhat higher than the site of their campe."* He afterwards proceeds thus: " In ye night of this dai, my Lords Grace appoited yt early in ye next morning part of our ordinance should be planted in the lane I spake of, under ye turf wall next to their campe; and sum also *to be set upō the hill nie to Undreske church.*"† After reconnoitring on the day preceding the battle, Patten expressly says after the first passage here quoted: " Thus this viewed, they toke their returne directly homeward to our tētes at whom in ye way ye Scottes did often shoot." These tents were two miles to the east, on Falside Brae.

That the mounts in the church-yard, therefore, were not erected by Oliver Cromwell is demonstrable; because they are set down in Patten's Diary; and that they were not thrown up at that time by the Duke of Somerset, is equally evident, for he did not gain possession of them till some time after the commencement of the battle. " We cam on spedily," quoth Patten, " a both sydes, neither as thento ony whit (I dare saye) ware of other's entent: but ye Scots indede we a rounder pace: *Betxent the ii. hillockes betwixt us and the church,* thei moustred somewhat brim in our eyes, at whom, as they stayed thear a while, our galley shot of, and slew the Master of Grey m with a five-and-twenty nere by him."‡

We must therefore find a more ancient date for these mounds, and somewhat incline to the belief of Lord Hailes that they were Roman in their origin. That bones have been found ten or eleven feet below the surface is but an inconclusive argument against this supposition; while, on the other hand, we have heard, that in the course of sepulture vestiges of stone walls have been come upon, by the edge of this rampart, which not improbably belong to the

* Dalryell's Fragments. Patten's Expedition of his Grace the Duke of Somerset, p. 48.

† Ibid, p. 52.

• Diary, p. 54-5.

Roman wall, as stated in Mr Wedderburn's Account, to have run along the whole face of the northern ridge of the hill.

Nor, for these reasons, can these questionable mounds have belonged to the fort raised at Inveresk by the French commander Dessè, for he did not occupy the station till the June of the succeeding year, 1548. Where the fort of Dessè stood, although it must necessarily have been in the immediate vicinity, we have no means of now ascertaining—but it should be mentioned, that while some old people called this rampart *Oliver's Mound*, others gave it the appellation of *Dessè's Wark*.* These works at Inveresk were thrown up as an advanced post for the protection of Leith and Edinburgh, as has been before stated.

Previous to the battle of Pinkie, the Roman bridge was fortified by the Scottish General, who had its gate defended by artillery. The village of Inveresk was surrounded by turf walls a yard high, along which ranges of small cannon were placed. The sea was the defence of Musselburgh on the north from a land army; and a strong gate secured it on the east. It was thus rendered a position of some strength, and was the only town in the east of Scotland, except Dunbar, that offered any determined resistance to the approach of Cromwell.†

Stone coffins have at various times been exposed throughout the parish in the operations of agriculture. About sixteen years ago, in cutting the new line of London road, through the eastern shoulder of Edgebucklin Brae, at the foot of Musselburgh Links, numerous ranges of skeletons were come upon, enclosed in slabs of stone similar to that found in the adjoining quarries, which have been worked for the last 600 years. They were about four feet from the surface, and laid down without much apparent regard to order.‡ During last summer, similar ranges of stone coffins were

* On the 10th of January 1548-9, the Privy-Council ordered a fort to be built at *Inveresk*. The town of Edinburgh was directed to furnish 300 workmen, with proper tools for six days. The same council ordered, that every plough of eight oxen, between Linlithgow and Haddington, should furnish a man, properly provided with entrenching tools, during the same time of six days, and every *potch plough* to furnish two men, under pain of forty shillings.—(MS. Extracts from the Privy-Council Records. Keith's Appendix, 57.)—In the governor and council's answer, on the 22d April 1550, to the French Memorial, they intimated that, to save charges, the fort of Inveresk would be kept by the Abbot of Dunfermline, upon caution.—(See *Caledonia*, Vol. ii, p. 620.)

† Vide "The History of the Revolutions in England under the Family of the Stuarts, from the year 1603 to 1690." By F. J. D'Orcles, of the Society of Jesus, translated from the French original, to which is prefixed an Introduction, by Laurence Echard, M. A., Archdeacon of Stowe, 1722, p. 146.

‡ In Westminster Abbey, near Poet's Corner, is a superb monument erected to the memory of one of the Thynne family, an ancestor of the Marquis of Bath, who

exposed in the trenching of a field in the immediate neighbourhood of Newfarm, above Smeaton, and many bones were also discovered in them, in considerable preservation.*

We may mention here, as a circumstance not generally known, the name not being alluded to in the minute details either of Birrel or Patten—that Sir William Cecil, afterwards the famous Lord Burleigh, was present with his munificent patron Somerset, at the battle of Musselburgh, on which occasion, says one of his biographers, he “was only saved from inevitable destruction by the generous interposition of a friend, who pushed him out of the level of a cannon, and had his own arm shattered by the ball, which must otherwise have passed through Cecil’s body.”

When levelling a bank at Pinkie-burn, about six years ago, immediately to the east of the streamlet, the Rev. Mr Watson of that place found great quantities of bones imbedded in the soil. These seemed to be chiefly the bones of horses; and from the principal scene of conflict having been in the *How-Mire*, immediately to the east, the Scottish cavalry had retreated down the precipitous banks of the streamlet, along which, as tradition reports, so many perished, that its waters were tintured with blood for three days.

Edgebucklin Brae, on which now stands the farmstead of Pinkie Mains, is about half a mile within the eastern boundary of the parish of Inveresk. It is also the limit to the east which commanded the personal attendance of the Archer Guard of the Scottish Kings, as Cramond Bridge was in the opposite direction.

Within a mile from the principal scene of action at the battle of Pinkie, which, according to the detailed and circumstantial account of Patten, was “in the fallow feldes above Undreske,” is situated the manor of Carberry.

The house of Carberry is ancient, comparatively speaking, and has all the marks of a baronial mansion; but its date is not ascertained. That it existed long before the battle may be argued, from the under storey being strongly arched, and lined with oak pannelling. The division now used as a kitchen has all the appearance of a keep for the lodgment of prisoners. That it was a considerable mansion-house in the sixteenth century is certain, and was the property of Mr Hugh Rigg, an advocate, and distinguished public character at the time, who is mentioned in Knox’s

was slain here. The inscription bears, that his body was carried home to Eng-
by his fellow soldiers, and there buried.

* Vide MS.

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Edward slept on
Prestonpans.

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accounts. It appears to have been originally a country seat, appertaining *ex officio* to the Abbots of Dunfermline; and, after the Reformation, to have become private property. In 1593 the Abbey was annexed to the Crown, but the lordship of Musselburgh was excepted, and when afterwards a charter of infestment was ratified in favour of the Earl of Lauderdale of the same lordship, that of Pinkie was exempted,* in favour of the Earl of Dunfermline.

An inscription in front of the building—" *Dominus Alexander Setonius hanc domum aedificavit, non ad animi, sed fortunarum et agelli modum, 1613*"—can bear no reference to the foundation of the building, but a vanity attached to some additions made to it. From a minute examination, we are convinced that many parts of the house must have been built long anterior to the time of the first Earl of Dunfermline, who died here in 1622, and whose body was afterwards laid out in state in the church of St Michael at Inveresk.

The primary mansion, which appears to have been intended as entire by itself, is the most northern part of the present edifice, and comprehends the massive square tower with its picturesque turrets. The walls are of great thickness, and the ground floor is strongly arched. It contains, besides a number of quaint and curious apartments, accessible only at angles of the staircase, the spacious room, styled *par excellence* "the King's Room,"—from one of the Abbots having entertained his sovereign there, and which bears, in its stuccoed roof, the marks of an antiquity considerably antecedent to the seventeenth century.† The more southern portions of the building, containing the painted gallery and other fine rooms, are evidently not so ancient; nor indeed are the floors on the same level, although doors have been opened through the original gable. But even to this second addition we cannot assign a date posterior to the removal of the Scottish Kings to England—as we are told that this gallery, which is 120 feet long, was used as an hospital for the wounded after the battle of Pinkie; and its roof, painted in compartments throughout, exhibits all the traces, of that mixture of mythology, heraldry, and romance, which

* Sheriffhall was at same time excepted in favour of the Earl of Morton.—Vide Inquisit. Special. Vol. v 655.

† Traditional *fama* whispers to us, that during one season, the holy Abbot gave up Pinkie House as a summer residence to James V.—and that here the gay and gallant monarch enjoyed the society of his beautiful favourite Margaret Oliphant.

characterized the mind and monarchy of the wise, yet womanly, the erudite, yet pedantic, James VI.

It was in this same room that Prince Charles Edward slept on the night after his victory over the Royal army at Prestonpans.

Pinkie House, although a very large structure, is evidently only part of a magnificent Gothic design, which has never been completed. It appears to us that the building was intended to be quadrangular, and that the fountain of elaborate architecture in the shape of a Papal mitre, which stands upon the green in front, should form the centre of the court. The original garden still remains, with its ornamented walls, and richly carved doorways, pilasters, and sun-dials; and the grounds which surround the whole are eminently beautiful. From historical associations, the locality is one of the most interesting in Scotland; nor ought it to be overlooked, that "Pinkie House" is sacred to the lovers of Scottish song, as affording a theme wedded to one of the sweetest and most touching of our national melodies.

On the forfeiture of the Dunfermline earldom in 1688, the barony was purchased by the Tweeddale family, with whom it remained till 1778, when bought by the late Sir Archibald Hope of Craighall.

The original barony of Pinkie comprehended little more than thirty acres, lying to the east and south of the mansion-house; but the property has of late years been greatly extended, from purchases of property in the vicinity, by the present proprietor, Sir John Hope, the Vice-Lieutenant of the county.

Stonyhill, about half a mile north-west from the Roman bridge, was, in former days, the residence of Sir William Sharpe, the son of the famous Archbishop, who was returning from a visit to this spot, when murdered on Magus Moor; and nearer to our own times, it was the property of the infamous Colonel Charteris. It is traditionally recorded here, that the populace assembled in the avenue down which the funeral procession of that wretched person had to pass, and bespattered the hearse with filth and garbage.

Before falling into the hands of the Sharpes, Stonyhill was long possessed by a family of the name of Dobie—and the most ancient medal attached to the silver arrow given by the magistrates of Musselburgh to be shot for annually over the Links by the Royal Company of Archers, represents one of them in the costume of the time, and the date of 1603. The same gentleman, from subsequent medals, appears to have gained it thrice, upon which, by

the laws of gift, it was to become private property. But this third medal, dated 1628, intimates, that the arrow was again gifted back to the town by the winner.

The last remains of the original mansion of Stonyhill were taken down during 1838, and the materials exhibited every mark of a hoar antiquity. The wood-work in the walls was literally reduced to must; and some curious stones were exposed, which had been built in over one of the mantel-pieces. The present occupant, Mr Park, caused a large block then found, and which exhibits a striking petrification of the roots of a tree, to be placed, for the sake of preservation, in the garden wall,—where it is now to be seen.*

The existing mansion house of Stonyhill appears to have been originally the offices of the ancient villa; and behind it are the garden and orchard, enclosed by a gigantic, buttressed wall, apparently of great age. A mulberry tree in one of the walks may well have been coeval with that of Shakspeare.

The small field at the end of the avenue was called “the Bogle’s Hole,” and was the selected spot, in the dark ages, for the incrimination of witches. About its centre there was a bare patch, on which, for this reason, according to vulgar belief, the grass never grew. Stonyhill is now the property of the Earl of Wemyss.

The gardens of Stonyhill and Monktonhall appear to have been among the earliest in this part of the island; and entries in the household books of Dalkeith Palace shew that vegetables and fruits were procured from the latter upwards of two centuries ago.†

About a mile above Monktonhall, on the Dalkeith road, stands Monkton House, said to have been built by the famous General Monk, and his favourite Scottish residence. This venerable building, now used as farm-offices, stands in the court of the present mansion-house—the property of Sir John Hope of Pinkie. The

* In the “*Inquisitiones Speciales*,” we find that “Staniehill,” as well as “Munktonhall” were parts of the lordship granted to John Earl of Lauderdale.

In the same mine of antiquarian knowledge, we find a service of heirship of “sixteen oxgates of land in Munktonhall to Robert Dobie of Stanyhill, which is stated to be “*in regalitate de Dunfermling, et dominio de Musselburghshire*.”

† There is a curious entry in Arnot’s “*Celebrated Criminal Trials*” on the Breaking of Gardens.—“John Rait and Alexander Dean were indicted at the instance of his Majesty’s Advocate for breaking into the gardens of Barnton, Pilton, Barnbogle, Greycrook, Craigiehall, and Carlowry, and stealing thence herbs, artichoke plants, *ayboes*, i. e. young onions, and bee-hives. They had formerly been convicted before an inferior judicature, for breaking gardens in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh; and by warrant of the Privy-Council, they were sentenced to be taken to the Burrow Muir of Edinburgh and there hanged, 1623.”

celebrated *Routing Well*, said to predict a storm, is situated in a strip of plantation skirting the field to the south-west. The late Dr Carlyle has explained this phenomenon, and we suspect rightly, on natural causes. "The case is, that this well, being dug many fathoms deep, through a rock, in order to get below the strata of coal that abound in the field, it communicates through the coal-rooms that are wrought, with other shafts; which occasions a rumbling noise, that does not *precede*, but accompanies a high wind."*

New Hailes, the seat of the celebrated author of "The Annals of Scotland," and other valuable works connected with the ancient laws and literature of our country, is about half a mile north-west from Stonyhill, and contains the library of his Lordship, so rich in antiquarian lore. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and near the house is a column, erected to the memory of the great Earl of Stair. The ruins of the chapel of St Magdalene were at the north-west extremity of this estate; but, save an occasional tombstone which has been dug up, no vestige of its site remains. Parts of buildings nearer the sea, and, indeed, now covered by it, appear to have been offices belonging to this sacred institution.

In conclusion, we may mention, that among the more ancient buildings of the place, are the Musselburgh Kilwinning Lodge, built in 1612, in the back street called the Dambrae, in which is also an ancient well, noted by housewives for the excellence of its water in the infusion of tea, and still known as "the Vicar's Well," from having been attached to the vicarage of St Michael's. This, from its immediate vicinity, stood in all probability on the site of the present manse, which was built in 1806. The former manse was built in 1681. †

* Maitland in his "Perambulation of divers miles round Edinburgh," (1753.) gives a pretty similar solution, which perhaps the Doctor might have seen. Nor is this phenomenon peculiar to Monckton. Camden (*Brit. in Com. Glamorg.*) mentions something very similar in the *Isle of Barry*, near the mouth of the *Tuf*, in the chink of a rock; and at *Stackpool Boshier* in South Wales is a pit of immense depth, which foams and bubbles before stormy weather, and makes a noise, sometimes to be heard at the distance of miles.

† During the incumbency of Dr Carlyle, this manse was a favourite resort of the distinguished literati of the last age. Robertson and Hume, Mackenzie and Campbell, Logan and Stuart, Home and Smollet, and Beattie and Hill, were often its cherished visitants. Great part of the *Tragedy of Douglas* was here composed; and it was here, after Mackenzie and the late Lord Kinneder had attempted to fill up the *hiatus*, that the long lost copy of Collina's sublime "Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands" was at length discovered in its perfected state. At a still earlier period, the sermons of the pious and scholastic Williamson were dated from this place.

‡ For other minor antiquities in this parish see MS.

Heritors.—The principal heritors are, 1. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, who is patron of the parish; 2. the Earl of Wemyss and March; 3. Sir John Hope, Bart. of Craighall, proprietor of the barony of Pinkie, and also of that of Monkton; 4. John Fullarton, Esq. of Carberry; 5. William Aitchison, Esq. of Walliford, formerly possessed by the Binnings, a family of note; 6. Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart. who succeeded to the estate of New Hailes, formerly possessed by Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Lord Hailes; 7. John Wauchope, Esq. of Edmonstone; 8. the Town of Musselburgh, the property belonging to which is held of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Eminent Men.—It is a curious circumstance that William Walker, one of the most eminent portrait engravers in London, and Burnet, the most distinguished of all the historical picture engravers of this kingdom,—himself an eminent historical painter and writer on art,—should both have been born in this parish. The rare art of sculpture can also claim from it the names of Alexander and John Ritchie, the latter of whom modelled the Glasgow statue of Sir Walter Scott, and the much admired group of “the Flood;” and the former of whom, the favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen at Rome, has not disappointed those hopes of future excellence which that great artist formed regarding him; he has executed innumerable first rate busts, as well as many statues, monuments, and other works of art of the highest merits, amongst which may be mentioned the fine statue at Coldstream, and the Selkirkshire monument to the author of Waverley. Among those distinguished in arts or arms, who, although not natives of the parish, have honoured it by choosing it as a place of residence, we may mention Sir David Dalrymple Lord Hailes, one of the foremost Scottish historians and antiquaries; Professor Stuart, and his son Gilbert, the eminent historical essayist; the great Lord Clive, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, each of whom for a season were occupants of Loretto; Major-General James Stirling, the captor of the standard of the Inviucibles, who was domiciled in the parish since the termination of the war; and Admiral Sir David Milne, whose gallant conduct at the capture of the *La Pique* frigate is lastingly recorded in our naval annals, and who was second in command at the bombardment of Algiers. Logan, the poet, was educated at the grammar school of Musselburgh, as was also Lieutenant Drummond, the framer of the Reform Bill, and the inventor of “the Drummond lights.”

The name which in modern days has reflected the greatest lustre on this parish is that of David Macbeth Moir, Esq. the distinguished "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine, who, amidst all the harassing duties of the medical profession, has found time to embody in many chaste and touching strains, those "high imaginings" which visit the mind of genius; as well as to stray into the paths of richest and broadest humour—witness "Mansie Wauch's" irresistible drolleries;—whose laborious history of the art which he has himself so successfully studied, forms a most valuable acquisition to the practitioner;—whose songs in the recent republication of Burns's Lyrics with music, take a deserved place beside those of the illustrious national minstrel;—of whose genius the fruits are to be found scattered over every department of periodical literature; and who, with the gifts of genius, has none of those defects of character which have too frequently sullied the brightest talents.

Parochial Registers.—The earliest entry in the parish records is 1607. They have been pretty regularly kept since that period. The penmanship of many of the early registers is curiously ornate and beautiful; but from inattention, several of the volumes have been much injured in consequence of getting loose in the binding. They consist of four sets, and contain the following number of volumes: Minutes of Sederunt, 5 volumes, commencing at 1651; Baptisms, 13 volumes, commencing at 1607; Proclamations, 5 volumes, commencing at 1690; Deaths, 6 volumes, commencing at 1751.

Modern Buildings.—The only building of a modern date worthy of notice is the new church of North Esk, the plan of which was furnished by William Burn, Esq. It is a handsome structure, finished in the interior with much elegance and taste, and is capable of containing 1000 worshippers. The expense of its erection amounted to L. 2500, which, with the exception of a grant of L. 375 from the General Assembly's Fund, and L. 200 from the Presbytery of Dalkeith, was raised by subscription. It was opened for public worship on the 9th September 1838.

III.—POPULATION.

The population has greatly increased since the date of the former Statistical Account.

In 1755,	it was	4645
1792,	-	5392
1811,	-	6393
1821,	-	7836
1831,	-	8661; males, 4257; females, 4704.

The chief causes of the increase of population are the introduction of various manufactories, and the increased extent to which coal has been wrought.

The number of families is 1892, of whom 1483 reside in the town, and 409 in the country part of the parish.

The registered baptisms, marriages, and deaths, for the last seven years, are as follow :

1892,	-	164	Births.	93	Marriages.	553	Deaths.
1893,	-	207	-	79	-	250	
1894,	-	190	-	81	-	198	
1895,	-	196	-	60	-	161	
1896,	-	184	-	74	-	218	
1897,	-	175	-	69	-	261	
1898,	-	182	-	61	-	249	

The average number of illegitimate births annually is 11.

The number of registered baptisms does not correspond exactly with the number of births, as a certain number of children die without baptism, and the Dissenters very generally neglect registration. There ought also to be a small deduction for the funerals from other parishes, which are recorded along with the deaths happening in this parish.

Amusements.—Archery.—A silver arrow, given formerly by the Magistrates of Musselburgh, to be shot for by the Royal Archers of Scotland, is the object of an annual competition on the Links in the month of August. The victor receives from the town L.1, 10s. and a riddle of claret, and is bound to append a medal of gold or silver to the arrow before the next competition. It has a series of such medals attached to it from 1603 to the present time, with the single exception of the perturbed 1745. During these 236 years it has only been thrice gained by the same individual, by Dobie of Stonyhill, by Provost Drummond of Edinburgh, and lastly, by the late Sir Patrick Walkor. It was shot for on the 10th of August 1839, and gained by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, in whose keeping it remains for a year.

Golf.—The ancient national game of golf continues a favourite amusement, for which the adjacent links are well adapted, so much so, that they have become a place of resort to many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, who come hither for the purpose of playing this healthful and exhilarating game. A golf club was formed in 1760, and still continues to flourish, consisting of the principal gentlemen of the town and vicinity. A handsome silver cup is annually played for, the winner of which retains possession of it, and is captain of the club for one year, and attaches a gold or silver medal to it before the next competition. The game, from the dry-

ness of the links, can be played at all seasons, and affords to the inhabitants a delightful recreation. It is much to be deplored, however, that an exercise in itself sufficiently stimulating, should frequently be prostituted to the purposes of gambling, and that so many of the young who are employed as *cadies* or club-carriers, should be initiated in the practices of vice partly from the evil example of those in whose gambling transactions they take a deep interest, and whom they in this respect on a smaller scale ludicrously imitate, and partly from the mistaken liberality of their employers, who, by extravagantly overpaying them for their services, not only furnish them with the means of vicious indulgence, but totally unfit them for the sober and steady industry of any laborious calling.

General Character of the People.—Those peculiarities of character and habits which were wont to distinguish one district and town from another are here, as elsewhere, gradually becoming less apparent, from the facilities of communication with other parts of the country. A considerable number of families in the common ranks of life can boast of an ancient although humble descent, and hence there exists a certain feeling of an aristocratic description, which in a more sequestered situation might have degenerated into conceit; and for the same reason, one prominent feature in the character of the middle classes is a laudable pride in the credit and respectability of the “honest town.” The town population cannot be characterized as universally distinguished for a scrupulous regard to cleanliness. Many of the houses are mean and squalid in the extreme, and, from being crowded together in narrow lanes or closes without a single foot of garden ground attached to them, uncleanly habits on the part of their occupants are to a certain extent inevitable. These mean and comfortless houses exercise a powerful although indirect influence in degrading the character and in depressing the social condition of the labouring poor; and to the want of cleanly and temperate habits amongst them, much of the distress which they suffer is undoubtedly to be traced. Of the people generally, however, it may be said that they enjoy in a reasonable degree the comforts and advantages of society. They appear contented with their condition, and have a just claim to the character of a moral and religious community.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The parish contains about 3571 acres, almost the whole being arable. There are few plantations, and with the exception of the policy of New Hailes, that of Pinkie, and part of

Dalkeith Park, the soil is almost all under cultivation. The farms are all well enclosed, and subdivided with stone walls, or well kept and thriving hedges; and are in a state of the highest culture. A common of considerable extent was many years ago divided, and is now private property. There is no meadow land. The ordinary length of leases is nineteen years. The principal crops sown are wheat, barley, and oats, with a small proportion of pease and beans; potatoes and turnips also are extensively cultivated.

Rent of Land.—The rent of land is from L. 2 to L. 5 per acre, according to the quality and situation of the ground. In some instances a part of the rent is paid in grain at the rate of the fiars' prices of the county. Only a small part of the land is let for grazing. The price of grazing for a cow is L. 6. The rental of the parish is L. 16,123.

Rate of Wages.—The ordinary rate of wages is from 10s. to 12s. per week for common labourers; and from 16s. to L. 1 for artisans. Colliers are paid so much per ton of coals excavated.* The annual wages of a hind are L. 16 in money, 6½ bolls of meal, 3 bolls of potatoes, a house and garden, and one month's meat in harvest.

Price of Provisions.—There are excellent butcher-markets, and the supply of fish is abundant; but from our proximity to Edinburgh, the price of provisions is high. Beef sells at 7d. per pound; mutton at 7d.; veal from 7d. to 8d.; pork at 6d. Haddocks are sold at ½d. and 1d. each; cod from 10d. to 1s.; herrings from 3d. to 8d. per dozen; oysters from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per hundred.

Live-Stock.—There is no particular breed of cattle reared in the parish. The horses commonly used are of the Clydesdale breed. Sheep are of the Cheviot and Leicester breeds. Lambs of all descriptions are reared for the markets. A considerable quantity of mutton has, of late years, been sent by steam to the London market.

Husbandry.—An improved system of husbandry prevails. Some of the farms are of large extent, under the management of enlightened, enterprising, and skilful tenants. Tile-draining has recently been practised to a considerable extent, and with com-

* The system of paying the miners' wages on alternate Saturday nights, appears liable to strong objections,—the following day being devoted by many, not to their religious duties, but to intemperate indulgence; Monday also being in consequence not unfrequently spent in a total relaxation from work.

plete success. The expense of draining per acre, the drains 18 feet apart, may be estimated at about L. 8, 15s.

By this important improvement, by a skilful application of manures, and by a judicious selection of the best seeds, as well as by adopting the practice of drilling grain crops, the produce of the land has been greatly increased. Turnip husbandry is successfully practised: the Swedish variety appears to thrive particularly well. In a good many instances, the crop is eaten off the land by sheep, a system which is found materially to improve light sandy soils. The farm-houses and steadings are of a substantial, improved, and superior description, more especially those erected on the property of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, whose truly patriotic maxim, "live and let live," is here acted upon in the same liberal spirit as elsewhere. On one farm, possessed by Mr James Vernor, a steam-engine has been erected for thrashing.*

The following succession of crops is very generally observed: 1. potatoes or turnips; 2. wheat or barley sown with grass seeds; 3. if not kept in pasture, the grass is cut green, or made into hay; 4. if made into hay then succeeded by a crop of oats. Besides lime and dung, and compost of lime and earth, a considerable quantity of rape cake, and crushed bones, landed at Fisherrow, has lately been used as manure.

Coal Mines.—The whole of the coal mines in the parish are either the property of Sir John Hope, Bart. or are rented by him. The total number of persons employed at these works, including women and children, is about 572. The quantity of coal raised in the course of one year amounts to 54,000 tons, which, at the rate of 5d. per cwt., will produce the sum of L. 22,500.

Fishings.—There is a salmon-fishery at the mouth of the Esk by means of stake-nets. The quantity taken in a season is small. The right of fishing, which belongs to the town, lets at a rent of L. 20 per annum. The season begins on the 1st of February, and closes on the 15th of September.

Fisherrow has long been distinguished for its race of hardy and industrious fishermen. The number of boats employed is 28, averaging from 18 to 22 tons; they are from 33 to 37 feet long, from 10 to 13 feet wide, and about 5½ feet deep. Each of these boats requires five men, which makes the number of fishermen 140. The same owners have an equal number of small boats. About the middle of July they prepare their boats for the Caith-

* There are upwards of a dozen steam-engines in the parish employed for various purposes.

ness fishing, from which they return, towards the middle of September. For a month after they return, few or no fish are to be got. They then haul down their small boats to fish off North Berwick and Gullan till the herrings come into the Frith, which is generally in December; when they go with their large boats to deep sea fishing, about 25 to 30 miles east of the Isle of May. A boat makes in good weather two trips in a week. In April fish are scarce; about the end of May they are more plentiful, and continue so till July, when the Caithness fishing commences. In favourable seasons the average amount of each boat's fishing is about 250 crans at 9s. per cran. Some of the owners of boats are in very comfortable circumstances; and although somewhat rough and unpolished in their manners, they are, nevertheless, distinguished for much warmth and kindliness of feeling, for frankness, blunt honesty, and strong affections. Their wives and daughters are occupied in procuring bait, in baiting the lines, and disposing of the fish. Their character, habits, and personal appearance are so peculiar, that it has been supposed they were a distinct race, descended probably from foreign settlers, whose manners they still retain. It is obvious, however, that their character and manners, as is the case with other classes, are modified by circumstances, the chief of which are, their always marrying amongst their own *caste*, and their laborious occupation, which imparts to them an uncommonly robust and masculine aspect.*

Gardens.—This parish has long been distinguished for the excellence of its gardens. Besides those belonging to private families, there is a considerable extent of ground in the immediate vicinity of the town, occupied as *mail-gardens*, as they are called, the produce of which is sold in the Edinburgh and Glasgow markets. It may afford some idea of the value and extent of these, to state that one tenant of a garden pays L. 100 per annum of rent. Musselburgh continues to enjoy a high reputation for leek seed. Formerly, small fortunes were realized by the market-gardeners here, chiefly by the sale of flowers; at present, many most respectable individuals prosper in the same profession, edibles being, however, their chief source of profit.

Produce.—The annual value of agricultural produce may be conjectured to be as follows:

* For some remarks on this peculiar class of people of a more general character than would be admissible in a statistical work, the reader is referred to *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, Vol. vi. p. 258.

Annual value of corn, - - -	L. 21,000	0	0
grass, green crop, &c.	16,000	0	0

Total, L. 37,000 0 0

Manufactures.—The manufactures, which until recent years had been inconsiderable, have of late greatly increased. They consist chiefly of sail-cloth, hair-cloth, fishing-nets, hats, and leather. There are also two extensive works for the making of bricks and tiles, a salt-work, and a pottery at which the coarser sorts of ware are mostly manufactured. Dyeing, which was formerly one of the principal trades carried on here, is now confined to one or two individuals.

Sail-cloth.—A sail-cloth manufactory was first established on a small scale in 1811, and has since progressively increased to a considerable extent. The buildings for the spinning department have recently been enlarged, and a steam-engine of 55 horse power erected. The sail-cloth manufactured is for the home market, and of superior quality, being principally made for the use of the British navy.

Hair-cloth.—A manufactory of hair-cloth was introduced about 1820. It has been gradually increasing since that period, under the active management of the proprietor, Mr Porteous, and at present employs nearly 200 persons, men, women, and children. The principal articles manufactured are satin and fancy figured hair-cloth, curled hair, hair kiln-cloth, hair-lines, and all kinds of fishing hair, girth-web, ropes, twines, &c. Horse-hair carpeting, used in the House of Commons, on the recommendation of Dr D. B. Reid, is also manufactured here. These goods are sent to London, and other parts of England, Dublin, and the principal populous towns in Ireland, and all parts of Scotland. A considerable trade at one time existed in the exportation of satin hair-cloth, and other articles connected with the horse-hair manufacture, but this is now very limited, the different countries to which it was sent having for some time made their own goods. Another manufactory of the same kind has recently been established by a different individual, at which, however, there is but a small number of hands employed.

Fishing-nets.—A manufactory of fishing-nets was established in 1820, by the ingenious inventor of a loom for weaving them, Mr Paterson, formerly of the commissariat. This invention, which he completed after many years of laborious experiment, promises to reward his ingenuity and perseverance, by gradually superseding the tedious process of hand-knitting. He has now 18 looms

at work ; each loom produces from 18 to 25 yards of netting per day. A spinning machine is attached to the work ; both together employ 52 hands ; and during the last year, 30 tons of hemp have been manufactured.

It is a curious coincidence, that, in 1834, Mr N. G. Robinson, an English gentleman, who has been for some time resident in this parish, without any communication with Mr Paterson, also completed a similar invention, differing, however, in this, that his machinery forms a knot of quite another description. He has already six looms in operation, and meditates a considerable extension of his manufactory. He has also erected a machine for spinning, and at this and the present number of looms, 23 hands are employed, and 14 tons of hemp annually manufactured.

Brewery and Distillery.—There is at present only one brewery in operation, belonging to Mr William Whitelaw, another having recently been stopped. The average quantity of malt, which is manufactured by himself, annually consumed, is 1744 quarters. The ale is sent to all the principal towns in Scotland, and to London, Hull, and Newcastle, as well as to the East and West Indies. The distillery is the property of W. Aitchison, Esq. of Drummorie, who declines permitting any information to be furnished regarding it.

Tanneries.—There are three extensive tanning and currying works carried on, at which the quantity of leather manufactured has been steadily on the increase. The raw hides are procured from the Edinburgh market, from Russia, and Hamburg : the markets for the manufactured articles are chiefly Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. One of the houses sends goods to almost every town in Scotland. The quantity of bark annually consumed amounts to about 1000 tons, and is procured from England, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and one particular sort from Smyrna. The number of hands employed in this trade is from 70 to 80, of these 25 are curriers, who can earn from 14s. to L. 1, 4s. per week : the wages of tanners may be from 10s. to 15s.

Bone-manure.—The manufacture of bone-manure has of late years added considerably to the amount of our imports and the trade of the place. One house last year imported above 1200 tons from Russia, Prussia, and the Mediterranean. The value of the raw material, as imported, runs from L. 5 to L. 6 per ton ; when ground it is sold at from L. 1, 1s. to L. 1, 3s. per imperial quarter. Rape-cake and linseed-cake are also extensively imported : the

former, used for manure, costs from L. 5, 10s. to L. 6, 10s. per ton;—the latter, used in feeding cattle, from L. 7 to L. 8, 10s.

Commerce.—In the charter granted by the Earl of Lauderdale in 1670, the dues arising from the harbour are mentioned as part of the revenue. Previous to 1806, the harbour was enclosed by bulwarks of dry stone; since that period a substantial quay has been built, and the trade has in consequence increased. Formerly a very extensive trade was carried on by the inhabitants of Musselburgh with Holland, and an annual fair was held which lasted for a number of days in succession. The shallowness of the harbour, in which there is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at neap-tides, prevents all vessels but those of light burden from entering for the purposes of trade. There is no vessel belonging to the port; those which resort to it, besides coasting vessels belonging to this country, are chiefly Dutch, Prussian, and Norwegian. Their cargoes consist of rape and oil-cake, bone-dust, grain, wood, bark, hides, &c. The shore dues are moderate on all imports excepting timber, which pays one piece of the hundred. These dues let for about L. 176 per annum. Since building the new quay, the magistrates also levy 2d. per register ton on all vessels entering the harbour, which may amount to L. 188 per annum. The following tables of imports and exports for the years 1831 and 1839 will shew the progressive increase of trade:

Imports and exports from 1st October 1830 to 1st October 1831,
202 vessels measuring 12,406 register tons.

<i>Imports,—Foreign.</i>			<i>Imports,—Coastwise.</i>		
	Tons.	Cwt.		Tons.	Cwt.
Bark, - - -	2799	6	Bark, - - -	108	0
Rape and oil-cake, - -	366	9	Bone manure, - -	109	0
Hides, - - -	4	10	Clay, - - -	194	0
Goat skins, - - -	1013	pieces.	Cinders, - - -	103	0
		Cub. feet.	Flint, - - -	122	0
Timber from British Provinces, 30,887			Iron, - - -	413	10
the Baltic, - - -	15,081		Peats, - - -	40	0
Norway, - - -	1,175		Rock salt, - - -	90	0
Norway battens, - -	8708		Rags, - - -	16	5
			Empty casks from London, 603		
			Yeast casks, - -	20	
			Bricks, - - -	11,000	
			Pavement, - - -	26,500	feet.
			Slates, - - -	307,160	
			Brushwood for powder works, 298		tons.
			Larch timber, - -	3,720	cubic feet.
			Fir deals, - - -	18,284	sup. feet.
			Potatoes, - - -	483	boll.
			Wheat, - - -	354	qrs.
			Barley, - - -	1555	
			Grain. { Beans & pease, 53		} 2759
			Oats, - - -	497	
			Malt, - - -	300	

<i>Exports 1830-31.</i>			<i>Imports from 20th September 1838 to 20th September 1839.</i>	
Bricks,	-	11,000	Total Foreign, (regd. ton.)	5737
Oats,	-	180 bolls.	Coastwise,	6371
Coals,	-	241 tons.		12108
Staves,	-	2900	<i>Exports for the same period.</i>	
Tiles,	-	500	Total, (registered tonnage)	2266
				14374

The foreign imports for the last year have consisted chiefly of grain, oil-cake, rags, Norway timber, bark, hides, and bones for manure; those coastwise, of grain, bark, pavement, slates, stones, wood, mineral salt, fuller's earth, and potter's clay. The exports have been principally coals.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—Besides the populous towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, there are several villages in the parish. Near the eastern boundary are Westpans and Walliford, the former chiefly inhabited by colliers, containing a population of nearly 300; and on the west are the villages of Old and New Craighall, containing together a population little short of 1000, also inhabited by colliers.

Means of Communication.—The London road, which intersects the parish throughout its whole length on the north, affords an easy means of communication with Edinburgh on the one side, and with the towns of Haddington and Dunbar on the other. There are also excellent roads leading to Dalkeith, and the lime-kilns to the south. The London Mail passes daily through Musselburgh; also coaches from Dunbar, North-Berwick, and Haddington; and there are Musselburgh and Railway coaches to Edinburgh almost every hour. The Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway, opened for the conveyance of passengers in 1832, passes near the western boundary of the parish, and is joined by a branch from Fisherrow at the distance of about a mile from the harbour. A spirited attempt was made some years ago to ply a steamer between Fisherrow and Berwick, but failed, owing to the inconvenient nature of the harbour as a landing-place.

Harbour.—The harbour evidently had been originally constructed to afford safety for fishing-boats, and is only adapted to vessels of small size; a considerable number of that description frequent it, both foreign and in the coasting trade. It stands on the land-edge of an extensive flat of loose sand, which is drifted into it with the run of the tides; and as there is no run of water from the land to wash it out, the sand accumulates two or three feet higher with-

in the harbour than its height outside the pier. In order to remedy this, it was suggested that a reservoir should be constructed to the east of the pier, from the bottom of which a cast-iron pipe was to be carried into the harbour through an archway in the pier of 7 feet high and of the same width. This archway being left open to the run of the tides through the harbour would, it was supposed, aid the effect of the water from the reservoir in clearing out the drifted sand. Only one-half of this proposal was adopted : an archway was opened through the pier, but as it was soon discovered that this, in place of clearing the harbour, rather increased the deposit of sand, it was after a short trial closed up. The only practicable way of gaining a greater depth of water appears to be to extend the present pier ; and as the trade of the port has latterly been so much on the increase, this, in all likelihood, will be done. No possible outlay, however, can ever render it a good harbour.

Bridges.—About 300 yards below the old Roman bridge, which is now used only by foot-passengers, and which, if carefully preserved, as at present, may continue to span the river for centuries to come, an elegant new bridge, consisting of five elliptic arches, planned by Sir John Rennie, the late celebrated engineer, was erected in 1806-7. This handsome structure, across which the London post-road passes, is a great ornament to the town, and affords an excellent communication between Musselburgh and Fisherrow. By two wooden bridges still lower, the intercourse is rendered as convenient and easy as could be desired.

Ecclesiastical State.—The old church of St Michael's, having become both ruinous and inadequate for the proper accommodation of a rapidly increasing population, was taken down, and the present church erected on the same site. It was opened for public worship in 1806. The size of it is 82 by 56 feet within walls. It has two galleries, and is seated for 2400, allowing eighteen inches for each individual. The number which it can actually contain may be about 3000. It is much to be regretted that advantage was not taken of the opportunity which the erection of a new church afforded, of placing it in a situation more convenient for the large body of the parishioners ; and not less must it continue to be the subject both of wonder and regret that one of the finest and most commanding situations which it is possible to conceive, should have been disfigured with a clumsy piece of architecture, totally destitute of the slightest pretensions to elegance.

From the want of painting and other necessary repairs, the interior of the building is now quite in keeping with its exterior. The steeple, the only redeeming feature in the structure, forms an important land-mark, and as such, its erection was contributed to by the Commissioners for the Northern Lighthouses. The bell, than which no one of a finer tone breaks the stillness of the Sabbath throughout Scotland, bears the following inscription : SOLI . DEO . GLORIA . MICHAEL . BYRGERHVYS . ME . FECIT . Anno Domini 1624 . Innervijsk . Kirk.

The church-yard is under the management of the heritors and town-council, the charge of it having been resigned by the kirk-session in 1825. To whatever cause owing, it must be confessed that its general aspect does not reflect the highest credit on their management. Although the situation is naturally fine, and many very handsome monuments have been erected, still the dilapidated state of the railings, and a great part of the wall being left in an unfinished state, without a coping, combine in giving it a ruinous and neglected appearance.

Besides the parish church, and the new church built in Fisherrow, to which is attached the *quoad sacra* parish of North Esk, so called by a singular misapplication of terms, there are four places of worship within the parish, an Episcopal chapel, and three meeting-houses connected with the following bodies of Dissenters, the Associate Burghers, the Relief, and the Independents.

The numbers connected with the various religious denominations are as follow : Established Church, 5876 ; Episcopalians, 153 ; Relief, 1468 ; Secession, 789 ; Independents, 144 ; belonging to other denominations, 112.

The manse, which is a commodious dwelling, was built in 1807. Attached to it are a garden and small field, making in all about an acre, which were given by the town of Musselburgh to the minister of the parish when the former manse was built in 1681, for a small addition made to which in 1758 there is paid a feu-duty of 1s. 6d. yearly. The glebe consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; its yearly value may be L. 22. The stipend, now all converted into grain, is 2 chalders of wheat, 9 of barley, and 9 of oatmeal, with L. 15 for communion elements. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch is patron.*

* The following is a list of the ministers of this parish from the Reformation : 1. Mr Andrew Blackhall, admitted previous to 1591, died in 1609 ; 2. Mr Adam Colt ; and, 3. his son, Mr Oliver Colt ; who, together filled up the rest of that century till 1679 ; 4. Mr Arthur Miller, ordained 1680 ; 5. Mr Richard Howieson, or-

The number of communicants in the Established Church was in 1838, 974; in 1839, 768; the decrease is owing to the erection of the *quoad sacra* parish.

Since 1702 there has been an assistant, the funds for whose support are very inadequate, and who is therefore appointed to the joint offices of session-clerk and assistant to the minister, an arrangement certainly far from desirable. A missionary has also been employed since May last, who labours partly in Westpans, and partly in Fisherrow.

Education.—Musselburgh has long been celebrated for the excellence of its seminaries. Owing to the healthiness of the situation, and its vicinity to Edinburgh, whence the best masters for modern languages, music, drawing, and other accomplishments are easily procured, boarding establishments for young ladies and gentlemen have met with great encouragement. A flourishing establishment of this description has for a considerable number of years been conducted by the Rev. T. Langhorn, Episcopal minister. There is no parish school, but it is hoped that so great a want will ere long be supplied. The grammar school is under the patronage of the magistrates and town-council of Musselburgh, who give the rector a salary of L. 27, 4s. 5d., together with a house and school-room. Under the excellent management of the present rector, Mr Trotter, this seminary bids fair to attain to even more than its former celebrity.* The whole of his present accommodation for boarders is under requisition, and from the increase of the number of scholars the school requires to be enlarged. Unfortunately, although erected only four years ago, it was, on a principle of unwise economy, made both deficient in size and mean in external appearance, and instead of being rendered an ornament to the town, it is placed in a situation where it is scarcely visible from the main street. There are two English schools also established by the magistrates and town-council, from whom the teachers receive salaries; the one in Musselburgh receives L. 12. with a house, the other in Fisherrow, including house rent, L. 17. Sir John Hope has established two schools at Old and New Craig-

ained 1690; 6. Mr John Williamson, ordained 1701, died 1739; 7. Mr Frederick Carmichael, admitted 1739, translated to Edinburgh 1747-8; Dr Alexander Carlyle, ordained in 1748, died in 1805; 9. The present incumbent, Dr Leslie Moodie, admitted 1806, to whom Mr J. G. Beveridge was appointed assistant and successor in 1836.

* Many men of eminence have received their education at the grammar school of Musselburgh. A club composed of such individuals have periodical social meetings in the capital, in order to revive the recollections of school days.

hall; there is one at Walliford, established by the family of W. Aitchison, Esq. of Drummore; one at Westpans, established by Sir George Grant Suttie, for the children of such of his workmen as reside there; and one for girls in Musselburgh, supported by subscription. The teachers of all the other schools depend solely on the school-fees. The total number of schools in the parish is 14. The school-fees are as follows:—English reading, 5s. per quarter; writing, 7s.; arithmetic, 9s. 6d.; Latin, 5s.; French, 21s. An infant school has recently been established by the Rev. Alexander Davidson, minister of the *quoad sacra* parish, which has hitherto been successful, and is well attended. The Sunday schools connected with the Established Church, including one in connection with the new church, amount to 7, at which upwards of 800 children receive religious instruction, many of whom, from the unwillingness or inability of their parents, would otherwise be left in a great measure uninstructed. There are few altogether unable to read, but a considerable number, whose education has been so defective that, although able with difficulty to read the Scriptures, they derive little benefit from what they read. There is in general a sufficient anxiety to obtain the benefits of education, but an increasing tendency on the part of parents is observable to shift the burden of paying for the instruction of their children upon the shoulders of the benevolent.*

Libraries.—A Subscription Library, containing upwards of 1300 volumes, which was established in 1812, still continues to flourish. The annual contribution of each subscriber is 6s. There is also a Circulating Library, consisting of 1200 volumes, the property of Mr Walker, bookseller, whose printing-press affords a convenient facility in preparing circulars, advertisements, &c. At the reading-room the leading London and Edinburgh newspapers are received.

Friendly Societies.—Various friendly societies exist in Musselburgh and Fisherrow, both yearly and permanent. Of the latter kind are the following,—the Youths' Caledonian, Hammermen, St

* Prior to 1609, a music school was endowed by James VI. The following quotation from the Maitland Club Book will explain why it is not included in the account of the seminaries of this parish. "Item, thair is ane musick schoole in Mussilburgh, quhairvnto vmquhile King James, quha lait deceissit, of worthie memorie, giftit ijje. m̄rkis money, furth of the yeirly dewtie of the erectit lordship of Newbotle. This pensoun wes gevin be the vmquhile Kingis Majestie to vmquhile Mr Andro Blakhall, minister for the tyme at the said kirk of Mussilburgh, and to his sone Mr Andro Blakhall, present minister at Abirlady, to the vse and behoove of the said musick schoole, and the said Mr Andro hes sauld and disponsit the said pensoun sua that the parochine and the schoole is frustrat of his Majestie's gift."

John's, Aitchison's Haven, Gardeners, Fishermen. Of the benefits resulting from these there can be no doubt, but it must be acknowledged that the yearly societies in many instances prove the reverse of beneficial to their members. The money is generally deposited in the hands of grocers and spirit-dealers, who, besides exacting the highest price for goods supplied on the credit of deposits, offer a strong temptation to excess, by supplying, on trust, the means of intoxication when the individual's money may have run short. A Clothing Society exists under the patronage of a number of benevolent ladies connected with the parish: and a soup-kitchen has for several years been established during the winter.

Savings Bank.—A Savings Bank was instituted in 1815, and although the labouring classes, partly from ignorance, partly from improvidence, do not avail themselves to so great an extent as is desirable of the advantages which it offers them, yet it has upon the whole been attended with success, and has conferred great benefits upon such as had prudence and foresight enough to deposit a part of their earnings. Since its commencement the total number of depositors has been 1275, the amount of sums deposited, L. 22,246, 18s. 11d. During the last year 30 depositors have been paid up, 42 new depositors have opened accounts, and there are altogether 195 open accounts with the establishment.

The Western Bank and the Commercial Bank of Edinburgh have each a branch established here.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of paupers presently on the roll is 320, the highest allowance to each of whom is 3s. 6d., and the lowest 6d. per week. The amount of money distributed yearly is L. 624. Nine insane persons are supported by the parish at an expense of L. 139, 9s. 7½d. per annum. There is distributed to occasional poor between L. 3 and L. 4. Fifty poor children are educated at the expense of the parish; that expense amounts yearly to L. 26, 16s. 7d.

The collections at the church doors during the three last years have been as follow:—In 1836, L. 151, 18s. 11½d.; in 1837, L. 132, 8s. 1½d.; in 1838, L. 147, 7s. 0½d. This includes collections for religious purposes.

The assessments for these years were as follow:—1836, L. 1165, 11s. 5d.; 1837, L. 995, 13s. 8d.; 1838, L. 905, 16s. 0½d. The assessment is levied upon the real rental, one-half being payable

by the landlord and the other half by the tenant. When the property is houses one-fourth is deducted from the real rent. The rate of assessment in 1836 was 1s. 1d. per pound; in 1837, 11d.; in 1838, 10d. The highest rate to which the assessment has ever reached was 1s. 2d. per pound, which would produce nearly £1400. This unusually high rate was rendered necessary by the severe visitation of cholera, which, besides adding greatly to the number of paupers, left many orphan children chargeable on the parish. The heritors, since 1834, have taken the chief management of the poor, a committee of their number being appointed for that purpose, with whom the members of the kirk-session are expected to co-operate. This committee holds monthly meetings for revising the roll and transacting other business in connection with the poor. No indisposition but the reverse is manifested towards receiving parochial relief, and what is bestowed is in most instances regarded by the poor not so much as charitable aid, as a debt to which they have a direct and undoubted claim.

About ten years ago, a society was formed for the suppression of begging, which, during the short time it was in operation, did much to correct the evils arising from the influx of vagrants and common beggars, and clearly demonstrated the great benefit which might be reaped by a strict adherence to the plan of supplying, through a trustworthy person, the immediate wants of the necessitous, accommodating them if necessary with a night's lodging, and then, without permitting them to solicit charity, seeing them out of the town. During the first year, there were thus relieved of men, women, and children, 1036, and that at an expense of only £ 8, 10s. 3d. The salary of the officer was, of course, the chief expense, and as the public both neglected to contribute to the funds, and also returned to the practice of giving indiscriminately to persons of whose characters and circumstances they were ignorant, the society was unfortunately broken up.

Bruce's Fund.—This charitable endowment, which, under a continued system of proper management, will undoubtedly prove a great permanent benefit to the poor of the burgh, was instituted by the late Charles Key Bruce, Esq., M. D., sometime of Philadelphia, United States, who had received his education in Musselburgh. By his settlement, dated in 1826, he bequeathed "£ 2000 Sterling, as a permanent fund, the interest of which to be applied to the relief of the poor of the town of Musselburgh." This sum was placed by Dr Bruce's executors in Chancery, from

whence it was obtained only in terms of an arrangement regarding its investment and administration, approved of by the Court of Chancery. The chief and second magistrates of the burgh, the minister, and ordained assistant minister of Inveresk, and the Sheriff of the county, are *ex officio* trustees. Dr Bruce's legatees having been declared entitled to a proportional share of the residue of his estate, several additions have been made to the original sum; these, with interest which accrued before the money was obtained, have increased the amount, which is now invested in L. 3015, three per cents. reduced. The trustees apply the yearly produce for the benefit of the poor of the town: 1. one-half in supplying with coals, meal, flannel, or money, such aged and infirm persons as may be selected by them; 2. two-sixths for educating poor destitute orphans, and the children of such poor persons as they may select; and 3. the remaining sixth in clothing such children. The good effected by this sum will form an imperishable memorial of the generous donor.

Hastie's Fund.—This fund has not yet come into operation, neither is its amount yet known, but eventually, on the death of several annuitants, it may become of some importance. By a deed of settlement executed by George Hastie, Esq. Midcalder, who died in 1832, his trustees are directed, after the purposes of the trust are fulfilled, to distribute the reversion of his estate amongst the kirk-sessions of the Established Church, and the Secession church-sessions in the parishes of Inveresk and Tranent, in the proportion of six-tenths to Inveresk, and four-tenths to Tranent. This money, which he directed to be called "Hastie's Fund," is to be committed to the management of the above-mentioned bodies for the purpose of being lent out at interest to decent tradesmen or other industrious persons within their respective parishes, in such sums as these persons may require, and can find security for; and the benevolent bequeather recommends that a preference should be given to young men beginning business. He also directs that a factor shall be appointed for the purpose of transacting the business of the fund, who is to receive one-half of the annual interest, the other half is to be converted into stock or principal.

Prison.—The prison, attached to the town hall, and for the sacrilegious erection of which, with the consecrated stones of Our Lady of Loretto's chapel, the thunders of the Vatican were long duly fulminated against the burgh, consists of three rooms, a debtor's room, a lock-up, and another cell. It is believed to be

quite secure. The average number of debtors annually confined, many of them for trifling sums, is 10. The number of other prisoners is considerable, owing to the situation of the town upon the great thoroughfare to the east and south.*

The system of police, although much yet remains to be done, has recently undergone very great improvement under the direction of the active, intelligent, and indefatigable superintendant, Mr List; and a set of records which he has commenced, connected with the prison, will in time furnish, on a limited scale, a valuable source of information on the statistics of crime. These records consist of four separate volumes for the different descriptions of prisoners. Opposite the name of each prisoner, are inserted in various columns, their residence, occupation, date of committal, whether previously committed, the offence, whether drunk or sober when committed, state of education as regards reading and writing, age, description minutely marked, and general character.

In the cleaning department, much remains to be accomplished, in order to take away from us the too well merited reproach of Scotch nastiness. Vast numbers of slaughtered sheep hung up entire in ghastly rows continue to offend the eye along all the thoroughfares: the filthy puddle generative of disease too frequently stagnates in the densely populated closes, and the detestable habits in which the children of the common orders are reared cannot be too strongly reprobated.

Fairs.—There is only one fair held throughout the year, which lasts for two days, and which might be discontinued, no traffic being carried on at it; and not only the two fair days, but the rest of the week being spent in idleness by many of the working-classes, a strong temptation is offered to drunkenness. On the second fair day, there are races on the links, and other popular amusements. Within the last fifty years, this fair was a scene of general resort, and most extensive sales were transacted in cattle, linen, and woollen goods, and the various articles of household use, but all this is changed; the transactions of business have given place to holiday amusements.

Inns and Ale-houses.—The “Musselburgh Arms,” an old-

* There is extant a list of all the rebel prisoners received into custody at the jail here, between the 19th February 1746, and the 13th September of the same year, in which are recorded the time of their capture, the place where taken, the expense of their subsistence, and other particulars. They seem not to have been treated with any ceremony, as the following indorsement on this document by the town treasurer seems to hint, “for straw to ye prisoners, L. 5, 3s.”

established and well-conducted house, is the chief inn, and affords the best of accommodation. There are no fewer than 85 houses licensed for the retail of ardent spirits within the parish—a number altogether disproportioned to the population. The mischiefs arising from the unlimited extent to which spirit licenses are granted are incalculable; this, together with the practice of selling ardent spirits on the Lord's day—a practice which cannot be too severely reprehended—is productive of the most injurious consequences, particularly to the labouring classes. Modern improvers of society say, destroy the *taste* for spirituous liquors; but certainly it is equally reasonable to say, destroy the *opportunity* of obtaining them. Justices of the Peace and Magistrates of burghs have not sufficiently attended to the importance of this, and to such inattention may, in a great measure, be traced the rapid increase of poor's rates. It was surely in a moment of no common infatuation, that Parliament vested the power of granting spirit licenses in the hands of the magistrates of burghs.

Fuel.—The only fuel used is coal, which is got within the parish or in the immediate vicinity. Small quantities of English coal also are landed at Fisherrow harbour. The price of the former is from 1½d. to 5½d. per cwt. at the pit's mouth, that of the latter is about L. 1 per ton.

Gas Work.—A Gas Work was established by a joint stock Company in 1831, from which Portobello is also supplied. Gas is in general use both in shops and places of business, and in dwelling-houses.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This parish has shared with others in the vast changes and improvements which have taken place since the date of the former Statistical Account. Its character has undergone almost a total transformation. The plough has long ago invaded the site of its extensive barracks, which had often accommodated upwards of 2000 men,* and of those veterans who here found a retreat at the close of the war few now remain. In the peaceful arts of life, however, a change for the better is not less striking; manufactures have sprung up; trade and commerce have increased; agriculture is prosecuted with superior skill, new zeal, and far greater success. The means of existence are more abundantly supplied;

* So completely did the breaking up of the camp alter the aspect of the place, that when the last regiment marched out, a wag wrote over the walls, "A town to let, apply to Bailie Stewart."

luxuries are more widely diffused, and comforts unknown to our forefathers are enjoyed by the humblest of the people. Habits of intemperance, however, it is to be feared, have become more common, and form the chief barrier in the way of social improvement. Wages have been greatly raised, but the style of living has become more expensive; recklessness and improvidence are more common characteristics of the labouring classes, and pauperism has consequently been on the increase. The principal improvement of which the system of agriculture seems susceptible is a still farther extension of the system of tile-draining, by which the inferior soils will be rendered more productive. Where the supply of coal is so abundant, the improvement of the harbour would unquestionably increase trade and manufactures; and a more complete education bestowed upon the children of the poor, would produce a greater refinement of manners, conduct more strictly moral, and habits of economy, sobriety, and industry.

October 1839.

PARISH OF WEST CALDER.

PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. WILLIAM LEARMONTH, A.M. MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY,

Boundaries.—West Calder is bounded on the east by Mid-Calder; on the south, by Linton and Dunsyre; on the west, by Carnwath and Cambusnethan; and on the north, by Whitburn and Livingstone, which last are separated from it by Brieich Water, a tributary of the Almond. The parish is about 10 miles long, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Coal, &c.—The greater part of this parish probably stands on rocks of the carboniferous system. Coal has been dug for in various places, and a supply of a tolerably good kind has been got for several years from Woodmuir, about three miles and a-half west from the village. At Leven-seat, four miles west, and at Baad's mill, one mile and a-half south-west, coal has been found, and the working of it has been in progress at both these places. The supply has as yet been small and of inferior quality. Abundance of

limestone is found in connection with the coal at Baad's Mill, which, when burned, is considered of a superior quality for building, but inferior for manure, being of a more coaly nature than that in the neighbouring parishes. A supply of tolerably good lime has for many years been had at Handerswood. There was a stratum of limestone at Limefield, about a mile and a-half east from the village, about nine or ten feet thick, which is now exhausted, and the kilns are completely removed.

Ironstone has been wrought for a number of years on the estate of Handerswood by the Wilsontown Iron Company; and for about three years past, on the estate of Muldren, at the western extremity of the parish, by the Shotts Company. It has been found about two fathoms above the coal at Longford; but only a small quantity has as yet been wrought there.

Botany.—The Flora of the parish is varied and interesting, possessing many rare plants. *Pyrola uniflora* is to be found in Harburn Firwood; *Lonicera cuprifolium* in the hedges; *Dryas octopetala* at Levensseat, Handerswood; *Viola lutea* at Woodmuir; *Gagea lutea*, or *Ornithogalum luteum*, is more abundant on the banks of Briechwater, than at Auchtertool Linn, one of its most noted stations. Besides the *Ericas* common to most of our Scottish heaths, there is a rich variety, seldom to be found, of the *Erica vulgaris*. Ferns abound throughout the parish; and in less than half an acre of ground, in a small glen on the border of the village, fourteen species of *Polypodium*, *Aspidium*, *Oreopteris*, and *Asplenium* have been found. The meadows are enriched with numerous varieties of *Orchis mascula*, *Morio*, *latifolia*, and *nuculata*, also with *Listera ovata*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, and *Pinguicula vulgaris*. The drier grounds abound with *Habenaria viridis*, and *H. albida*. The parasite *Orobancha major* is very abundant. There are hundreds of other plants, common to the most of Scotland, which it would be superfluous to mention here.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Antiquities.—Toward the southern extremity of the parish, on the Harburn estate, there was an old castle, said to have been fortified by Cromwell, to repress the depredations of the Moss-troopers.

On the top of a rising ground called Castlecraig, there are the remains of a small Roman camp,—within the environs of which several Roman coins have been dug up.

Parochial Registers.—These have been so kept, that they do
EDINBURGH. U

not enable us to present any accurate account of the deaths, births, or marriages.

Land-owners and their Valuation.—

The Rev. Houston Douglas, Baads, . . .	L.502	0	0
Alexander Young, Esq., W. S., Harburn, . . .	359	6	6
Thomas Gloag, Esq., Limefield, . . .	213	13	0
Thomas Hardie, Esq., Grange, . . .	208	7	0
Stewart B. Hare, Esq., Handerswood, . . .	200	0	0
Mrs Maitland, Hermand, . . .	192	13	0
Rev. James Logan, Esq., Loganlee, . . .	182	16	8
George Watson's Hospital, Briechnmill, . . .	142	18	6
James M'Leod, Esq., Polbeth, . . .	132	8	8
William John Smellie, Esq., Addiewell, . . .	118	8	4
John M. Mowbray, Esq., W. S., Hartwood, . . .	114	5	9
Sir Henry Jardine, Harwood, . . .	110	0	0
John Dods, Esq., Middle Crosswood, . . .	97	13	4
John Davie Martin, Esq. Gaviside, &c. . .	83	0	0
James Graham, Esq., Muldren, . . .	80	0	0
Thomas Balfour, Esq., Woodmuir,* . . .	60	11	8
Andrew Steele, Esq. Crosswoodhill, . . .	58	0	8
John Kidd, Esq., North Cabenshaw, &c. . .	51	2	2
James Elder, Esq., Bents, . . .	50	0	0
James Carruthers, Esq., South Cabinshaw, . . .	46	14	5
James Paterson, Esq., East Torphin, . . .	42	18	5
Mrs Wyllie, Annatfield, . . .	33	11	8
Allan Gibson, Esq., Rashiehill, . . .	33	6	8
Major Berrie, West Torphin, . . .	31	1	5
John Graham, Esq., Meadowhead, . . .	27	0	0
Claud Storrie, Esq., Blackhill, . . .	26	0	0
John Penny, Esq., Birniehill, . . .	19	0	11
— Gibson, Esq., Broomhill, . . .	16	11	7

Total, Scots money, L.3133 10 4

Modern Buildings.—The mansion-houses and offices of Hermand were built by the late Lord Hermand about 1797. Limefield and Harburn were built about 1804. These are large and commodious houses, well finished, and the surrounding grounds tastefully laid out and adorned. Hartwood is a smaller, but a handsomer house, built about 1807, on a good site, by the father of the present proprietor. This, with Harwood, built about 1768, is in the common form of a good country manse, with a kitchen attached to the one end, and a room of similar size attached to the other. Gaviside, built 1730, is a small but neat house, with very superior offices attached to it. Muldren, rebuilt in 1828, is of the same stamp, and Bents was built about 1825. Chapelton was formed in 1780 into a neat one storey house, with good attic bed-rooms, by the late Mr Gloag of Limefield. The other proprietors who live on their property have only small one storey houses. The farm-houses and offices on the Harburn estate are of a superior order. Some good houses have of late been built on the estate of Baads; and others are about to be built. The old man-

* John Weir, Esq., is proprietor of Woodmuir coal.

sion-house of Baads is a very small house of two storeys, occupied by the person who farms the land surrounding it. The farm-houses in general throughout the parish are of an inferior kind. The manse was rebuilt in a large and commodious form, with back-kitchen and two small rooms above, separated by a staircase from the other building, and finished in 1837. The offices were built in 1822, and are also good. The village has been much improved of late in appearance, by old houses being taken down, and several neat, small cottages built.

III.—POPULATION.

There have been 13 illegitimate births in the parish within the three years, 1838, 1839, 1840.

In 1801, the population amounted to 1185			
1811,	.	.	1435
1821,	.	.	1458
1831,	.	.	1617
1841,	.	.	1666

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Produce.—The general process of agriculture in this parish consists in spreading lime and other sorts of manure on lea, and then taking two or three crops of oats. After this, the field lies three or four years in grass. The farmers have discovered that lime acts as a powerful solvent on all kinds of mossy earth, and they have applied the discovery with great success. In some places, the soil, which is in general very wet, has been much improved by draining. It is generally believed, that, if a regular system of draining were introduced, the soil would not only be much more productive, but the harvest two or three weeks earlier than it is at present. Some of the proprietors have improved the soil and the appearance of their estates, by enclosing their fields with double rows of hedges and ditches, and filling up the vacancy with, in general, fir trees adapted to the climate. They have also succeeded in producing a regular rotation of crops, according to the most approved modes of agriculture. Wheat, barley, flax, pease and beans, turnips and potatoes are raised in this parish; but the grain generally produced, is oats, the average produce of which may be about from 6 to 8 bolls an acre. When the ground is laid down with grass seeds, the prevailing crop is rye-grass. Clover is little sown. A greater quantity of rye-grass seed is preserved than what is necessary for next year, so that in good years, from 150 to 250 bolls are sold out of the parish.

There are considerably more horses reared than are required to

supply the wants of the people ; and the rearing of cattle has been attended to by some of the proprietors and tenants. According to the last Statistical Account, the rents were mostly paid from the sale of cattle ; but during the course of the last twenty years, great improvements have been made in the management of the dairy ; and at present a considerable number of the tenants depend, in a great measure, on its proceeds to enable them to pay their rents. They produce good butter, and cheese, of excellent quality. Some of them transport their butter and butter-milk regularly once or twice a-week to Edinburgh market.

It is scarcely possible to ascertain the rent of arable land, because the greater number of farms have some moss or moor connected with them. According to the estimation of the farmers, the arable portion of their farms costs them from 14s. to L.1 an acre. The size of the farms is seldom greater than what is necessary to support a family, and almost every attempt to accumulate this kind of property has failed. The want of capital prevents the farmers from making important improvements, yet a good deal has been effected of late years, by some active and enterprising tenants. The estates of Harburn, Hartwood, and Hermand, have, during the last forty years, been adorned with small plantations, and greatly improved in their agriculture, by the intelligent attention of the proprietors. Harburn, in particular, resembles an oasis in a desert. Trees were rare about sixty or seventy years ago in the parish, but are now abundant.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Ecclesiastical State.—Previous to the year 1646, West Calder was a part of the parish of Mid-Calder, and had a chapel belonging to it at a place three-fourths of a mile from the village of West Calder. This place is still called Chapelton ; and the proprietor has in his possession a large hollow stone, which seems to have been the font of the chapel. In the year 1647, the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds, valued the teinds of Calder Comitis, which included the parishes of Mid and West Calders ; and allocated the whole teinds as stipend to the ministers of the two parishes. West Calder stipend after this amounted to 800 merks, together with 50 merks for communion elements, and 30 merks for grass, till it was raised by the Government grant for the augmentation of small stipends, to L.150 Sterling, with 200 merks for communion elements. The glebe consists of 24 imperial acres, and is worth about 20s. an acre. There has been also,

for forty years, a Dissenting meeting-house in the village, belonging to the United Secession. The inhabitants adhered to the church in about the proportion of sixteen to eleven.

Education.—The parish school has generally attending it from 50 to 90 scholars. The teacher has a good house and garden. The salary is the maximum. The probable yearly amount of fees paid to the parochial schoolmaster is about L. 15 or L. 16. The other emoluments may probably amount to from L. 35 to L. 40. There is another school in the village, attended by about the same number of children as the parish school; but, as the teacher depends chiefly on the school fees for a living, he must be very poorly supported. There is likewise a school four miles west of the village, attended by a great number of children.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The funds for supplying the poor of this parish, arose formerly from the weekly collections, from the mortcloth money, from the sum of 2s. 6d. given at each marriage, and from the interest of a bond for L.100. The following table shows the rate of collections for six months in the summer and autumn: In 1743, L.5, 11s. 1d.; in 1773, L.6, 3s. 9d.; in 1783, L.10, 10s. 1½d.; in 1793, L.9, 16s. 5d.; in 1794, L.10, 8s. 4d. The number of those who received charity from the poor's funds during the above years, were from 10 to 15, and the sum given to each was at an average of 3s. per month.

The first assessment for the poor took place in 1775.

The assessment in 1835, amounted to L.	129	6	7	;	collections, L.	22	4	0
1836,	do.	113	3	3	do.	14	8	2
1837,	do.	129	6	7	do.	13	12	6

The highest sum given to any pauper on the roll, is at present at the rate of L.7, 4s. yearly, and the lowest L.1, 10s. The average of the present collections is about 5s. 9d. weekly. The mortcloth has almost ceased to be of any value to the poor's fund as it is very seldom used.

1841.

PARISH OF GLENCROSS.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN & TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. ALEXANDER TORRENCE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—GLENCROSS, or Glencorse, as it is now very generally written, according to Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, derives its name “from a remarkable cross which had once been erected in the vale of Glencross by pious hands, and which also gave the name to Crosshouses.”

Extent, Boundaries, &c.—The parish forms nearly a square, extending about three miles. It is bounded on the east and south, by the parish of Lasswade; and on the west and north, by the parishes of Penicuik and Colinton. It is situated on the south side of the Pentland hills, some of which are in the parish.

Topographical Appearances.—This parish is beautifully diversified by a variety of picturesque scenery. The surface is of an irregular and undulating appearance, and is rendered peculiarly interesting from the variety of hill and dale which characterises it, and which, from the quantity of wood with which it abounds, produces a very beautiful landscape. The northern part of the parish, which includes some of the Pentland hills, rises to a very considerable height, and forms a striking contrast to that which has been now described. From the high grounds at the foot of the hills, the view is of the most commanding description, extending eastward as far as the mouth of the Forth, including a great part of East Lothian, and to the southward, over Mid Lothian, part of Tweeddale, along the range of the Moorfoot hills. The hill grounds afford excellent pasture for sheep, and are well supplied with springs of the purest water. Turnhouse hill, which is the highest in the parish, is 1403 feet above the level of the sea.

Hydrography.—At a distance of about two or three gunshots from the manse, rises the Crawley spring, from which Edinburgh

and Leith are abundantly supplied with water. It discharges 60 cubic feet of water per minute.

Glencross or Logan water, which rises about 5 or 6 miles to the westward among the Pentland hills, flows with some slight windings in an easterly direction through the parish; and then making a sudden turn to the south, falls into the north Esk at Auchindinny.

About a mile above the Crawley spring, in the valley formed by the double range of the Pentland hills, is the Compensation Reservoir, so named from its being intended to supply to the mills upon the Esk, the deficiency of water necessarily produced from the loss of so copious a stream as Crawley. It was made at an immense expense by the Edinburgh Water Company. It extends over about 30 acres of land, and forms a very beautiful lake, enclosed on eachside by the hills; and covers, to a considerable depth, the old church and burying ground of St Catharines. It is formed by means of a great embankment across the glen, 128 yards in length, 140 yards in thickness at the base, and slopes gradually to the top, 130 feet above the former level of the stream. To render it impervious to water, it was necessary to clear out the foundation down to the rock, across the whole width of the glen, to nearly the proposed thickness of the embankment. This was a very arduous undertaking, and at one time seemed indeed almost hopeless, from the depth it was necessary to go down, (upwards of 40 feet,) before the rock was found, and the various casualties to which such a work was unavoidably exposed.

The middle part of the embankment, from its base upon the rock, throughout its whole length, to the top, was then formed into a wall of clay, 30 feet in width, well-puddled, while the two sides were made up from the earth in the neighbourhood, and the gravel, sand, and debris which had been removed in excavating the foundation.

Through this embankment are built two great tunnels, one at the lower part of the reservoir, for giving out the necessary quantity of water required for the mills, and the other the "safety tunnel," near the top, for letting off what in a flood would have endangered the safety of the mound. The water which passes by the "Wastewier," when it overflows, and that which is allowed to escape through the safety tunnel, form at times two beautiful cascades over the rock, as the water falls into its former channel.

This embankment was begun in 1819, but, in consequence of the great and unforeseen difficulties which attended its formation,

was not completed till 1824. There were employed daily, during that time, from 200 to 400 men, chiefly Irish, many of whom were accommodated in temporary booths erected at the place. James Jardine, Esq. Civil-Engineer, Edinburgh, planned and superintended the execution of the work, and by his skill and ingenuity, and indefatigable perseverance, surmounted the many discouraging difficulties, which, at almost every stage of the work, presented themselves, and retarded very materially its progress.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The rocks in the lower parts of the parish belong to the coal formation. Coal has been wrought in the parish, but not for several years. The rocks in the upper part of the parish, viz. those in the Pentland hills, are of the flötz and trap series; in the slate series we find clay-slate and greywacke; in the trap series clinkstone, clinkstone porphyry, greenstone, compact felspar, claystone, claystone tuff, and porphyry. The rocks on each side of the valley through which Glencross water flows are chiefly porphyry. This porphyritic rock is frequently also amygdaloidal, having its cavities filled with mineral substances of different kinds, such as calcareous spar, heavy spar, and agate. Beautiful sections of this rock are to be seen on each side of the water, a little above Glencross Bridge. Professor Jameson, who annually, with his class, visits this place, considers these rocks to be of igneous origin. He remarks also that the porphyritic rocks there, have a striking resemblance to the porphyritic rocks in the Andes, as described by Humboldt. He supposes that, at an early period, in consequence of some great convulsion of nature, a rent had taken place in the rocks, which then united the glen, and, tearing them asunder, emptied a lake which had once existed above, and formed the narrow and romantic defile through which the water now flows.

The “siller mine” is a very beautiful rock of porphyry, in which there are several veins of heavy spar, and which, as it is often associated with metallic ore, was at one time wrought in expectation of finding copper or silver.

Turnhouse hill, on the west side of Glencross water, rests on conglomerate, as was very distinctly shown before the formation of the Compensation reservoir, which now washes its base. Over this lies greenstone, next amygdaloid, then trap-tuff, and last of all, porphyry, which forms the upper part of the hill. On the north-east declivity of Turnhouse hill, claystone is found imbedded in compact felspar, to which it is intimately related. It gradually passes into porphyry, which rests immediately upon it.

The claystone rests upon claystone tuff, with which it is often intermixed, and with which it perhaps alternates. The claystone tuff has rather a remarkable appearance, and from the soft and friable state in which it is found, (produced very much from the action of the weather,) has been supposed by some to be volcanic ashes. In this rock are to be found veins of conchoidal hornstone, which passes into striped jasper, and has a very beautiful appearance. The claystone tuff rests upon clinkstone porphyry, as was very distinctly shown when the great excavation was made for the foundation of the embankment already described.

Boulder stones, composed of quartz and chlorite, are found in different places in the course of the water, and on the high grounds in the Pentland range.*

Soil.—There is a considerable variety of soil in this parish, from the finest loam to gravelly and stiff clay. It is capable, however, of bearing all kinds of crops, and seems to be well adapted for potato and turnip husbandry. The inferior soils are gradually becoming better, from the extensive draining now very generally practised, and the abundant application of lime and dung.

Botany.—The common heaths and natural grasses prevail very generally on the hill, and afford excellent pasture for sheep.

Among the rarer plants found in the parish may be mentioned *Carex axillaris*, *Epipactis palustris*, *Primula farinosa*, *Aspidium fragile*.

There are some beautiful specimens of Portugal laurel in the garden at Loganbank, which have grown to a wonderful size; and some fine large variegated hollies at Woodhouselee, some of which are 35 feet in height, growing at an elevation of upwards of 600 feet above the level of the sea.

In the last Statistical Account, it is stated, “that there is a silver fir at Woodhouselee, which is the oldest tree of its species in Mid-Lothian, and has always been admired for its size and beauty. It was planted in a dry soil in a garden, about the first year of the present century. In March 1759, at four feet above the ground, it measured 7 feet 4½ inches in circumference. In March 1793, at the same height, it measured 11 feet 1½ inches. During these thirty-three years, it, therefore, increased in circumference 45 inches. Its

* For more detailed descriptions of the Pentland Hills, see Professor Jameson's account in the *Memoirs of the Wernerian Society*, and the late Mr Cunningham's *Geology of the Lothians*, and Mr Maclaren's volume also on the *Geology of the Lothians*.

greatest growth was in the year 1760, when it increased precisely two inches. During all the other years, its increase in circumference was from one inch to one and a-half inch annually. This fine tree, however, is now upon the decay. It is ascertained from other instances that the age of the silver fir is limited in this country to within a century. It is in its greatest perfection when about 80 years old; and if placed in a proper situation, it is capable, during all that period, of increasing upon an average, about a cubic foot of wood annually." About 35 years ago, a liberal coating of fresh earth was applied all round the trunk, and to the extremity of the branches, which raised the surface next the stem, upwards of a foot, and which has very much revived this noble tree. In January 1838, it measured at three feet from the ground, (to allow for the new coating of earth,) 13 feet 4 inches in circumference; having increased since 1793, or during the last forty-five years, about 2 feet 1 inch, being at the rate of nearly $4\frac{1}{8}$ eighths of an inch annually. It still appears to be in a healthy state, producing new and healthy growths annually, though some of the branches near the ground are partially decayed.

The plantations, which are very extensive, are in a thriving condition. The trees are of every variety, both of soft and hard-wood, and seem all well adapted for the soil. On the estate of Glencorse, there are a number of very fine old larches, not much, if at all, inferior to those on the Duke of Atholl's property at Dunkeld.*

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Chalmers in his Caledonia mentions, "that this parish was formed in 1616; from the old parishes of Pentland and Penicuik." After the Reformation, according to the same author, the old parish of Pentland was suppressed and annexed to that of Lasswade. This explains why, in the former Statistical Account, the parish is said to have been separated from that of Lasswade and Penicuik. I do not know on what authority Chalmers makes this assertion, but I find in the Presbytery Records repeated mention made of the parish of Glencross, so early as 1589, when Mr Andrew Forrester was minister. The most likely explanation of this seeming discrepancy is, that, previous to that date, it had been a parish *quoad sacra*.

Historical Notices.—This parish is connected with events that are calculated to give to it considerable historical interest. Woodhouselee, now Old Woodhouselee, the ruins of which still remain,

* Since writing the above, these fine trees have been cut down.

at the southern extremity of the parish, had been conferred by James V. upon his favourite, Oliver Sinclair, who commanded the Scottish army at the rout of Solway. To the offence given to his nobles by the ill-judged elevation of that person over them, is to be attributed the calamitous issue of that battle, and subsequent death of the King, who died a few days afterwards of a broken heart, leaving his daughter Mary an infant only eight days old. To a circumstance accidentally connected with this place is to be traced the fatal termination of the misfortunes of that unfortunate princess. Hamilton of Bothwelhaugh, who was a zealous supporter of Mary against the ambitious views of the Regent Murray, had been at the battle of Langside, and shared in the misfortunes of the vanquished in that unsuccessful attempt to reinstate Mary in her kingdom. His lady, Isabella Sinclair, the daughter of Oliver Sinclair, and heiress of Woodhouselee, fled from Bothwelhaugh to this place, in the hope that she would escape the vengeance of the Regent for her husband's crimes, in her own paternal estate ; but in this she was sadly disappointed, for, by the order, or, at least, with the consent of the Regent, she was turned out at night, in the month of November, exposed, almost without any covering, to the severities of that inclement season, and before morning was in a state of complete derangement, from which she never afterwards recovered. From that time, Hamilton vowed the destruction of the Regent, which he accordingly effected at Linlithgow about nine months afterwards. At the time of the Regent's death, negotiations were in progress for the delivering up of Mary into his hands, as Elizabeth felt there was not only trouble but danger attending the long detention of her unfortunate rival. The Regent's death, however, having disappointed Elizabeth's hopes of getting rid of Mary in a way that accorded with her views and inclination, probably determined her to the cruel line of policy she adopted with respect to her, and which eventually led to the catastrophe that terminated the life of that unhappy Princess.

The battle of Pentland hills was fought at Rullion Green in this parish, on the 28th November 1666. The Covenanters, commanded by Colonel Wallace, were attacked by the King's troops, under the command of General Dalziel of Binns, on the position which they had taken up on the morning of that day, on a rising ground, a little to the south of Turnhouse hill, and defeated with considerable slaughter.

There is a stone erected at the place to the memory of those who fell on that occasion, called the " Martyrs' tomb."

Land-owners.—The chief land-owners in the parish are, James Tytler, Esq. of Woodhouselee, patron of the parish; John Trotter, Esq. of Castlelaw; William Child, Esq. of Glencorse; Harry M. Inglis, Esq. of Loganbank; Major Wilkie of Easter Bush; all of whom have residences in the parish. There are, besides, several other smaller proprietors.

Eminent Characters.—The late William Tytler, Esq. author of the Enquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, and his son, the Honourable Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland, author of the Life of Lord Kames, and other works of great literary merit, resided during summer at Woodhouselee. Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq. Advocate, youngest son of Lord Woodhouselee, whose History of Scotland is so justly celebrated, spent his boyhood there.

The late Rev. Dr Inglis, author of the Vindication of Ecclesiastical Establishments, &c. and a distinguished leader in the Church of Scotland, had a property in this parish, where for more than twenty years he and his family resided, during the summer season.

Parochial Registers.—The date of the earliest parish record is 1643, where it is stated that “this day, Aprile 21, 1643, Mr Robert Alisone was chosen to be the minr. at Glencorse by the unanimous consent of elders, heritors, and people.”

October 16, 1643.—“This day, Mr Robertt Alisone received ordination by imposition of the hands of the Presbytrie, in the kirk of Glencorse.”

The registers of collections and disbursements begin in November 1691, and continue regularly in different volumes to the present day.

The registers of proclamations, marriages, baptisms, and deaths, begin in 1672, and are continued with some slight interruptions to the present time.

The different volumes of which the parish record consists, are, upon the whole, in a good state of preservation, and were all lately rebound.

It is astonishing to see how much money was raised by parochial collections and subscriptions for various purposes, altogether unconnected with the parish. The session seems not only to have provided for the wants of their own poor, but to have extended their parochial contributions to various benevolent purposes in Scotland, England, and Ireland, and even in various parts of Europe.

The session records bear also that collections were sometimes made by order of acts of Privy-Council for the erection of different works in various places in Scotland, such as bridges, harbours, &c. and for the relief of persons in slavery in Algiers.

The session records are chiefly filled with accounts of money given to the poor and church-officers, and with the administration of church discipline, to those guilty of immoral conduct, in all ranks of life, such as drunkenness, scolding, swearing, fighting, stealing, &c. and which far exceeded in minuteness and severity the discipline of the present day.

It seems to have been the practice for parties giving in their names for proclamation of banns, to deposit a sum of money, generally a crown piece or dollar, in the session-clerk's hand, and some person became caution for another crown in behalf of the other party, "which money is to be disposed upon for the use of the poor, in case of miscarriage betwixt the parties."

Antiquities.—There are distinct vestiges of two camps in this parish, one at Castlclaw, and the other on a rising piece of ground, which forms part of the base of Turnhouse hill. There were, a few years ago, the very perfect remains of a Druidical temple on an eminence on Mr M'Niel's property, close upon the high road, near Marchwell. It formed a circle of large stones, placed near each other, forty feet in diameter. Lately, however, they have been heedlessly broken and removed, to build a wall which now runs through the middle of it.

A few years ago, a number of stone-coffins were discovered, when digging for gravel in a field close to the church-road near Glencorse gate, in which bones, much decomposed, were found. The coffins were of a very rude construction, formed of flat stones of various sizes. They lay quite close to and parallel with one another, and were about three feet from the surface. To what period they are to be referred, it is impossible to determine, and there is no tradition on the subject.

Modern Buildings.—The chief modern buildings are the mansion-houses of Bush, Glencorse, Loganbank, and Bellwood.

The old mansion-house of Greenlaw was converted into a French prison at the breaking out of the war, after the short peace in 1803, and was for a number of years the only French prison in Scotland. Afterwards in 1813, Government having purchased the grounds there, a spacious depot was erected, calculated to contain 7000 men, with suitable barracks for the accommodation of soldiers. The war, however, having come to a termination before the build-

ings were finished, they were never occupied as a prison, and have not been applied to any other use. Lately, the barracks have been put into good repair, and have occasionally been occupied as a depot for the reserve companies of regiments of the line stationed in Scotland.

III.—POPULATION.

The returns to Government exhibit the following account of the population :

Census in 1801,	-	390
1811,	-	455
1821,	-	661
1831,	-	652
1841,	-	708

Poaching is not unfrequent in the parish, particularly during the winter season.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—This parish contains 1920 square imperial acres, of which probably 240, being hill land, have never been in cultivation. A great deal of wood has been planted within the last forty years, and which, having been regularly thinned, has now grown to a considerable size.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of arable land in the parish may be estimated at L.1, 10s. or L.2. The average rent of grazing an ox or cow may be estimated at L.3, 10s; a ewe or full-grown sheep at 5s. The valued rent of the parish is L.1579, 8s.

Breeds of Live-Stock.—In this parish there are about 50 scores of sheep, chiefly of the black-faced kind, though there are also, on Turnhouse hill, a number of the Cheviot breed. A cross breed betwixt the Leicester and black-faced stock, produces much larger lambs, which are disposed of at better prices than they would otherwise bring; but the black-faced ewes are generally preferred for keeping up the stock, as they are considered best adapted for the climate in winter. Ewe-milking is now entirely out of use here. Smearing is generally practised. The quantity of wool sold annually may be estimated at 145 stones,—which varies considerably in price, in different years.

Husbandry.—All kinds of grain are raised in the parish. Wheat is now very generally sown; and from the improvement that has lately been made in the mode of farming, it is often of very fine quality. Potatoes also are very generally cultivated, and turnips of different kinds for cattle in winter.

Leases.—The duration of leases is generally for nineteen years. Some farms have been let for a shorter period; and rents are in general well paid. The farm-houses have been much improved

within the last thirty years, and the offices attached to them are, for the most part, very complete, thrashing-mills forming almost always a part of them. The fields are well enclosed with hedges. Dry-stone dikes are also pretty general, particularly in the higher parts of the parish.

Improvements.—A great deal has been done in the way of improvements. Draining has been in very general use; and many acres of land, which were formerly in a marshy state, are now completely brought in, and producing the finest crops. The whins, too, which covered many of the fields, have been rooted out, and the ground is now carrying grain of excellent quality. Lime is very generally used for agricultural purposes, after having been first made into compost.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—The nearest market-town is Edinburgh, which is little more than six miles from the manse. Dalkeith, which is seven miles off, is also resorted to by the farmers on the south side of the parish.

Means of Communication.—The means of communication enjoyed by the parish are excellent. There is no post-office in the parish; but there is one at Penicuik and another at Roslin, betwixt two and three miles distant, and which are both easy of access. There are two turnpike roads running through the whole length of the parish, and the old Dumfries road by Auchindinny. The Dumfries mail-coach passes daily through the south side of the parish, as doth also the Peebles coach to and from Edinburgh; and on the north, there is a stage coach to Dumfries every day by Linton and Biggar. The parish roads are kept in excellent repair. The statute labour money is regularly levied, and the average annual expense of keeping them in order for the last three years may be estimated at L.20. There are three stone bridges over Glencross water, which are in good condition; and another over the Esk at Auchindinny, where this water forms the boundary of the parish.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is most conveniently situated, being nearly in the centre of the parish. It stands on the top of a curiously insulated knoll, and is very beautifully surrounded with trees. It appears from dates upon it to have been built at two different periods: the main body of the church in 1665; but, having been destroyed by fire in 1695, it was rebuilt in 1699, and enlarged by adding a projection to each side, which forms it into the

shape of a cross. It is in pretty good order, having been repaired in 1811, and may contain about 180 sittings, which are all free; but it is not now adequate to the wants of the present population.*

The church had originally been a Popish place of worship, and was made use of after the Reformation by the Presbyterians, before Presbytery was established. When the church was repaired in 1811, there was found, in deepening the floor, about the middle of it, a large quadrangular-shaped stone, 19 inches square and 21 inches deep, with a bead neatly cut round the edges and down the corners to the base; and a circular font in the centre, 18 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, which no doubt had been used in Popish times. On the opposite corners of the stone, pieces of iron, broken off by the surface, remain fixed in with lead. In the cavity of the stone, a skull and several bones were found.

The following is a list of ministers of this parish, as appears from the record of Presbytery and session records:

Mr Andro Forrester, minister in 1589. Mr Robertson, ordained 1636. Mr Robert Alison, ordained in 1643. Mr Calderwood, an Episcopal minister there in 1673. Mr George Purves, admitted by the Bishop and Moderator in 1674. Mr John Fraser, ordained in 1691, and removed, to the great regret of his parishioners, to Alness, in Ross-shire, in 1696, owing to the difficulty of obtaining ministers in those days who understood Gaelic. Church vacant till 1699, when Mr John Wilson was ordained, who died in 1757. Mr John Walker, ordained in September 1758, and translated to Moffat in 1768. He was afterwards minister of Colinton, and Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. Mr James Taylor, ordained in 1763, and died in 1787. Mr William Torrence, ordained July 1788, and died in January 1836. The present incumbent, ordained assistant and successor to his father in October 1818.

The manse was built in 1816, and is pleasantly situated on the

* The following entry is found in the record of disbursements: "Dec. 26, 1695. The q^lk day the church was burnt, y^r was of money q^lk was in an unbrie in y^e session house which was run with the fire, 01 16 08."

It is stated in another place, that "in the year sixteen hundred and ninetie-nine, the church was rebuilt again." What is rather remarkable, there was no interruption of public worship during all that time, as appears from the insertions of the weekly collections, except what took place in consequence of the vacancy that occurred the following year in October 1696, when Mr John Fraser was removed to Alness. After that, there was sermon only once a-month, and sometimes only once in three months, till October 1699, when Mr John Wilson was ordained minister of the parish.

Biggar road, nearly a mile from the church. It has not, however, been substantially built, for within that time it has twice been necessary to give it very considerable repairs.

The glebe, together with the garden, contains about nine Scots acres, lying quite contiguous to the manse, with a fine exposure to the south. It is well enclosed with hedges, is of excellent quality, and may be valued at L.3 per acre. There is also a servitude for ten sheep on Castlelaw hill.

The stipend is one of those which receive aid from Government. It consists of 42 bolls of victual, partly oats, partly meal, and partly barley, which is paid by the highest county fiars; with L.33, 1s. 4d. money stipend, including L.8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements. The allowance received from Government is L.88, 1s. 2d.

There is no Dissenting place of worship in the parish; but there are about 20 Dissenting families who attend a Meeting-House near Penicuik. Divine service at the Established Church is generally well attended. The number of communicants may be estimated at about 180.

There are no regularly constituted societies for religious purposes established here; but collections are regularly made from time to time in behalf of the General Assembly's schemes.

The average annual amount of collections for the last five years is L.11, 15s. 6d.

Education.—The parochial school is not very conveniently situated for the parish. The branches taught in it are, English, English grammar, writing, and arithmetic. Sometimes Latin is taught. The schoolmaster has lately got an addition built to his house, which is now very commodious. He has the maximum salary, with a good garden of half an acre English. He also receives L.3, 3s. as session-clerk. The average amount of school fees for seven years past may be estimated at L.20.

Savings' Bank.—There is a savings' bank in the parish of Penicuik, where some have deposited the money they have been able to save out of their wages.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid is 8, who receive from 3s. to 6s. per month. There are several individuals besides, who in winter get coals, and occasionally a small supply of money. The annual amount of collections made at the church door, including proclamation and mortcloth dues, &c. may be estimated at L.16, 10s. There is also an assessment of L.30, regularly levied when required, at

an interval of eight or nine months. The annual amount of contributions for the support of the poor, on an average of five years, is L.42, 6s.

It is to be regretted that there is not the same disposition now among the people who attend the parish church, to contribute to the collections in behalf of the poor. There are many who never contribute at all.

At one time the people had an aversion to accept of anything from the poor's funds, as they considered it to be degrading to their character and family; but this independent spirit, I am afraid, is dying away.

Fairs.—There is an annual market for sheep held at House of Muir on the first and second Mondays of April, to which sheep are sent from various parts of Scotland, and purchasers attend from a great distance. At one time there was a weekly market there, frequented by the Edinburgh butchers; but that has been discontinued, for more than forty years. The one-half of the custom belongs to the town of Edinburgh, and the other half to the proprietor of the grounds, which is generally collected by his tenant.

Inns, &c.—There are several licensed houses for retailing spirits in the parish, which certainly are injurious to the morals of the people.

Fuel.—The fuel made use of in the parish is chiefly coal, which is obtained from a distance of from four to six miles, and costs at the pit from 7s. to 9s. per ton. A good deal of wood is also burnt from the thinnings of the plantations.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Few parishes have undergone a more complete change of external appearance than this since the date of the last Statistical Account. At that time there was very little wood in the parish, but since that period a proportion, equaling in extent one-fifth of the whole parish, has been tastefully planted with trees, to which great attention having been paid, they are in a thriving state, and have arrived at considerable maturity. At that time enclosures were rare, and in bad condition; now, the fields are all surrounded by proper fences, and kept in excellent order. For the greater part of these improvements the parish is chiefly indebted to the taste and public spirit of the late Robert Trotter, Esq. of Castlelaw, who spared no expense in improving his extensive property; and his example was speedily followed by the other proprietors.

May 1843.

PARISH OF LASSWADE.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LoTHIAN & Tweeddale

THE REV. M. CAMPBELL MACKENZIE, MINISTER.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

As this parish is now divided into two parishes, *quoad sacra*, it is proposed to treat of them separately. We begin with Lasswade parish, *quoad sacra*, including in this account the temporal matters, which are still common to both parishes.

Name.—Chalmers says the name is derived from the Kirktown or village of Lasswade, which signifies *a well-watered pasture of common use*. *Laeswe* in Anglo-Saxon signifies a common, and *weyde* in old English a meadow. As the name of the parish has been seen, in an old Dutch map, spelled Lesserwede, it may be considered to mean the opposite of Legerwood,—the smaller wood of Lasswade being contrasted with some larger wood not far distant.

Extent.—Lasswade parish, before it was lately divided, consisted of three parishes and a provostry, viz. the parish of Lasswade proper, the parish of Melville, the parish of Pentland, and the provostry of Roslin. At this period, its extreme length was about 8 miles, and its extreme breadth about 5 miles. Its length now is about 6 miles, and its breadth about 3 miles. It comprehends about 8 square miles.

In the twelfth century, the church and lands of Lasswade were bestowed on the Bishop of St Andrews, and Lasswade thus became one of the Mensal churches. But whether Lasswade proper be meant, or Lasswade consisting of a number of parishes, cannot now be ascertained. It is probable that Lasswade proper is intended; for the junction and the consequent suppression of parishes is a device of Protestant and not of Popish times. There can be no doubt that the parish of Melville, including the baronies

* This account was drawn up by the Rev. David Brown, Roslin, with assistance of the minister of the parish.

of Melville and Lugton, ceased to form a separate parish only in 1633.

In the reign of James III., the church of Lasswade was, by the Pope's authority, detached from St Salvator's Church, St Andrews, and annexed to the Collegiate Church of Restalrig.

Boundaries.—The parish is bounded on the west, by Colinton; on the north, by Colinton and Liberton; on the east, by Dalkeith, Newbattle, and Cockpen; and on the south, by Roslin and Glen-cross. It is extremely irregular in its figure.

Mountains.—The parish extends to the very top of the east range of the Pentland hills. But the narrow strip into which it is reduced, does not include any of the more remarkable elevations. The northern boundary of this strip runs along the very summit of the hills named Kirk Yetton and Allermuir. The higher of these, viz. Allermuir, is 1606 feet above the level of the sea.

Climate.—The climate varies considerably, which will not appear to be remarkable, when it is stated, that the elevation ranges between 270 and 1600 feet, within the distance of six miles. Around, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the beautiful village of Lasswade, which is situated near the lowest point in the scale of elevation, the climate is mild, and the air soft and agreeable. Hence vegetation is here both early and luxuriant, showing a striking contrast with the more elevated districts of this and the surrounding parishes. And the same circumstance has rendered the village of Lasswade a place of considerable resort to the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith, numbers of whom annually spend the summer months in this delightful locality.

River.—The river North Esk runs through the parish nearly three miles, and skirts it upwards of another mile. Few streams are more remarkable than this, for lovely and picturesque scenery. The walk from Gorton to Springfield leads through a locality of rich and varied beauty.

Mineralogy.—The general feature of the geological structure of the parish is the same as that of the neighbouring parish of Roslin. In both parishes, red sandstone rests on coal, and there is an abundant supply of both minerals. The coal mines are wrought chiefly in the vicinity of Loanhead, and have been long in operation.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Eminent Characters.—Several distinguished individuals have been connected with the parish, viz. William Drummond of Haw-

thornden, the celebrated poet; John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin; and the late Lord Melville. The following is an abridged account of each.

Drummond the Poet.—This parish gave birth to William Drummond of Hawthornden, who occupies a distinguished place among the earlier bards of Scotland, and who, both as a poet and a historian, will bear a comparison with the most celebrated names of the age in which he lived.

If ancestry can add anything to the glory of a genius, which itself would have ennobled obscurity, it may be mentioned that Drummond, in addition to his other distinctions, could boast of a long line of illustrious progenitors. His family came originally from Hungary in the reign of Malcom Canmore. One of his ancestors was secretary to "the Bruce," and another, the beautiful, talented, and accomplished Annabella Drummond, was Queen of Robert III. of Scotland, and mother of James I., who may be regarded as discovering his consanguinity, by possessing a spirit, in many respects, congenial with that of our poet.

William Drummond was the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, Gentleman Usher to King James VI., and of Susannah Fowler, daughter of Sir W. Fowler, Secretary to the Queen, and was born on the 13th of December 1585. To the advantage of a highly finished classical education, he added a familiar acquaintance with many of the sciences, and also with many of the modern languages, particularly French, Spanish, and Italian, which he spoke with the correctness and ease of a native. Inheriting from his father a comfortable independence, he could afford to relinquish the legal profession, for which he was originally destined, and for which he had many superior qualifications, and yield himself up exclusively to his favourite pursuit. Embowered in the woody solitudes of his native Hawthornden, whose romantic scenery was well fitted to call forth his poetic ardour, he had everything to awaken, and nothing to repress his muse; and there he produced those exquisite poems which have rendered his name immortal.

In this retreat he remained during the greater part of his life; but he occasionally visited London, and spent several years on the continent of Europe. Though fond of retirement, he enjoyed the society of his friends; and the fame of his authorship, as well as the wit of his conversation, for which he was remarkable, drew around him the principal literary characters of his own country,

and excited no small interest in the neighbouring kingdom. The celebrated Ben Jonson, at the age of forty-five, travelled on foot all the way from London, for the express purpose of paying him a visit, and spent several weeks at Hawthornden in the winter of 1618-19.

He married Elizabeth Logan, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, and by her had several children. He died on the 4th December 1649, deeply regretted, not only for the superiority of his more conspicuous literary endowments, but also for the piety and worth of his private character. He was interred in the family aisle in the old Church of Lasswade.

His works display much genius and learning, and a classic taste and purity of composition, but little known at the time when he wrote. His sonnets, on which his fame as a poet principally rests, are remarkable for the sweetness and smoothness of the versification, and have gained for him the title of the Petrarch of Scotland. In some respects, he is allowed to surpass the Italian.

The family is now represented by Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart. of Hawthornden, who married Margaret Drummond, only daughter and heiress of Sir John F. Drummond, Bart. (in whose person the family title, after remaining dormant above a century, was revived,) and grand-niece of Bishop Abernethy, the representative of the Abernethies of Salton.

Mr Clerk of Eldin.—John Clerk of Eldin was the sixth son of Sir John Clerk of Pennicuik, Bart., and Janet Inglis, daughter of Sir John Inglis of Cramond. He appears to have received, at an early period of his life, the estate of Eldin from his father. He married Susanna Adam, sister of the celebrated architect, and by her he had several children.

Near the commencement of the year 1782, Mr Clerk printed and distributed among his friends a few copies of the first part of his valuable work, entitled “an Essay on Naval Tactics, Systematical and Historical, with Explanatory Plates, in Four Parts.” It was reprinted and published in 1790; the second, third, and fourth parts were added in 1797. The work was republished entire in 1804, with a preface, explaining the origin of the author’s discoveries in naval tactics.

Every unprejudiced person must admit that Mr Clerk has introduced an immense improvement into naval tactics. He was the first to discover the line of tactics generally followed by our enemies, which was the means of preventing our most celebrated na-

val commanders from achieving victories, which, there is every reason to believe, they would have done, had the enemy been as eager to engage as the British were. In place of this, while the enemy's fleet was carrying on a kind of running fight, and our fleet was endeavouring to bring on a general engagement, a decisive result was seldom or never obtained. During the time that this desultory warfare was going on, and many persons were surprized that the meeting of hostile fleets generally led to no other consequence than a certain amount of firing and of skilful manœuvring, it occurred to John Clerk, who had no practical knowledge whatever of naval affairs, that a remedy might be applied. His remedy was, to break the line of the enemy, and to direct the whole force on one or two divisions of the fleet, whereby either a general engagement was necessarily brought on, or the ships attacked were sacrificed by the flight of the rest. Ever since this idea has been acted on, the most splendid and decisive victories have been obtained. We are aware that attempts have been made by the representatives of some of our greatest naval commanders, to show that John Clerk was not the discoverer of the new and successful mode of carrying on naval warfare. But we believe that, were the heroes themselves still alive, they would willingly concede to Mr Clerk the honour of the discovery which has been made in naval tactics; while they satisfied themselves with reaping the laurels of the successful execution.

Mr Clerk died on the 10th of May 1812, and as yet no monument has been erected to his memory in testimony of a nation's gratitude. He was the father of the late John Clerk, Esq. Advocate, who was afterwards raised to the Bench, and took the designation of Lord Eldin.

The late Lord Melville.—The family of Dundas is one of the most ancient in Scotland. The Dundases of Arniston and Melville are descended from King Robert I. of Scotland by the youngest daughter of that monarch, and are connected with the royal family of Great Britain by the mother of the first Lord President Dundas, who was lineally descended from the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King James II. Of this ancient family, five members made a most distinguished appearance on the Bench, and four most ably filled the office of Lord Advocate.

Henry Dundas, the late Lord Melville, was the fourth son of Robert Dundas of Arniston, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Gordon of Invergordon, Bart. He was born

28th April 1742, received the rudiments of his education at the school of Dalkeith, and then proceeded to the university of Edinburgh, where he manifested in a high degree the distinguished talents of his family.

Mr Dundas was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on the 1st March 1763; appointed Solicitor-General in 1766; chosen M. P. for his native county of Edinburgh in 1774; re-chosen in 1780; elected for Newton in Hampshire, in 1782; having accepted the office of Treasurer of the Navy, he was again chosen for the county of Edinburgh; re-chosen in 1784; and elected for the city of Edinburgh in 1790, 1796, and 1802. He was unanimously called to be Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1775, and was annually elected till 1785, when he relinquished his practice at the Bar. He was appointed Lord Advocate in 1775, Joint-Keeper of the Signet in 1777, and Sole-Keeper in 1779.

In Parliament, Mr Dundas was considered an argumentative and powerful speaker. In him were united, to a greater extent than in any other public man of his day, common sense, political sagacity, knowledge of life and affairs, firmness and talents for business. From congeniality of disposition, abilities, and opinions, Mr Dundas attached himself to Mr Pitt, and this attachment continued unchangeable, on the part of both these illustrious men, amid all the vicissitudes of their long and arduous and brilliant career.

He was appointed President of the Board of Control in 1784, which he held till May 1801. He is justly reckoned the second founder of the Honourable East India Company. By the enlightened measures which he adopted, and the vigour with which he executed them, prosperity was restored to our Eastern empire. From 1784 to 1793 he managed that most difficult, extensive, and important department *gratuitously*.

In 1791, he was appointed Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department; and, in 1794, Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, which latter office he held till March 1801. From 1791 to 1801, he voluntarily relinquished the salary of his office as Secretary of State, and thus generously saved to the public to the amount, as was proved upon oath, of £34,730.

In reference to the ability with which he discharged the duties of his high and important offices, Lord Castlereagh, in a debate in the House of Commons, stated, that "it was well known that Lord Melville enjoyed a faculty for the performance of public

business, greater, perhaps, than that possessed by any other individual in the world."

Mr Dundas resigned his place of Treasurer of the Navy in May 1800, of Principal Secretary of State in March 1801, and of President of the Board of Control in May following, going out of office with Mr Pitt. In testimony of the approbation of his sovereign, he was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland in 1800; and, in further testimony of the royal approbation, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1804, he returned into power with Mr Pitt, and was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. These illustrious colleagues then prepared for the vigorous prosecution of the war, which has since happily accomplished the object for which it was carried on,—the liberation of Europe.

While Lord Melville was occupied in placing the naval affairs of the country on the footing which led to the splendid and decisive victory of Trafalgar, an unexpected occurrence deprived the nation of his services. It appeared that his Lordship, while treasurer, had given a verbal permission to the paymaster of the navy to draw, from the Bank of England, money for the service of the navy, after the assignments and heads of service had been made by the proper boards, in terms of the statute, and to lodge the same in the hands of Messrs Coutts & Co., the bankers of the paymaster, till it was demanded. The commissioners appointed to investigate this matter gave in a report concluding thus, "that the withdrawing of the public money from the Bank of England, in the manner and for the purpose before related, was, in our judgment, a disobedience to the law."

The trial of Lord Melville took place in Westminster Hall, occupied sixteen days, and terminated on the 12th of June. His Lordship, in accordance with the solemn legal opinion of the judges, to whom the points of law were submitted, was triumphantly acquitted.

On the change of administration his Lordship was sworn a privy councillor 8th April 1807, without any ministerial office, and had the dignity of an earldom offered for his acceptance; but this spontaneous mark of the regard in which he was held by his royal master, was respectfully declined. Lord Melville was also the first named in the commission for inquiring into the administration of justice in Scotland.

The early part of the year 1811 Lord Melville spent in his na-

tive country. He came from Duneira to Edinburgh to attend the funeral of President Blair on the 28th of May. On the evening of the preceding day, he employed himself in making arrangements relative to the President's family, and had begun a letter to Mr Perceval recommending them to his attention, but which he left unfinished. His Lordship was in the habit of rising at seven o'clock, and his servant, being surprised when he did not appear at the usual hour, entered his room at eight in the morning: receiving no answer to his call, he opened the curtains, and discovered Lord Melville lying lifeless, his head resting on one arm, and the other extended on the bed-clothes. His Lordship had died of disease of the heart, of some years duration, as appeared on a *post mortem* examination.

Thus terminated, in the seventieth year of his age, the life of this extraordinary man. He possessed, in a distinguished degree, the qualities of a statesman. In the general affairs of government, his information was accurate and extensive, his advice considerate, and his sagacity profound; no dilemma could perplex him, no conjuncture alarm him, no opposition could abate his ardour, and no disaster could shake his firmness. Even the master-mind of Pitt, with delight, acknowledged the superiority of his unrivalled powers.

There have been erected a statue by Chantrey in the Parliament House, and a pillar, similar to Trajan's at Rome, in St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, to commemorate his Lordship's talents and services. The subscription for the latter was raised, after his death, chiefly among naval officers, whose profession he had so eminently benefited.

Chief Land-owners.—Mrs Gibsone of Pentland; Lord Melville; Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart. of Hawthornden; Sir George Clerk, Bart. of Pennicuik; G. C. Arbuthnot, Esq. of Mavisbank; Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham of Polton; Alexander Hay, Esq. of Hardengreen.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers are, in general, well kept, and commence soon after the Reformation.

Antiquities.—At Hawthornden there remains a fragment of an old fortalice or castle of unknown antiquity. There is still an arch over the only one of the rooms now in existence, and on it there is a sycamore or plane tree of considerable dimensions,—being probably a seedling of the tree which we are now to mention. To the east of this ruin is the famous sycamore tree which is called

the Four Sisters, and is about 24 feet in circumference at the base. It was under this tree that Drummond the poet was sitting when his friend Ben Jonson arrived from London, and hence it is also called Ben Jonson's Tree. Observing his friend approaching Drummond exclaimed—

“ Welcome, welcome, Royal Ben ; ”

To which Jonson replied with his usual readiness—

“ Thank ye, thank ye, Hawthornden.”

Adjoining the ruin is a comparatively modern house. Over the door of this house, in marble, are the armorial bearings of the late Right Reverend Dr William Abernethy Drummond, Bishop of Edinburgh; and near it is the following inscription:—*Divino munere Gulielmus Drummondus Johannis Equitis aurati filius ut honesto otio quiesceret sibi et successoribus instauravit. Anno 1638.* In the lobby of the house there is a table with a marble slab, having on it the date 1396, and the initials of King Robert III., and of his Queen Annabella Drummond. On this table is a large two-handed and two-edged sword, said to have belonged to King Robert the Bruce. There is also in the lobby a clock, said to have belonged to the family since the time of Robert the Bruce. In an upper room are a pair of antique shoes, and a silk dress, which belonged to Annabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III.; also a dress worn by Prince Charles Stuart during his Scottish campaign of 1745.

Below this house are two tiers of caves, the lower tier not being now accessible. Various conjectures have been made regarding the origin and use of these caves. The most probable opinion is, that they were made during the destructive wars between the English and the Scotch in the thirteenth century. In these caves, Sir Alexander Ramsay, who performed many memorable exploits during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, used to conceal himself, and so great was his fame as a warrior, that the most aspiring candidates for military renown in those days did not consider their education complete till they had served some time under him. The most ancient entrance to these caves was by a door in the centre of the perpendicular rock that overlooks the river, and which was accessible only by a flight of steps and a narrow pathway now destroyed. The present entrance is by a door on the south side, by which visitors descend a few steps, and pass along a narrow passage called the King's Gallery, 75 feet long and 6 feet broad. The first cave on the left, to which there is a descent of two steps,

is denominated the King's Bed-Chamber. Farther on, is a communication with a well, to which we shall afterwards advert. Proceeding a little way, and ascending a few steps on the left, is an apartment with 175 square apertures, cut in the rock, called the King's Guard Room. On the opposite side of the passage is another apartment, known by the name of the King's Dining Room. In the court formed by the old tower and the modern house is a well cut in the solid rock, which is said to have served the double purpose of being an entrance to the caves, with which it has a communication, and of supplying the inhabitants of the caves with water, when they were shut out from all intercourse with the world above.

At the west end of the modern house is a seat hewn out of the solid rock, from which, in a summer day, may be obtained one of the most charming views which the eye of man can behold. To this end of the house is affixed the following remarkable inscription: "To the memory of Sir Lawrence Abernethy of Hawthornden, second son to Sir William Abernethy of Salton, a brave and gallant soldier, who, at the head of a party in the year 1338, conquered Lord Dowglas five times in one day, yet was taken prisoner before sunset."—(Ford. Lib. xiii. cap. 44.)

There is also an inscription to the memory of Drummond the poet, and a dedication of the stone-seat by Bishop Drummond. But, as the poetry is from Young, it is unnecessary to quote it.

To the north of the house is a room cut out of the rock, 16 feet by 12, and about 6 feet high. The room seems to be of considerable antiquity, and there are four recesses in the sides of it.

Still farther to the north is a pretty large recess cut in the freestone rock, called the Cypress Grotto. This was a favourite retreat of the poet, and he is said to have composed some of his poems in it.

Wallace's Cave.—On the same side of the river North Esk, and about half a mile farther up the river than Hawthornden, is Wallace's Cave. This cave is in the form of a cross, and is capable of holding sixty or seventy men. Like the caves, which we have already mentioned, it is evidently artificial.

Wallace's Cast or Camp.—This military station is situated on the north side of Bilston Burn, and about a mile from its confluence with the river North Esk. It is in the form of a half-moon, and defended by a broad and deep ditch. The semicircle measures 84 yards, and the average dimensions of the ditch are the follow-

ing: width at top, 10 yards; width at bottom, 5 yards; depth, 3 yards. The diameter runs parallel with the burn, and rests on the top of the high and steep bank, while the arc extends upwards from the bank.

The Cast.—At Springfield, stretching in a south-east direction from a ford in the river North Esk, is a deep and narrow road, named *The Cast*, probably a contraction for *Via ad castra*. This road, in several places, is nearly six feet below the surface of the adjoining fields; and it is so confined in breadth, that it can admit only of a single cart at a time. It is of unknown antiquity, and probably was one of the old Roman roads by which intercourse was kept up between two camps. Should this conjecture be correct, this road must have been in existence for at least fifteen or sixteen hundred years. There is not more of it now remaining than about half a mile.

Military Station.—Near Mavisbank House, which is on the opposite side of the river North Esk from Springfield, is a mound of earth, of considerable elevation. It is circular in its form, and surrounded with ramparts, now cut into terraces. Here, several articles made of brass, and evidently belonging to a remote period, have been found. Among these are weapons, bridle-bits, surgical instruments, *stili*, *fibulae*, &c. They are still to be seen at Penicuik House, the seat of the former proprietor. On a neighbouring farm is a tumulus, where several urns, filled with burnt bones, have been dug up.

Modern Buildings.—The most remarkable is Melville Castle, the elegant seat of Lord Melville. It was built more than half a century ago on the site of the old house of that name, which, tradition says, belonged to David Rizzio, and was occasionally inhabited by Queen Mary.

Mavisbank House is also an elegant building, and is situated in one of the most picturesque localities in Scotland.

Springfield House, the residence of the Honourable Mrs Leslie Cumming, is placed in a situation which is unrivalled in beauty.

Mills.—There are two corn-mills in the parish, both below the village of Lasswade, on the Esk.

III.—POPULATION.

In the parish of Lasswade, *quoad civilia*, the number of the population at different periods was as follows:—

In 1755,	.	2190
1791,	.	3000
1831,	.	4252
1841,	.	5022

This increase of the population has been chiefly owing to the increase of manufactures.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Manufactures.—The two principal articles manufactured are paper and carpets. We shall notice them separately.

Paper.—There are three paper-mills in the parish. In all of these, machines are at work day and night, and the quantity of paper made is immense. The paper which is made is intended either for writing or for printing on. The number of hands employed, including both sexes and all ages, amounts to several hundreds. In order to show the progressive increase of the paper trade, we shall quote part of a letter received from a respectable proprietor of one of the mills. “At present,” he says, “we employ about the work above 150 men, women, boys, and girls, paying them above L.2600 a year of wages; but, including other tradesmen occasionally employed, our wages’ bill will not be under L.3000 a year. Our consumpt of coals is upwards of 2000 tons yearly. Our excise duty, which, in 1813, was L.800 a year, has risen to about L.5500; and, as the duty is now only one-half what it was then, being now 1½d. per pound, instead of 3d., our duties at the old rate would be L.11,000 a year. I have no doubt our neighbours have increased in the same proportion.”

Carpets.—The work at St Anne’s, to which our attention is now to be directed, is one of the most ingenious in the country. In general it is a manufactory of the finer sorts of carpets, and damasks for furniture, and in which about 100 people are employed. It has been established at Lasswade only since 1834; but in that short time, it has become known pretty generally through the country, from the peculiarity of some of the fabrics which are made. Besides carpets on the principle of the Tournay and Axminster kind, made to fit all sizes and shapes of rooms without seam, and which are made at only a few other places in this country, Richard Whytock & Co., the proprietors, manufacture a new sort of Brussels carpet, of great beauty, which resembles tapestry in its general effect, and which they call Tapestry Brussels; also a fabric in velvet pile, quite novel in its appearance. These two fabrics are produced by a new process of their own invention, which is applicable also to other fabrics, to which they purpose to apply it. As the principle is patented, it is not kept secret. It consists of a combination of the two hitherto rival methods of producing figures on cloth, namely, the arts of weaving and printing; and, at the

same time, is a simplification of both processes to a wonderful degree. In regard to the weaving, this is reduced to the simplest process possible, as all the intricate machinery of the Brussels and Wilton looms, with their expensive harness, is superseded. And, as to the printing, the same implements are made to produce all patterns, no matter how dissimilar.

The productions of the manufactory are already in much request in London, and have found their way to various parts of the world.

Mr Henderson is the resident partner at the manufactory, and, under his management, aided by a very talented designer of patterns, the improvement is steadily progressive; so that it is not easy to say to what perfection this manufacture may be advanced, the more so as there is scarcely any limit to the number of colours or shades that may be introduced, with scarcely any additional expense.

Mr Babbage, in his *Economy of Manufactures*, enumerates a variety of methods of multiplying figures; but he was not aware of this one, which differs very widely from all those he describes in his very useful publication.

The manufactory is visited by great numbers of persons, who are most courteously received by the intelligent and enterprising gentlemen connected with the establishment.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—There are no market-towns in the parish. Dalkeith and Edinburgh are the two market-towns resorted to; the former being distant two miles, and the latter six miles.

Villages.—The principal villages in the parish are, Lasswade, Loanhead, and Pentland.

Means of Communication.—There are two post-offices in the parish, each having two arrivals and two departures in one day. The turnpike roads extend in length to about twelve miles. A coach runs several times each lawful day between Lasswade and Edinburgh, by Loanhead. The Dumfries Mail-Coach, and a stage-coach from the Wellington Inn, near Pennicuik, pass through a small part of the parish, on their way to and from Edinburgh.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is situated about a mile and a-half from the east end of the parish, and about four and a-half miles from the west end. It was built in 1793, and is remarkable for the beauty of its situation. It is one of the most elegant and

commodious country churches in Scotland, and is seated for upwards of 1000 persons. During the last few years, it has undergone several extensive repairs and alterations, which reflect the highest credit on the liberality, taste, and judgment of the heritors of the parish.

The manse was built in 1789, and cost L.500. It stands on an eminence near the church, and, in its immediate neighbourhood, is the ruin of the old church; the three objects forming a group remarkable for its beauty. The glebe extends to 8 acres, and is worth about L.40 per annum. The stipend amounts to about L.200 per annum. In the *Taxatio* it is rated at 90 marks, which exhibit a higher rate than any church in Mid-Lothian, except St Cuthberts.

The church-yard has been vastly improved within the last few years. In the centre of it stands the ruin of the old church, which has been converted into family vaults.

There are two Dissenting chapels in the parish, the one belonging to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the other to the United Secession Church. Their ministers are paid by voluntary contribution.

About two-thirds of the inhabitants belong to the Established Church, and the remaining one-third to the Dissenters. Divine service is well attended at the parish church. The number of communicants at the parish church is about 700. Annual collections are made at the church door for each of the five schemes of the General Assembly. Last year they amounted collectively to the sum of L.70, 10s. The ordinary collections, last year, amounted to L.79, 9s. 3d.

Education.—There are eight schools in the parish. They are all in an efficient state.

The ordinary branches of education are taught in all the schools. An excellent education may be received at the parochial school, where, besides the usual branches, are taught Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics.

The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and accommodation for several boarders. The school is numerously attended, and the fees are very considerable in amount. The schoolmaster at Pentland has a salary of L.20 per annum, a free school-house, and a free dwelling-house. The school-house is a spacious and elegant building, erected wholly at the expense of Mrs Gibsone of Pentland. This lady also gives the salary and

the dwelling-house. The schoolmaster at Hawthornden has a salary of L.5 per annum and a free school house.

Libraries.—There is an excellent subscription library at Loanhead, and there is another at Lasswade.

Friendly Societies.—There are various societies of this description in the parish, which are of great public benefit.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of paupers on the roll is 75. Besides these, there is a considerable number of persons who receive occasional assistance.

The contributions for the relief of the poor are made from the following sources, viz. collections at the church door; the interest of a capital stock of L.333, 6s. 8d.; and an assessment.

Last year, the sum given to the poor amounted to L.565, 6s. 1d.

Rental of the Parish.—The following are the items of the parish rental:

Rental of land,	.	.	.	L.12,974	2	3
Do. houses,	.	.	.	4,349	18	9
Feu-duties,	.	.	.	606	8	0
				<hr/>		
				L.17,930	9	0

June 1843.

PARISH OF ROSLIN.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. DAVID BROWN, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name Roslin, which is now in common use, or Rosslyn, as it is spelled in the title of the Earl of Rosslyn, or Rosling, as it is generally found in the records of the Presbytery of Dalkeith, seems to be compounded of two Celtic words, *ross* and *lynn*, signifying *promontory* and *waterfall*; because Roslin Castle, which was the original residence of the noble family to whom it still belongs, is situated near to a place where the river North Esk runs over a very rugged and sloping channel, emphatically called to this day “The Lynn.” It is probable that the name Roslin, or Rosslyn, or Rosling, never was applied to any large extent of

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ground around the castle, because the names of the neighbouring baronies seem to be of as great antiquity. At present it is employed to designate the castle and the chapel, with the small landed property connected with them; and also the village of Roslin, which is mostly situated on a different estate. Besides, the name Roslin has been lately given to a new parish, which is wholly a disjunction *quoad sacra* from Lasswade. This disjunction was made by the Presbytery of Dalkeith, in 1835, in consequence of an Act of the General Assembly, in 1834, called the Chapel Act; and it is this parish of which it is proposed now to give an account.

Extent.—The extreme length of the parish is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its extreme breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It contains about 10 square miles, and is somewhat irregular in its shape.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by Lasswade parish; on the east by Cockpen and Carrington parishes; and on the south and west by Pennicuik and Glencross parishes.

Topographical Appearances.—While the parish rises gradually from north to south, partly up the course of the river North Esk, it is, at the same time, most beautifully and romantically diversified in its character. The river North Esk, which traverses the parish little more than a mile, but which forms its boundary for about five miles, is one of the most remarkable streams in Scotland for magnificent scenery, from its commencement in the Pentland Hills, to its termination in the Frith of Forth, at Musselburgh. It is chiefly, however, in that part of the Vale of the Esk which has been denominated “Roslin’s rocky glen,” where there is the principal concentration of beauty and grandeur.

Temperature.—The parish, varying in elevation from 300 to upwards of 800 feet above the level of the sea, possesses an atmosphere considerably lower in temperature than that of the metropolis, from which it is distant about seven miles.

The climate has been often remarked to be uncommonly salubrious in its nature. It is probable that there are few localities on the face of the earth, where the average rate of mortality is lower than it is in the village and vicinity of Roslin.

Springs.—Along the precipitous banks of the Esk, there are multitudes of springs of the purest water. One of these, in the neighbourhood of the castle, is named St Matthew’s Well, from which the greater number of the inhabitants of Roslin village are supplied with water. The extreme purity of the water of this well is owing to its filtering through a very deep stratum of gravel;

and this may be regarded as one cause of the salubrity of the surrounding district.

Coal-mines.—In one district of the parish, which is named Rosewell, are situated several coal-mines, from which an abundant supply of fuel is obtained by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood ; but the price is high on account of the vicinity of the metropolis. There are 51 families, consisting of 269 individuals, wholly dependent on these coal-works for their support.

Lately, two eminent engineers gave in a report to George Mercer, Esq. of Dryden, which states that, on his property, there are not less than 30,000,000 of tons of coal. The coal in this property was wrought to a considerable extent in former times ; and arrangements are now being made for working it to a great extent.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Manuscript Account.—In the Advocates' Library there is a beautiful manuscript, in three volumes folio, consisting of historical records, dated in 1700, and written by Father Richard Augustine Hay, Prior of St Piermont in France, and a cadet of the family of Rosslyn. There is, *inter alia*, in this work, “ a Genealogie of the Saint Claires of Rosslyn,” including “ the Chartellary of Rosslyn.” In 1835, an accurate copy of this Genealogie and Chartellary was printed in quarto from the original manuscript. But it is scarce, as only 12 copies large paper, and 108 copies small paper, were published : the price of each of the large copies being L.2, 12s. 6d., and that of the small being 18s.

Published Accounts.—In the year 1827 was published a “ Historical and Descriptive Account of Rosslyn Chapel and Castle, with eight engravings.” There has also been published, without a date, but some years later than the preceding work, “ M'Dowall's New Guide to Roslin, being a Historical and Descriptive Account of the Chapel and Castle of Roslin and Hawthornden, with engravings on steel.” Both of these publications are small ; and some use of them, as well as of the manuscript mentioned above, will be made in this Statistical Account.

Ancient Battle.—On the 24th of February 1302, a little way to the north of Roslin village, there was fought a very famous battle, or rather succession of battles, between the Scotch and the English armies, when the Scotch forces, consisting of 8000 men, under the command of Sir Simon Frazer and John Comyn, defeated the forces of the English, consisting of 30,000 men, and

commanded by John de Segrave, who had previously divided his troops into three equal divisions, and brought them up in succession to the conflict.*

Land-owners.—The following are the chief land-owners of the parish, viz. Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill; Sir George Clerk, Bart. of Pennicuik; Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. of Lee and Carnwath; George Mercer, Esq. of Dryden; Robert Brown, Esq. of Firth; John Inglis, Esq. of Auchindinny; Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart. of Hawthornden; the Earl of Rosslyn; the Earl of Rosebery; Archibald Haig, Esq. of Seafield.

Antiquities.—The principal antiquities are, Roslin Chapel and Roslin Castle; the former being in a state of excellent preservation, while the latter has long been in a most ruinous condition.

Roslin Chapel.—The founder of the illustrious family, to which the chapel owes its erection, was one of the many Anglo-Norman barons, whom the policy of King Malcolm Canmore allured from England, after the Conquest, to settle in Scotland, where extensive grants of land were bestowed on them. His name was William de Santo Claro, the second son of Waldernus Compte de St Claro, who came to England with William the Conqueror in the year 1066. His mother was Margaret, daughter to Richard Duke of Normandy, and he was called, for his fair deportment, "the Seemly St Clair." This William de Santo Claro obtained from King Malcolm a grant of the lands and the barony of Roslin. These possessions were greatly increased by grants of land to the family from succeeding monarchs.

Founder of the Chapel.—The founder of the chapel was William St Clair, Prince of Orkney, and Duke of Oldenburgh, and the name of his princess was Elizabeth Douglas.† The existing title of Earl of Rosslyn is British, and was first conferred on the

* There are several names of places commemorative of circumstances connected with this battle, such as "the Shin-banes Field," where many bones were afterwards found; "the Hewan," where the onslaught of the enemy was most dreadful, from the precipitous nature of the ground; "the Stinking Rig," where multitudes of the slain were buried, and, not being sufficiently covered, emitted an intolerable stench; and "the Killburn," a small brook said to have been discoloured with blood for three days. Tradition reports that Mount Marl, the name of a farm belonging to Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart. of Hawthornden, and which was included in the scene of the battle, derived its name from the following incident: When the English forces were on the point of being finally routed, Marl, one of their leaders, is said to have received this important hint from one of his retainers, "Mount, Marl, and ride."

† The various titles are recited in Father Hay's manuscript referred to.

Lord Chancellor Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, from whom it descended to his nephew, the late Earl, who was succeeded by his son, the present Earl, to whom belong the lands, Castle, and Chapel of Roslin.

Roslin Chapel is situated in the vicinity of Roslin village, on a rising ground called the *College Hill*, on the northern bank of the Esk, amidst the most lovely and romantic scenery of which Scotland can boast.

The chapel was founded in 1446, as a collegiate church, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two choristers or singing boys, and, when finished, was consecrated to St Matthew the Apostle, and endowed with lands and other revenues. Its founder, William St Clair, intending that it should be possessed of the utmost splendour, employed in the erection of it the most excellent masons in Europe, whom he attracted to his service by great rewards.

The chapel was originally intended to be in the form of a cross, with a lofty tower in the centre, but was never completed, in consequence of the death of the founder in 1484;—the choir and east wall of the transept only having been erected, while the remaining parts could scarcely be said to have been commenced. That part of the building which has been finished, is in the style of architecture which is called the florid Gothic. Elegance and variety are its distinguishing characteristics. While every separate department is executed with almost inimitable beauty, all the parts are different; every window, every pillar, and every arch being distinguished from all the rest by ornamental workmanship of the most profuse and exquisite description. As an instance of the variety, as well as the beauty and elegance of this wonderful chapel, it may be mentioned that there are more than thirteen different kinds of arches to be found in it. The energies of the most accomplished stone-cutters that could be found, at the time when masonry had been brought to its utmost perfection, seem to have been expended in making the choir of this chapel a gem unique in its kind.

Having entered the court leading to the chapel by a door-way, surmounted by an antique coronet, helmet, and shield, elegantly carved in stone, you have a view of the north side of the chapel.

The north front consists of two walls; the uppermost extending behind the five western buttresses, and resting on the arches of the side aisles in the interior. In the ground wall are five large windows, the ornaments of which are all varied; and, in the up-

per wall, there is a similar row of windows. On the ground wall are seven buttresses, with curious canopied niches, and bracket pedestals, apparently intended for the reception of small statues. The buttresses are surmounted by richly ornamented conical and square pinnacles, embellished with crockets; and the niches are all varied in their decorations, but with a tasteful uniformity in their arrangements. The pinnacles of the five westmost buttresses are joined to a corresponding number of smaller ones behind, by flying arches. One of these has a double pinnacle, richly adorned with bands, and displaying a triple crown. The pinnacle behind it is connected by a flying abutment with the upper wall of the chapel, at the angle of which is seen a third pinnacle, having ornaments resembling those seen in Grecian architecture.

The north door, by which visitors are admitted to the chapel, is approached under an arched porch, which has two crouching human figures inserted into the buttresses on both sides for its abutments, one of these figures having a key, and supposed to be St Peter. Its mouldings are richly carved, forming small paterae of foliage. The two buttresses which flank this door are deserving of attention; that on the east is enriched by a canopied niche, the pinnacle of which is highly ornamented with crockets and tracery, and is supported by a column pedestal. The west buttress has a canopy equal in the beauty of its sculpture to the other, but without a pinnacle, and supported by a bracket pedestal, under which is a small figure in the act of doing penance. Above the door is a small window, in the form of a circular triangle, which lights part of the north aisle, both sides of which are boldly sculptured with foliage. On the east side of the door, at the bottom of the architrave of the lower window, is the representation of a fox carrying off a goose, and a farmer delivering the unfortunate bird from the jaws of the plunderer; and, in the opposite corner of the same window, is a cherub playing on a musical instrument.

The south front is similar to the north, with the exception of the door, which is composed of receding arches richly ornamented. In front is an arched porch, having, for an abutment on each side, a cherub waving a scroll. The mouldings of the arch are ornamented at regular distances with foliage. Above the door is a small window, of the form of an equilateral spherical triangle, pre-

senting within its perimeter three Gothic points of great elegance, and it is ornamented all round with a double row of foliage.

At the east end of the chapel are four windows of uniform size, but varied in their ornaments; and five buttresses, each having a canopied niche with a column pedestal, and a bracket pedestal alternately, and surmounted by circular pinnacles.

The west end of the chapel is terminated by a blank wall, closing the centre and side aisles, and rising above the roof; and on the summit of the wall is a small belfry. In this wall are three door-ways, opening to the middle and side aisles; but it is long since they have been built up. Each door-way outside has a square top or architrave, resting on imposts of richly sculptured capitals. Three ornamental piscinas and eight brackets are inserted in the wall parallel with the doors; and two brackets are elevated high in the wall, on one of which is represented the descent from the cross, and on the other the angels rolling away the stone from the door of the sepulchre. At each end of the architrave of the central door, is a human figure: that on the north represents a man bound by his middle and ankles to a tree, his hands being tied behind his back, and a man at each foot holding the ropes he is tied with. This is St Sebastian, who, according to the legend, was condemned by the Roman emperor Dioclesian, to be fastened to a tree, and shot with arrows; the two men at his feet are two soldiers, crouching lest the arrows should strike them, and two arrows are represented as sticking in the left side of the martyr, while he presents a serene and determined countenance to his persecutors. The figure on the south side appears to be of gigantic size, with a large stick in his left hand, and a child sitting on his right shoulder. This is St Christopher, a giant, who, as the legend says, on one occasion, carried the Saviour on his shoulder across a river, supporting himself with the torn-up trunk of a tree, while he was ready to sink under the load. He knew not whom he carried till he reached the opposite shore, when Christ, in the form of a child, blessed him, and disappeared. All this is naturally expressed by the carving.

No sooner does a visitor enter the chapel than he is struck with the immense profusion and the wonderful variety of the ornaments; and, above all, with the grandeur and magnificence of the lofty roof, which is composed of a vast Gothic arch, divided into five compartments, each of them remarkable for the beauty and the diversity of its decorations. The roof of the chapel is supported

by sixteen most elegant Gothic pillars, seven on each side of the building, and two at the east end of it. The height of the chapel inside, from the floor to the top of the high-arched roof, is 40 feet 8 inches; its length is 69 feet; and its breadth is 34 feet 8 inches.

The floor of the east chapel is elevated one step; and its arched roof is only 15 feet in height. Here stood four altars, viz. one which is elevated two steps from the floor of the east chapel, and which seems to be improperly called the high altar, having more probably been dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and other three altars on the floor of this chapel, which were dedicated respectively to St Matthew, St Peter, and St Andrew. The top stones of these four altars have been removed, but the bodies of them remain, in a great measure, entire,—the very state in which they are described as being, about 250 years ago, in the records of the Presbytery of Dalkeith.

The east chapel is separated from the eastern aisle by three pillars, which are connected by arches with the east wall, dividing the roof into four equal spaces. The groinings of the ceiling are of surprising grandeur and elegance, and the florid character of their ornaments is infinitely varied. The key-stones of the arches are beautiful pendants, each upwards of two feet in length; that at the south end, immediately above what has been called the high altar, but which is rather to be considered as the altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is ornamented with foliage. The second pendant is enriched in a similar manner. Immediately below this pendant, the late Earl of Rosslyn, who died in 1837, is interred. The escutcheon of his armorial bearings is suspended above; and his remains, like those of his countess, are covered with a large flag stone. The third pendant terminates in a representation of the star of Bethlehem, with eight figures carved around it. At the south point of the star is the Virgin, with the Babe in her arms; on the next point, to her right, is the manger; on other three points are three eastern kings, each having a sceptre in his hand; and on the remaining three points are representations of Death. Immediately below this pendant, the late Countess of Rosslyn (Miss Bouverie) is interred. The fourth pendant is ornamented with foliage.

On the side of one of the arches, springing from the angle formed by the north and the east walls, and resting on the opposite pillar, there are several small figures, which were supposed to represent the resurrection, but they are now believed to be the

Dance of Death. Commencing at the top of the arch, and descending to the right, the figures, which can be recognized, are, a king, a courtier, a cardinal, a bishop, a lady admiring her portrait, an abbess, and an abbot; and each of these is accompanied with a figure of death dancing off with his prey. Again, commencing at the top of the arch, and descending to the left, the following figures are quite distinct: a farmer, a husband and wife, a child, a sportsman, a gardener and spade, a carpenter, and a ploughman. Each of these also is accompanied by a figure of death, carrying off the individual; and he is represented as in the act of making the separation between the husband and wife. On the capitals of the three pillars, which are between the east aisle and the east chapel, are thirteen angels with musical instruments, representing the heavenly host praising God. At the south end of the east chapel, the arch is ornamented with human figures, and also with foliage; the human figures being supposed to be a warrior, with helmet, and sword, and spear; and a monk drinking, a crouched figure of death, a man with wide sleeves, a soldier, a female praying, a woman sitting in a chair, and a queen.

On the architrave of the north aisle connecting the first and second pillar from the east, Samson is represented pulling down the house on the Philistines. The capital of the third pillar has an elephant, Samson killing the lion, and two hands grasping cockle-shells; and the capital of the opposite pilaster has a shield bearing a lamb, which carries a banner within a double tressure. The capital of the next pillar represents the angels rolling back the stone from the door of the sepulchre. The capital of the next pillar has the disciples looking from afar to the crucifixion, which is represented on the capital of the opposite pilaster, where nine figures and a ladder are to be distinctly seen. On the next and last pillar in this row are represented two doves, and the prodigal son feeding swine.

On the west wall of the north aisle, in the corner, is the monument of George, Earl of Caithness, with the following inscription in capital letters: "Hic jacet nobilis ac potens Dominus Georgius quondam comes Cathanensis Dominus Sinclair, justiciarius Hereditarius diocesis Cathanensis, qui obiit Edinburgi 9 die mensis Septembris, anno Domini 1582."

Above the inscription are his armorial bearings, with the motto, "Commit thy verk to God."

At the foot of the third and fourth pillars, and between them and the north wall, there is a large flagstone covering the mouth of a vault, in which ten barons of Rosslyn were buried before 1690. It is so remarkably dry, that when the bodies of some of them were inspected eighty years after their interment, they were found in a state of perfect preservation. It was an ancient custom of this princely house, that all its barons were buried without any coffin in their armour. Father Hay, alluding to this custom, observes, "The late Rosslyn, my good father, grandfather to the present Rosslyn, was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of James VII., who was then in Scotland, and several other persons, well versed in antiquity, to whom my mother (Jean Spottiswood, grandniece of Archbishop Spottiswood,) would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried after that manner. The great expense she was at in burying her husband occasioned the sumptuary acts which were made in the following Parliaments."*

On the floor, between the fourth and fifth pillars, from the west end, in the north aisle, there is a coarse flat stone, having cut upon it the rough outline of a man in armour, with his hands lifted up and joined as if engaged in prayer, with a greyhound at his feet, and a lion rampant in a small shield at each side of his head. This is supposed to mark the tomb of Sir William St Clair of Rosslyn, of whom Father Hay relates an interesting adventure.

Centre Aisle.—The upper part of the centre aisle is lighted by five arched windows on each side, between which are canopies and brackets, twelve on the north side, and twelve on the south side, supposed to be for the Twelve Apostles, and as many saints and martyrs. In the east end is a beautiful arched window; and below the centre of this window, is a niche of superior size and elegance, supposed to be intended for a statue of the Saviour or the Virgin.

South Aisle.—On the north side of the arch, connecting the second and third columns of the south range, from the west, are represented the Twelve Apostles, and four of the primitive Martyrs, bearing the insignia of the deaths they respectively suffered. On the east side of the south door, is a beautiful font in the wall, which is much admired.

* To the custom mentioned above, and also to the tradition, that the turrets of the chapel were supernaturally illumined by flames, upon the death of any member of the Rosslyn family, Sir Walter Scott alludes, in beautiful verses, in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

On the west side of the architrave, connecting the second pillar from the east with the south wall, are represented the following figures, viz. a bishop in his pontifical garments and insignia, and giving the blessing, with the right hand lifted up, and the two forefingers distinctly pointing out,—a man, supposed to be the proud Pharisee; a drunkard with a flagon at his mouth; a woman giving a cup to a man; the careless shepherd; the rich fool; the miser with his hands in his pockets; two lovers; and, lastly, a devil in the mouth of a crocodile, emblematical of hell, stretching out his claws towards the other figures. The figures are surveyed with a grin of delight by Satan himself from the west jamb of the third window, from the east, in the south ground wall. It is quite evident that the figures in this range are intended to represent the principal vices, with the church offering salvation from them, and the spirits of darkness expecting that they will lead their votaries to everlasting destruction. The arch of the adjoining window represents the nine orders of angels.

On the opposite side of this architrave, there are represented a cardinal bishop; a cripple, supported by crutches, leading a blind man; one person clothing the naked; another visiting the sick; another visiting those in prison; a female attending the fatherless; one feeding the hungry; two burying the dead, one at the head and another at the feet; and St Peter with a key. It is abundantly evident that the figures in this range are intended to represent the principal virtues, and the admission of those who practise them into the kingdom of heaven. The arch of the adjoining window is adorned with twelve human figures.

The Apprentice's Pillar.—This pillar, which is the most easterly in the south row, and stands in the south-east corner of the chapel, is perfectly unique, and remarkably beautiful. Around the shaft are four wreaths of flowers, all different from one another, all exhibiting specimens of the most delicate chiselling, and all ascending, in a spiral form, from the base to the capital, at the distance of eighteen inches from one another. On the base of the pillar are several dragons chained together by the heads, and mutually entwined. On the south side of the capital, Isaac is represented lying on the altar, with the ram caught by the horns in a thicket; and, on the east end of the architrave, connecting this elegant pillar with the one to the west, is Abraham standing in view of his devoted son, with his hands lifted up in prayer. On the opposite end is a man playing on bagpipes, and another man

recumbent at his feet. And, on the architrave, which connects the apprentice's pillar with the corresponding pilaster on the south wall, is seen the following inscription in Old English or Saxon characters, on the west side: "Forte est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres; super omnia vincit veritas. I. Exd. Chap. 3, ver. 10-12."

There is a tradition relating to the apprentice's pillar, which has prevailed for ages in the family of Rosslyn. The model of it was sent from Rome, but the master-mason, distrusting his own capacity to finish it, without inspecting the original pillar from which it was taken, went to Rome to examine it. In his absence, one of his apprentices undertook the task, and completely succeeded, which so enraged the master on his return, that he lifted a hammer and killed him on the spot. The three heads at the west end of the chapel are understood to be commemorative of this tragedy. Nearly half-way up the transept wall, in the south-west corner of the body of the chapel, is a head, with a cut above the right eye, which is said to represent the head of the apprentice, who finished the remarkable pillar. In a line with it, and above the second pillar of the south aisle, from the west, is the head of a woman weeping, intended for the mother of the apprentice lamenting the untimely death of her son. And, in the north-west corner, is the head of an old man frowning, representing the head of the master-mason.

Sacristy or Vestry.—In the south-east corner of the chapel, and below the place where the elevated altar stood, is a subterraneous staircase of twenty-four steps, conducting, through an arch, to a smaller chapel, which was used as a sacristy or vestry. This was erected by the first lady of William, the founder of the great chapel, Dame Elizabeth Douglas, formerly Countess of Buchan, and daughter of Archibald, the second Earl of Buchan of that name. Though the passage to this sacristy or vestry is subterraneous, itself is above ground, and rests on the edge of the bank; its height is 15 feet 2 inches, its length 36 feet, and its breadth 14 feet. It has one large arched window in the east wall, where once stood an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Looking towards the window, on the right hand, is a pedestal for a statue, with an escutcheon having the arms of Caithness, Douglas, and St Clair. In a direct line, on the opposite side of the window, is a similar pedestal, with an *engrailed cross* on a shield, probably intended for a statue of Rosslyn. This sacristy or vestry once had, in the south

wall, a low arched door, now shut up, by which a person might have entered it without passing through the chapel above. On the same side of the building there is a recess for a chimney. Both in the north and the south walls there are several niches, of various kinds, which may have been designed for keeping the sacred vessels employed in the service of the chapel, and the vestments of the priests. In the south-east corner, there is a piscina or font, with a square niche on the east side of it. The roof of the small chapel, like that of the large one, is divided into five compartments. The ribs are beautiful specimens of the *ingrailed cross*, while the compartments themselves are plain.

Nearly a century ago, the chapel received some considerable repairs from its proprietor, General St Clair, who caused the lower roof to be covered anew with flag stones, the windows to be glazed, and the floor to be mended in several places. It is now undergoing extensive repairs from the liberality of the present Earl of Rosslyn.

Endowments of the Chapel.—At the time when the chapel was erected, it was endowed by its founder with the church lands of Pentland, four acres of meadow near that town, with the kips, and eight sowmes of grass. In the year 1523, one of his successors farther endowed it with some portions of land in the neighbourhood, for dwelling-houses and gardens to the provost and prebendaries. These possessions, which were not very ample, passed away from it at the Reformation; and on February 26th 1571, the provost and prebendaries, by a deed, in which they complain that their revenues had long been forcibly withheld from them, resigned them absolutely into the hands of the laity. Father Hay says, that to this deed there were appended the seal of the chapter of this collegiate church, being St Mathew in a church, red upon white wax; and the seal of Sir William Sinclair, the then baron of Rosslyn, being a ragged or engrailed cross, red upon white wax.*

Rosslyn Castle.—Rosslyn Castle is situated about 200 yards below the chapel, on a rocky eminence, which is almost enclosed in one of the folds of the Esk, which here assumes a beautiful serpentine form. Little now remains of this ancient and venerable stronghold, but a majestic pile of ruins: though the triple tier of vaults on the left, and the massive walls, as well as the enormous fragments which are scattered about, cannot fail to impress the

* Extracts from the Records of the Presbytery of Dalkeith, curious and interesting, as connected with Rosslyn Chapel and its proprietor, for the time being, are deposited along with the MS. of this article.

mind with some idea of its original strength and grandeur. It is impossible for us to ascertain when it was built, though it is probable that it was founded towards the end of the eleventh century. We do not find any mention made of it in history till the reign of James II., when we read of Sir William Hamilton being confined therein in 1455, for engaging in the rebellion which Earl Douglas had raised against that monarch. In 1544, this castle, as well as many others in the Lothians, was demolished by the English army, dispatched by Henry VIII., upon the rough wooing of Mary, the infant Queen of Scots. In 1650, it was again battered down by a division of the army of Oliver Cromwell, under the command of General Monk. And on the night of the 11th of December 1688, it was attacked and plundered by a lawless mob, composed partly of the tenants of the barony and partly of miscreants from Edinburgh: and, on the early part of the same night, some of the most splendid and beautiful ornaments of the chapel were defaced by the same ruffians.

In addition to the above misfortunes, Father Hay, in his manuscript, mentions another which we shall narrate at length in his words. "About this time, viz. 1447, Edward Sinclair of Dryden, coming with four gray hounds and some ratchets, to hunt with the prince, met a great company of rats, and, among the rest, one old blind lyard one with a straw in his mouth, led by the rest, whereat he greatly marvelled, not thinking what was to follow; but within four days after, viz. the feast of St Leonard, the princess, who took great delight in little dogs, caused one of the gentlewomen to go under the bed with a lighted candle, to bring forth one of them that had young whelps, which she doing, and not being very attentive, set fire on the bed, whereat the fire rose and burnt the bed, and then passed to the ceiling of the great chamber in which the princess was, whereat she and all that were in the dungeon wer compelled to fly."

"The prince's chaplain seeing this, and remembering of all his master's writings, passed to the head of the dungeon where they were, and threw out four great trunks where they were. The news of this fire coming to the prince's ears through the lamentable cries of the ladies and gentlewomen; and the sight thereof coming to his view in the place where he stood, viz. upon the college hill, he was sorrow for nothing but the loss of his charters and other writings; but when the chaplain, who had saved himself by coming down the bell rope tied to a beam, declared how his charters and writs were all saved, he became cheerful, and

went to re-comfort his princess and the ladies, desiring them to put away all sorrow ; and rewarded his chaplain very richly. Yet all this stayed him not from building of the college, with his liberality to the poor, but was rather more liberal to them than before, applying the safety of his charters and writs to God's particular providence."

Entrance to the Castle.—The promontory on which the castle stands is insulated by a deep natural ravine on the land side, over which there is a narrow bridge, to be approached from the east. The gate of entrance was on the west end of this bridge, and was powerfully defended : and, immediately behind this kind of out-work, was an immense building of several stories, forming one side of the square of the castle. On the right or north side of the square was a massive wall, the greater part of which is still standing ; and at the south end of this wall was a tower of vast size. In the court was a well for supplying the inmates with water. Mr Hay in his manuscript has given several views of the castle in its entire state, and he is said to have made these with his pen.

Extent of the Castle.—From east to west the castle is about 200 feet in length ; it is nearly 90 feet in breadth, and the walls are about 9 feet thick. On the ruins of this ancient building, and over the vaults, is a comparatively modern house, with the letters S. W. S., (Sir William Sinclair,) and the date 1622, over the door. The ceiling of the dining room is enriched with antique pannels and designs, variously ornamented and intermixed with the armorial bearings of the St Clair family.

Ancient Establishment.—According to Father Hay, the establishment maintained by Prince William, the founder of the chapel, and his Princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was most magnificent. He was served at his table, it is said, in vessels of gold and silver, by Lord Dirleton, as Master of his Household ; by Lord Borthwick, as his Cup-bearer ; and by Lord Fleming, as his Carver ; each of whom had a deputy of equal rank to officiate in his absence. His lady was served by seventy-five gentlewomen, of whom fifty-three were the daughters of noblemen, and all of them were attired in silk and velvet, and adorned with chains of gold and other jewels. When travelling from Rosslyn to the family mansion in Edinburgh, which was at the foot of Blackfriar's Wynd, she was attended by two hundred gentlemen on horseback, and, if after nightfall, by other eighty persons bearing torches.

The Maiden Castle.—This castle was situated between two and

three hundred yards to the south of the Hewan, within another fold of the Esk, where this romantic river seems to linger in a region of surpassing sweetness and loveliness. Nothing now remains of this fortress but parts of the foundation, which are still visible at some points. And even tradition is unable to communicate any notices of this stronghold, which, as its name indicates, was never taken by an enemy. Though the oldest inhabitants have been questioned on this subject, they are found to be acquainted with nothing more than the name of the castle, whose origin and history have been long lost in the mists of antiquity.

Stone Coffin.—In August 1754, a farmer ploughing his field near the village of Roslin turned up the corner of a stone coffin, about nine feet long, which contained the bones of a human body. The bones were much decayed, except the skull and teeth, which were sound and large. This must have been the grave of some British warrior, rather than the coffin of one of the chiefs who fell in the battles of Roslin, in the year 1302.

Hezekiah Merricks, Esq., Eskhill, has in his possession three silver coins, apparently of very considerable antiquity. Each of them is about the size of a common sixpence, and is supposed to belong to the reign of Edward I. of England. They were found on the public road at Harper's Hall Brae.

A silver buckle, of very rude workmanship, and also a brooch, with engraving, and something like green enamel on it, were found at the above-mentioned place. These were in the possession of John Merricks, Esq. Eskhill.

III.—POPULATION.

About the time when the chapel was building, Roslin was the most populous town in the Lothians, excepting Edinburgh and Haddington. It was erected into a burgh of barony by James II. in 1456, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and a yearly fair; and the pedestal of the ancient market cross is still to be seen at the centre of the village.*

Roslin is now a small village. The following has been its population for the last eleven years :—

1829,	68 families—	259 souls.
1830,	74 ...	287 ...
1831,	81 ...	320 ...
1832,	83 ...	343 ...
1833,	82 ...	343 ...

* See MS. for an accurate copy of the original charter, as it is to be found in Father Hay's Manuscript.

1834, 84 families—	366 souls.
1835, 82 ...	370 ...
1836, 78 ...	356 ...
1837, 86 ...	387 ...
1838, 88 ...	418 ...
1839, 90 ...	401 ...

The increase of the population of Roslin village is owing to the extension of the works of a gunpowder manufactory and of a bleachfield, both of which are in the immediate neighbourhood.

The population of Roslin parish, *quoad sacra*, is as follows;—

1835, 326 families—	1611 souls.
1836, 327 ...	1646 ...
1837, 341 ...	1731 ...
1838, 346 ...	1733 ...
1839, 354 ...	1744 ...

The majority of the population reside in small villages. Not one of these is worthy of the name of a town.

In 1838, the number of males in the parish was 842, and the number of females 891; total, 1733. In 1839, the number of males was 845, and the number of females 899; total, 1744.

Resident Proprietors.—The only resident proprietors of land in the parish are, George Mercer, Esq. of Dryden, and Robert Brown, Esq. of Firth.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—As both proprietors and land cultivators refused to communicate the facts which were necessary to be known, in order to compile the statistics under this head, only a few general statements can be made.

By far the largest proportion of the parish is in a state of cultivation; a very considerable number of acres are under wood; and only a small number remain constantly waste. There is no undivided common.

Husbandry and improvement are here assuming a high character. Draining is carried on to a great extent; and the face of nature is changing to the better.

Manufactures.—The largest manufactory of gunpowder in Scotland is in this parish. It belongs to Messrs Hay and Merricks, and has been established for thirty-six years. It gives employment to about 60 men, 30 of whom are coopers. The wages of the latter, who work by the piece, vary from 18s. to L.1, 15s. per week. The arrangements made for conducting the work are admirable, and consequently very few accidents occur. It is admitted on all hands that the article produced is excellent in quality.

There is a manufactory of writing and printing paper in this
EDINBURGH.

parish. It belongs to Messrs Cadell, and gives employment to a considerable number of persons, both male and female. One machine is in operation day and night ; and various kinds of excellent paper made.

Bleachfield.—The bleachfield here is much celebrated, and most extensively employed. A considerable number, both of males and females, derive their support from it.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—Edinburgh and Dalkeith are the two market-towns resorted to,—the former being seven miles, and the latter six miles distant.

Villages.—The two principal villages in the parish are Roslin and Rosewell.

Means of Communication.—There is a full post-office established here, with two arrivals and one departure. There are five miles of turnpike roads in the parish. The great Dumfries road goes through it nearly a mile ; and, along this road, the following coaches travel, viz. the Dumfries mail-coach, the Peebles coach, and one from the Wellington Inn to and from Edinburgh.

There is a great want of bridges in the parish. The precipitous banks of the Esk prevent communication, in a great measure, between the inhabitants on the opposite sides of the river.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is situated near the one end of the parish, being one mile from the east end, and five miles from the west end. It was built in 1827, and is in a good state of repair. It contains 444 sittings in the lower area, and is constructed to admit of galleries containing 200 or 250 sittings,—if so many should be required. Free sittings are allowed to the poor.

The manse was built in 1832 at the expense of the congregation. The church, manse, and school-house cost £1600, and the only remaining debt is £100 on the church,—the other buildings being quite free. The stipend of the minister is £150.

There is one Dissenting meeting-house in the parish at Bridgend. It belongs to the United Secession. There are two collegiate ministers, both paid by the seat-rents and the collection made at the door.

About two-thirds of the population belong to the Established Church, and one-third to the Dissenters.

The communion roll contains upwards of 300 names.

There is an association in the parish for supporting the various schemes of the General Assembly, and also for contributing to

the Bible Society and the Moravian missions. The amount contributed, however, is small, owing to this circumstance, that almost all the public institutions in the parish are supported by voluntary contributions. And, as the demands among the parishioners are great and urgent, little can be given to other objects.

Education.—There are four schools in the parish, and only one of them is provided with a small permanent salary. Two of them belong to the minister, a third is placed under his superintendence, and a fourth belongs to R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill. There are also three Sabbath schools, which, together with the four day schools, belong to the Established Church. From the year 1835, down to the present time, more than a sixth part of the whole population have been in attendance at the four day schools; and more than a tenth part of the whole population have been in attendance at the three Sabbath schools.

The minister visits the whole parish annually, and takes account of the children who are at school, or who ought to be at it. In order to encourage the poor to educate their children, he finds the following method to work well. When he meets with a poor man who finds great difficulty in providing the means of education, he makes an agreement with him to send one of his children to school, if he will send another, or perhaps two; and if the party be very poor, two are sent to school free of expense to him, as long as he pays for one. At present, the minister is educating thirty-two children in this way; and it may be safely affirmed of the parish in general, that there is scarcely to be found in it a child who ought to be at school, and who is not at one.

Library.—A small library connected with the church, and containing 270 volumes, has been in existence since 1828. The number of volumes at the commencement was scarcely one-half of what it is now.

Friendly Society.—There is a Friendly society in the parish. It contains a considerable number of members. It is constructed on sound principles, and is well conducted. Much benefit is obtained from it by the community.

Public-Houses.—There are 7 houses in the parish where strong drinks are sold. Four of these are in Roslin village, or in the immediate vicinity. Were they reduced in number, the public morals could not fail to be greatly improved thereby.

June 1843.

PARISH OF MID-CALDER.

PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN & TWEEDDALE.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, Boundaries, &c.—CALDER is a common territorial appellation in Scotland, and always denotes some spot adjacent to water, or rather to a rivulet. This name is of Celtic origin—*Cal*, *Cel*, or *Coil*, being descriptive of wooded or wild regions; and *Dur*, or *Dour*, signifying water.

The parish of Mid-Calder lies in the direction of north and south; and, by the straightest footpath or bridle-road, from the north-east to the south-west extremity of the parish, extends from eleven to twelve miles in length. Its average breadth is from two and a half to three miles; but, in one place, it does not extend above three or four hundred yards. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Uphall; on the south, by Linton; on the east, by the united parishes of Kirknewton and East-Calder, together with those of Currie and a small portion of Kirkliston; and, on the west, by the parishes of West-Calder and Livingstone. By a singular coincidence, Liston-Shields, the property of the late Sir Robert Liston, which is situated on the south-east extremity of this parish, belongs to Kirkliston, although it lies at the distance of seven or eight miles from any other part of that parish. The ridge of the Cairn hills forms the southern boundary of the parish, and may be considered as a continuation of the Pentlands westward till they reach the parish of West-Calder. There are no elevations in this parish which can properly be called mountains. The eastern Cairn Hill is the highest point; and, if Knox's map can be relied upon, its summit is about 1800 feet above the medium level of the sea. This spot commands a most extensive view of the Frith and basin of the Forth, with the adjacent scenery towards Stirling, the coast of Fife, and the Ochils. At the eastern extre-

* Drawn up by the late incumbent, the Rev. John Sommers.

imity of the Cairn Hill, which forms the south-east boundary of the parish, south of Harper-rig, there is a hollow slope or declivity, known by the name of the *Caldstane Slap*, through which pass, lies the drove road most commonly frequented by dealers in sheep and cattle between the Scotch and English markets. This road is passable also for travellers on horseback during the summer months.

The village of Mid-Calder is delightfully situated on the south bank of the Almond, near its junction with Linhouse and Murieston Waters. On the east, is the extensive and romantic wood of Calder; and, on the west, is Calder House, which stands on an elevated lawn, surrounded by ornamental walks, and sheltered by lofty trees and numerous plantations. The town is twelve miles west of Edinburgh, twenty from Lanark, and thirty-two from Glasgow. Calder was formerly the name of a district in the western part of the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, comprehending the three parishes of Calder Comitis or Mid-Calder, Calder Clere or East-Calder, and that portion which now constitutes the parish of West-Calder. The first of these obtained its name from having been in possession of the Earls of Fife, so early as the twelfth century; and the second, Calder Clere or East Calder, from one Randolph de Clere, who held a grant of the manor from Malcolm IV. The parish of Calder Clere was united to that of Kirknewton in 1750, and was, at same time, detached from the presbytery of Linlithgow, and united to the presbytery of Edinburgh. This extensive parish of Calder Comitis, in 1645, was again divided into those of Mid and West-Calder, as appears from our presbytery records, in which it is stated that, on the 12th of June of that year, Patrick Shields was translated from the parish of Livingstone to West-Calder. This threefold division of the original parish sufficiently accounts for the scantiness of the teind, and, consequently, for the limited portion of stipend allotted to each of these benefices.

Meteorology.—The temperature of the atmosphere varies considerably between the banks of the streams clothed with wood in the lower districts of the parish, and the higher ground upon the cold boggy land and barren heath. In low, sheltered situations, the thermometer generally ranges between 35 and 60; and the barometer from $28\frac{1}{2}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$.

Hydrography.—This parish is intersected by three considerable rivulets, which run from west to east—the Almond, the Murieston,

and the Linhouse waters. On entering this parish on the west, these streams are distant from each other about a mile and a-half; but they all meet together at the northern extremity of the village, by the two last mingling their waters with the Almond. In passing through the parish, these streams are increased, in their progress, by many small tributaries, flowing from innumerable springs in the higher grounds. Besides the three waters above-mentioned, there is another, which takes its rise in the upper and southern district of the parish, called the Wester Burn, which, after proceeding eastward, assumes the name of Leith-Head Water, or Water-of-Leith, intersecting the parish in the same direction from west to east.

The springs in this parish are very numerous, and many of them consist of pure, soft, and excellent water; but there are others in which the water is so much impregnated with iron, that its quality may be easily distinguished, both by the taste and smell. On being exposed, however, for a few minutes to the air, these peculiarities can scarcely be perceived. It then becomes agreeable to the taste, and fit for all culinary purposes.

Geology and Mineralogy.—This parish is intersected by three great public roads; the northern line running between Edinburgh and Glasgow; the middle line between Edinburgh and Ayr; and the southern line between Edinburgh and Lanark by Carnwath; the two former passing through the village of Mid-Calder. From the Almond northward to the parish of Uphall, the ground has a southern exposure; but from the river to the summit of the Cairn hills, which form the boundary between this and the parish of Linton, the aspect of the ground is to the north. The land upon the banks of this river and all its tributary streams, as may be supposed, is, in general, the most fertile, and some of it consists of a rich, dry, and productive loam; but, on retiring from the banks to a more elevated situation, the ground generally becomes less fertile, and at length terminates in a thin, barren clay, upon a hard, cold, and dark-blue till or shale. But even this naturally sterile soil has been rendered productive in some places, by thorough draining, and the liberal application of lime and other kinds of manure. It may be observed, that in the upper district of the parish there is a large portion of naturally unproductive land, which, by proper draining, spade-culture, hoeing, and other modern improvements, might be sufficient to support a numerous population.

Abundance of excellent rock of various kinds, such as freestone,

(sandstone,) whinstone, and limestone, has been discovered in different places throughout the parish. Quarries of all these have, at one time or other, been in actual operation. One for road-metal is now open on the estate of Howden, the property of Mrs White. This, however, is intended only for private use. Another, on the estate of Linhouse, was in operation not many years ago; and one on the estate of Pumpherston, belonging to the Earl of Buchan, both of which are now used for the public roads. A quarry of excellent limestone has long been, and still continues open, for the supply of the neighbouring tenantry, on Mr Hog's estate of Easter Murieston. This limestone has never been found in a regular stratum, but in long beds or nests, or of a round globular form, at short distances from one another. It admits of a beautiful polish, and has been used as marble, both in the country and in Edinburgh. A considerable stratum of excellent limestone, some years ago, was also opened up in the lands of Colzium, by pits, now the property of the Rev. Dr Laird of Portmoak. A kiln of it was burnt and examined by Dr Fyfe, and was found to be of the best quality; but, being too distant from coal, it afforded no prospect of covering the expenses necessary to render it useful to the community. A freestone quarry has long been in operation in Calder-wood. The stone is fit for all kinds of architecture, being hard and durable, and capable of being wrought to an unlimited extent. Within these few years, a quarry of unexhaustible freestone was opened at the bottom of the ridge of the Cairn Hills. In this quarry, blocks of any magnitude may be raised at a moderate expense; and the buildings which have been already erected of this stone, are sufficient to prove that, from its durable nature and beauty, it is eminently fitted for all the purposes of the most delicate architecture. The bottom of the Cairns Hill seems to be wholly composed of this stone; and the extent and thickness of it must be immense. The dip of the strata of all these rocks is, in general, towards the south. In several places on the banks of the Murieston Water, and particularly on the property of John Keir, Esq., there is a kind of rotten rock, intermixed with a species of crystal, in the cavities of which have been found small portions of bitumen; but the stone itself is of little value, because, after being exposed for a year or two to the action of the air and frost, it crumbles into dust. No animal remains have hitherto been discovered in any of these rocks; but several petrifications of the pine tribe have been found in the strata, and small portions

also of crystallized quartz. Many excellent specimens of valuable ironstone are almost everywhere to be found in the beds of the rivers; but the quantity is not sufficient to compensate the expense of carriage and the labour of digging them out of the banks.

A fine specimen of rich lead ore was lately dug up, by Mr Young of Harburn, when sinking for water, in one of his farms in this parish. It was found about sixteen feet below the surface. But no attempt has hitherto been made to follow up this discovery, although, since that period, lead ore has been dug up in three other parts of the Harburn estate. A small seam of coal was also found, some years ago, in the upper district of the parish, between Camilty and Crosswoodburn; and, since that time, several others have been discovered, one of them between three and four feet thick, very near the surface; and this estate abounds also in limestone and manganese, with many promising appearances of iron. The covering of the rocks is of various kinds. If the rotten rock or whinstone be near the surface, the soil is dry and fertile; but when deep, it is generally cold and wet. It cannot be said that any of these fields of rock are covered with alluvial deposits, or with transported soil, unless what has been for ages accumulated along the bottom of the Cairn Hills can be considered of this description. In many spots, the soil may be considered as rich; but, being exposed to so much moisture, and in so elevated a situation, the process of vegetation must necessarily be slow; and the grasses being of a diminutive growth, although of excellent quality, yield a more scanty supply.

Botany.—The plants most peculiarly attached to the best soils are the poas, meadow fescue, Timothy grass, cocks foot, *Dactylus glomerata*, meadow soft grass, or Yorkshire white, *Holcus lanatus*. On moist clay and mossy soils is to be found that very valuable grass brought into notice by Dr Richardson of Ireland, and which has been advantageously cultivated by Mr Young of Harburn and others, in the parish of Mid-Calder, to great extent, and at little expense,—the creeping bent grass, or fiorin, *Agrostis stolonifera*. It grows luxuriantly in a wet or spongy soil, unsuitable for other grasses; and its growth is most vigorous in moist, warm, and sheltered spots. In favourable seasons, when properly cultivated, it yields from four to five hundred stones per acre of the most nourishing food for cattle and horses; and it is not liable to be injured by the wetness of the season like

common rye-grass hay. The white clover, *Trifolium repens*, is another of the natural grasses, which is peculiarly attached to the soils of this district, and is reckoned one of the most valuable pasture grasses which requires no cultivation. In the inferior, stiff soils, which are unfriendly to healthy vegetation, the dock and the common rush universally maintain their hold; but, as soon as the ground is properly drained, and comes under cultivation, they are no longer to be seen.

The botany of this parish furnishes little that is peculiarly interesting. Of the rarer plants found here, the following may serve as an example; and the statement having been furnished by Robert Maughan, Esq. of Edinburgh, who is well known as an eminent botanist, may be relied upon as correct.

List of plants found in Calderwood.

<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	<i>Habenaria bifolia</i>
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
<i>Asperula odorata</i>	<i>Lysimachia Nemorum</i>	<i>Hyacinthus non-scriptus</i>
<i>Cnicus heterophyllus</i>	<i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i>	Fl. Alb.
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>
<i>Milium effusum</i>	<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i>	————— <i>humifusum</i>
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>	<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
<i>Pyrola minor</i>	<i>Viola palustris</i>	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	<i>Prunus Cerasus</i>	<i>Trollius Europæus</i>
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	<i>Trifolium filiforme</i>	<i>Listera Nidus-Avis</i>
<i>Rubus cæsius</i>	<i>Lotus major</i>	<i>Rubus Chamæmorus</i>

The plantations here consist chiefly of the common fir, larch, spruce, the oak, the beech, the ash, and the elm. Almost all those varieties seem adapted to the soil and climate, and in general thrive well. Near Calder House there are many fine limes and beeches; but the tree that seems to have attained to the largest size is a plane, which, from age, is now reduced to a mere trunk. In the former Statistical Account of this parish, it is stated that the trunk of this tree was 14 feet high, its circumference at the thickest part, 18 feet, and that the branches extended at least 30 feet on either side. On this tree are two large protuberances where it is said the *jugs* were formerly fixed. The age of this plane cannot be exactly ascertained; but it is particularly mentioned in our session records, December 1617, and as being then of a very considerable size.

The most extensive tract of woodland in this district, is Calderwood, the property of Lord Torphichen. It lies south-east of Calder House, and is very beautifully situated between the Muirieston and Linhouse Waters, the former of which is sometimes

called the Fore-wood Water, and the latter the Back-wood Water. It appears to have been originally a copsewood, the outskirts of which have been filled up with forest and other trees. It extends up the banks of the Linhouse Water above a mile and a half.

The trees to which the richest soils appear to be most congenial are, the plane-tree, *Platanus*, the lime-tree, the ash, the beech, and all the different species of poplars and willows. All these thrive best in a humid loam. There are many oaks also, but none of which have as yet arrived at any great age or perfection.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Family of Torphichen.—The first authentic account we have of this ancient family, is in the reign of David II., 1336, when Sir James Sandilands obtained a grant from that monarch of lands in the county of Peebles, for his lands of Craiglockard and Stenypath, in the county of Edinburgh. He also possessed the lands and barony of Wiston, in Lanarkshire; and, in 1346, he obtained a confirmation of the lands of Sandilands and Reidmyre, in Douglasdale, from William, Lord Douglas. Having greatly distinguished himself by his many heroic actions and eminent services, under that illustrious commander, in the war against the English, he became so great a favourite that he obtained the hand of his sister, Elionora, Countess of Carrick, in marriage. She was only daughter of Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, and relict of Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick; and with her he received the barony of West-Calder, in "*liberum maritagium*," to be held by them and their heirs, in like manner as Earl William held the said barony from Duncan, Earl of Fife. In this manner arose the connection of the House of Sandilands with that of Douglas; and, in consequence of this alliance, the Sandilands family came eventually, as heirs-at-law, to quarter the Douglas's arms with their own.

James Sandilands, the fruit of this alliance, being also a person of great merit, received the honour of knighthood from Robert II., who esteemed him so highly, that he gave him his own lawful daughter, the Lady Jane, together with a grant of the baronies of Dalzell, Modirvale, and the lands of Erthbisset, Auchtirbanok, and Slamanonmoor, with other pertinents, which the family gradually lost; but from their predilection to Calder, and this being their principal residence, they are chiefly known under that designation. These facts are sufficiently proved by authentic evidence

in the Torphichen charter-chest, which further demonstrates the affluence and consideration of this family in ancient times. Among other documents in the possession of the family, there is one of 1384, whereby King Robert II., who was then at Calder House, attended by his court, remits "dilecto filio nostro Jacobo de Sandylandis militi, et Johanne sponsæ suæ, filiæ nostræ karrissimæ, and to their lawful heirs, in perpetuum, the feudal casualty pro Castriwarda Baronis de Caldoure," and by another original document, dated 7th February 1404, James Sandilands, the ancestor of this family, is styled the king's nephew, his mother, the princess Johanna, being the sister of Robert III. The former Sir James, in right of his mother, Elionora, only sister of William, first Earl of Douglas, became heir general of the Douglasses. Between her and her first husband, the Earl of Carrick, there was no surviving issue, so that at the death of the children of the above Earl William without issue, his immediate line became extinct; and, as James Sandilands, by his wife, Elionora, the only sister of Earl William, had a son *James*, this son became heir-at-law, and heir of all the family estates destined to heirs general. The noble family of Torphichen thus became heirs-general, as they still are, of this distinguished House of Douglas, whose arms they have invariably borne in memory of their descent. The arms of Sandilands, together with the chief insignia of Douglas, are repeatedly sculptured, in the fifteenth century, upon the ancient parts of the church of Calder, and, in one instance, with angels for supporters, which likewise marks their connection with the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, as may be seen from inspection of the Great Seal of the Order of the Temple of Jerusalem, as sculptured in 719, on which are angels for supporters. From another original document it appears, that Isabel, Countess of Mar, who was heir-at-law of the House of Douglas, had obtained possession of the barony of Cavers, with some other lands, but that James Sandilands, by a deed of King Robert III., endeavoured to prevent her from alienating the said barony, which was a very important and valuable portion of the Douglas inheritance; yet, notwithstanding this deed, in which the king styles him "*dilecto nepoti meo*," and in which the king makes a solemn promise not to permit any part of this land to be alienated, it was rendered ineffectual by the superior power and influence of the Douglasses. Being anxious to secure the great interests thus vested in the Laird of Calder, in re-

spect of the Douglas's succession, they prevailed on Sir James Sandilands to make *renunciation of his birth-right*, which came to be vested in George Douglas, Earl of Angus, who, according to Mr Riddell, a most accurate antiquarian, was the illegitimate son of Margaret, Countess of Marr and Angus. This formal renunciation was sanctioned by the interposition of the King, on the 9th November 1398; and a charter of confirmation was passed to that effect.*

But what elevated this noble family, and raised them to the peerage, was the acquisition of the great estates of the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem by a younger son, to whom they succeeded as his heirs-at-law, he having left no issue to the principal stem. To perceive the steps by which they rose to this eminence, it will be necessary to take a short survey of the two distinguished orders of religious knighthood. Sir James Sandilands, one of the ancestors of this noble family, was the last Grand Master of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St John of Jerusalem, afterwards of Rhodes and of Malta. They were also called Friars Hospitallers, or simply Hospitallers. Besides these, there was another order of knighthood, the Knights Templars, or Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

From MSS. in the Torphichen charter-chest, it appears that the order of the Knights Hospitallers was instituted in 1099. Their dress was a black mantle, with a white cross on the left breast. The order of the Templars was instituted about 1119. This order, to distinguish them from the other, adopted a white mantle as their dress, as an emblem of innocence, with a red cross on the breast, as a symbol of willing martyrdom. From being *milites togati*, both orders thus became *milites armati*, and vowed to defend with their swords that religion which they had formerly guarded by their prayers. At first they became glorious in arms, and then rich in revenues. The Templars, according to the book of Cupar, and also the annals of Scotland, were seated in this country as early as the time of David I., 1153, when they formed a settlement on the South Esk, in Mid-Lothian; but the chief residence of the Hospitallers was at Torphichen, in Linlithgowshire, and the time of their first settlement is uncertain. Although at first the Templars consisted only of nine individuals, they afterwards increased, both in wealth and in num-

* See Riddell's remarks on the Scotch Peerage Law, p. 161, 203; also his *Tracts, Legal and Historical*, p. 223.

bers. As individuals they retained their vow of poverty; but their vow was but a cozenage of the world. They had rich palaces and revenues, and nineteen thousand manors in Christendom, belonging to their order. Vice, the almost invariable attendant upon luxury, may have corrupted them to a certain extent; but it is more than probable that the avarice of the sovereign Pontiff, and of his coadjutor, Philip the Fair of France, who hated the Templars, was the true cause of their being suppressed. On 5th October 1307, the Knights Templars throughout the whole of Europe were seized and imprisoned, and, after being tried for capital crimes, were condemned, and many of them put to death. All their wealth and vast domains were confiscated, and bestowed on the sovereigns in whose dominions they lay, or were given to their rivals, the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, afterwards of Malta, and to such persons as were in favour with the sovereign Pontiff.

In Germany, England, and Scotland alone they were treated with humanity. Thus fell this once powerful and illustrious order of the Knights Templars, who, in virtue of their own sovereignty, when in their full vigour, were subject to no secular power, were freed from all taxes, could witness in their own cause, and whose very houses possessed the right of sanctuary. In Scotland their estates and revenues were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers. In this way Sir James Sandilands, second son of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, having succeeded Sir Walter Lindsay as preceptor of the order of St John of Jerusalem, in Scotland, in 1538, obtained possession of the vast wealth and revenues belonging to that order. But, although the lands of the Templars were given to their rivals the Hospitallers, they still retained the name of the *terre templarie*—the Temple-lands; and in time this name was given also to the estates of the Hospitallers. An abstract of the charters, and other papers recorded in the Chartulary of Torphichen, from 1581 to 1596, extending to upwards of 50 quarto pages, was printed at Edinburgh, 1830, by its possessor, the late Mr Robert Hill, W. S., for private circulation. Sir Walter Lindsay kept a regular rental of all the lands, patronages, tithes, feu-duties, &c., belonging to this preceptory; and the last minute of his hand-writing, subjoined to said rental, bears date 26th August 1539; and annexed is a note, in the hand-writing of his immediate successor, Sir James Sandilands, viz.—“This rental is Schir Valter Lyndsea's hande-wryt, and syn his decease vas never alterit, nor lang time afor.” Signed, JAMES SANDILANDS of Torphichen.

It appears that this Sir James had resided for several years at Malta; and, being esteemed as a young man of excellent talent and good education by Sir Walter Lindsay, Lord St John, he was elected by the Grand Prior and his Chapter to be one of the knights of that ancient military order, and was thus appointed successor to Sir Walter, at whose death he was invested with the title, power, and jurisdiction of Lord St John of Jerusalem in Scotland, and in all the rights and revenues belonging to that order. Independent of what the Hospitallers obtained from the estates of the Templars, it appears, from the register of the Great Seal, Book 12, No. 51, that James IV. conferred on them a variety of other grants and privileges, which had been bestowed upon them by former kings. In the above charter the hospital of Jerusalem, from which the name is derived, is called *Torfichin*; and the head of the order is styled Preceptor of *Torfichin*.

Having, at the time of the Reformation, in 1560, renounced Popery, and abjured the tenets of his order as Master of the Hospitallers in Scotland, Sir James Sandilands embraced the Protestant religion, and was among the first to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from the hands of John Knox, in the great hall of Calder House, according to the Protestant form. As a necessary consequence of the Reformation, the ecclesiastical rights of the Hospitallers were suppressed; but Sir James having resigned the lordship of St John into the hands of Queen Mary, her Highness was graciously pleased, in consideration of his great merit and services, to grant to him and his heirs, on payment of 10,000 crowns of the sun,* and 500 merks feu-duty yearly, the whole possessions which had belonged to the order, together with the accompanying dignity of a Lord of Parliament. He thus purchased the estates of both orders; and a charter was granted thereto, in which he is specially designated Lord St John, but which title he subsequently exchanged for that of Lord Torphichen. These lands were afterwards erected into the temporal lordship of Torphichen, by a charter under the Great Seal, 24th

* At the time of the Reformation, 20 crowns of the sun were equal to L.26, 8s. Scots. This appears from the treasurer's accounts of the town of Edinburgh for 1559-60, when the following entry occurs:—20th September, ane precept to pay to Robert Watson 20 crowns of the soun, to be deliverit to him, to Jhone Willochis, 26lb. 13s. 4d. The writer has to thank the Rev. Dr Lee for this extract and explanation; and he further states, that a pound Scots was, at that time, nominally about one-fourth of the value of a pound Sterling; but, in Scotland, a pound Scots would purchase as large a quantity of the necessaries of life as a pound Sterling would do in England.

January 1568. The original charter in his person carries the baronies of Torphichen, Liston, Ballintrod, Thankerton, Denny, Maryculter, &c., with all their superiorities, pre-eminences, dignities, and offices, possessed "tanquam preceptores de Torphichen." By this charter, the family of Sandilands became hereditary Peers of Parliament; but, as the ancient honour was never personal, but had been attached to the *fief* by immemorial usage, like the earldom of Arundel in England, which is vested in the inheritance of the Castle and Lordship of Arundel; so the title of Torphichen thus became a territorial honour, declared, by an act of Charles I., to subsist in the mean portion of the mesuage of the Lordship and Barony of Torphichen. The Barony, in this manner, carries the Peerage along with it; and the remainder of this property has therefore still been retained by this noble family. According to Mr Riddell, the author already referred to, from whose researches several of these facts respecting this family have been selected, this barony, by the charter of 1563, is destined to heirs and assigns; and, in the event of that succession opening to a female, that female would be Baroness of Torphichen. From Spottiswood's "Religious Houses," under the article Torphichen, it appears that the Provincial Grand Master of the order of the Hospitallers in Scotland was a title of high honour. With us he bore the dignity of Prior, Master, or Preceptor of Torphichen, or Lord of St John. In England, the Prior, or head of the Hospitallers, sat in Parliament as Premier Baron; and the Prior in Scotland, as head of these orders, and in right of his Barony of Torphichen, in Linlithgowshire, the original seat and patrimony of the knights in Scotland, sat in Parliament alternately among the territorial barons and dignified clergy. In 1489, Lord St John held the place of Premier Baron immediately after the earls; and, in 1526, he is classed among the abbots and friars as a dignitary of the church. In the decret of ranking of the nobility 1606, he is placed next to the Lord Boyd.

John Spottiswood.—Another person of distinguished merit connected with this parish was Mr John Spottiswood, parson of Calder-Comitis, or Mid-Calder, and one of the superintendents of the church, an office which was not intended to be permanent, but designed merely as a temporary expedient to assist in the planting of new churches, in consequence of the great scarcity of Presbyterian ministers, for the supply of new erections and vacant charges. This was a very laborious duty, superintendents being required to

preach thrice every week, and to remain in no place more than twenty days, till they had passed through the whole bounds of their visitation. Mr Spottiswood is represented as a pious and learned man, and possessed of singular endowments. Being a descendant of the lairds of Spottiswood in the Merse, he was the chief of that ancient family. His father's name was William. He was distinguished for his military prowess, and fell at the battle of Flodden Field. He himself was educated at the College of Glasgow, and was designed for the Church. During his residence in England, he became familiarly acquainted with Archbishop Cranmer, who confirmed him in his resolution of adhering to the study of theology. Having returned to his own country, he obtained an introduction, through the Earl of Glencairn, to Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who afterwards employed him on a mission to Henry VIII. of England; and, on his return to Scotland, being known to Sir James Sandilands of Calder, at that time a person of great authority, he was prevailed on to accept of the parsonage of Calder, which, at the beginning of the Reformation, was then void. In 1560, he was appointed superintendent of Lothian, Merse, and Teviotdale, the duties of which office he discharged during a period of twenty years. In reality he exercised the powers and fulfilled the duties of a bishop merely under a different name; for it was not so much the office as the name to which the first Reformers felt an aversion; and in the discharge of this sacred function he continued, with the approbation of all good men, till the time of his death, although his parishioners frequently complained in vain that they were deprived of their pastor.

Another still more eminent individual connected with this parish was John Spottiswood, afterwards Archbishop of St Andrew's, the superintendent's son. He was a native of this parish, and was born in 1565; and, in 1585, he succeeded his father as minister of Calder-Comitis, having been employed as his father's assistant when he was only eighteen years of age. In 1601, he attended the Duke of Lennox as his chaplain on an embassy to the court of Henry IV. of France; and, on the succession of James VI. to the crown of England, he was called to his service; and James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, dying, his Majesty not only preferred him to that see, but, on account of his great prudence and distinguished talents in civil matters, he admitted him to be one of his Privy Council in Scotland; and in this capacity he was sent to England, and appointed almoner to Queen Anne. At the time

of his instalment to the office of Archbishop of Glasgow, the revenue of that high office did not exceed L.100 Sterling per annum. In 1605, he was advanced to the metropolitan see of St Andrew's, and thus became primate of all Scotland. In using his best endeavours to recover some portions of the church's patrimony, he is said to have made nearly fifty journeys from Scotland to London. With James I. he was in great favour, and he was the person who crowned Charles I., as King of Scotland, in the abbey church of Holyrood. In 1635, he was promoted to the office of chancellor; but, in consequence of the civil war, he was soon after obliged to retire to England, where, after a short time of grief and trouble, he expired in 1639. Before he expired, he made a confession of his faith of the apostle's creed; and, touching the government of the church, he considered Episcopacy the only right and apostolic form,—parity among ministers being a breeder of confusion.

He compiled an excellent history of the Church of Scotland, in which there is much curious and interesting matter, from the year 1203 to the termination of the reign of James VI.

Ministers of the Parish.—Our parish records are silent as to the person who succeeded the superintendent and his son in this cure; but from the synod and session records it appears that Mr William Burnet was minister here in 1691. He was succeeded by Mr John Lookup in January 1698; who seems to have been a person of very respectable talent, and of no inconsiderable literary attainments. Mr James Watson was admitted in 1759; and Dr Dobie, afterwards minister of Linlithgow, succeeded him in 1773. Being promoted to the cure of the parish of Linlithgow, he was succeeded by Dr Wilson in 1792. In 1793, Dr Wilson was translated to the parish of Falkirk. In 1795, Dr John Sommers was admitted to the office of minister in this parish. He wrote a few articles in the "Encyclopædia Edinensis," of which he was the proprietor, and of the last three volumes of which he was also the editor.

Heritors.—Lord Torphichen is the principal heritor, and the undoubted patron of the church and parish of Mid-Calder. The rental of the parish, in Scots money, is as under; and those who pay stipend to the minister are as follows:

Lord Torphichen, for barony of Calder,	L.2466	5	10	Scots,
Mrs Hay Primrose, Linhouse, now Burnbrae,	557	2	11	
Earl of Buchan, Pumpherston,	406	13	4	
William Bruce, Esq., Alderstone,	364	0	0	
EDINBURGH.	A 3			

Alexander Young, Esq., Camilty,	230	18	6
Heirs of Thomas Hardy, Esq., Charlesfield,	152	0	0
James M. Hog, Esq., Murieston,	141	11	0
Robert Downie, Esq., East Cairns and East Colzium,	138	10	0
John Keir, Esq., Westfield and Wester Murieston,	151	8	7
Earl of Rosebery, Alderstone Mains,	102	6	8
Archibald Bruce, Esq., Bankton,	102	5	3
Mrs White, Howden,	87	10	0
Rev. Dr Laird, West Cairns and West Colzium,	81	0	0
Earl of Morton, Harperrig,	86	0	0
John Graham, Wester Causeyend,	29	10	0
William, Auld, Esq., Howden Park,	22	10	0
Miss Horsburgh, New Park,	17	6	6
John Davie Martin, Esq., part of Charlesfield,	12	0	0
Robert Bauchop, Esq., Muirhouses,	8	11	5
	<hr/>		
	L.5157	10	0

The present rental, including the feus, is about L.7000; and several of the properties have doubled, and some have trebled the rental in pounds Sterling, corresponding to the original valuation in Scots money.

Besides these, there are several other small properties, which pay a trifling portion of stipend, but are subject to no other public burdens.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial register, containing the dates of baptisms and marriages, with the contributions and disbursements for the poor, and all the other acts of the kirk-session, commences 27th July 1604; but in several places it is imperfect, to 8th November 1691. From that period to the present, the record is more distinct, and in a more perfect state of preservation, and contains, for many years, not only the acts and church discipline exercised in the session, but likewise an account of certificates either granted or received by the session from individuals who came to reside in the parish. These registers, for the first hundred years, are rather in a dilapidated state, and the pages, in several places, have been misplaced by the binder; but, after that period, down to the present date, the whole of the books of church discipline and deaconry, and the register of births and marriages, are in a state of good preservation. It is much to be regretted that there is no separate register of deaths and burials.

Antiquities.—The remains of several mansions which bear the mark of great antiquity are still to be seen in this parish, such as Cairns Castle, Murieston Castle, and, till lately, the foundation of an ancient building at Pumpherston. If common report can be relied on, some of these have been baronial residences, and seem to have been fortified places in troublesome times. Respecting the old Castle of Cairns, which consists of a double tower, report would

induce us to believe that it was founded by Sir William Crichton, Lord High Admiral of Scotland, who had a possession in the parish of Cramond. This castle is supposed to have been built about 1440, and Sir William is said to have been connected with the noble family of this parish. These reports, however, are destitute of any historical proof.

Murieston Castle, now the property of Mr Keir, having fallen into decay, the present proprietor has repaired, or rather rebuilt, a small portion of it. The other very ancient building at Pumphreston, the property of the Earl of Buchan, has long been in ruins, and has lately been entirely removed. The mansion-house of Linhouse likewise bears the marks of great antiquity, having towers and battlements, which are still in tolerably good preservation.

In the south-west district of this parish is a Roman camp or post, in a state of tolerable preservation. It stands on a commanding situation, on the summit of an eminence called Castle Greg (*Castellum Gregis*,) near the passage of the ridge which separates Lothian from Clydesdale, and to the west of which passes the road from this parish to Lanark by Crosswoodhill. In this camp, now the property of Alexander Young, Esq. of Harburn, several Roman coins have been dug up in good preservation, on which the Roman eagle is sufficiently apparent. This camp is not situated in the parish of West Calder, as was supposed by the author of the last Statistical Account of that parish, but in the farm of Camilty or Cameltree, in this parish. Some years ago, three enterprising young farmers dug up the foundation of the well belonging to this camp; and, under the great stone in which the flag-staff had stood, they discovered a considerable quantity of Roman coins, some of which were purchased by a goldsmith in the city of Edinburgh.

The ancient part of the building of Calder House may also be considered as a work of great antiquity. The walls are impenetrably hard, and are about 7 feet in thickness. The great hall, which is now the drawing-room, stands upon arches, and, in early times, was paved with stone.

In this large apartment, formerly called the hall of Calder House, the great Reformer, John Knox, administered the Holy Sacrament of the Supper, according to the Protestant form, for the first time in Scotland after the Reformation. This room, accordingly, is appropriately adorned at the one end by an excellent

portrait of the Reformer, from which are taken almost all the common engravings of this wonderful man; and, at the other end, is a portrait of the beautiful Queen Mary, the unfortunate, if not the innocent object of his animadversions. That the sacrament was dispensed in Scotland by Knox, on various occasions and in different places before this time, is abundantly clear from Knox and Calderwood's History, and from Wodrow's valuable MSS., Vol. vi. p. 10; also from Dr Cook's History of the Reformation, and Petre's General History of the Church, Part ii. p. 184; but, in all the instances mentioned or alluded to by these authors, the sacrament must have been dispensed privately, and when the Popish church was in great vigour; whereas, when it was dispensed at Calder, the Reformation had made very considerable progress, both at home and abroad; and therefore there can be no reason to doubt but that this was the first open celebration of it in conformity to the practice of the Reformed Church in Scotland, after the establishment of Presbyterianism by act of Parliament in 1592.

In the middle of the kitchen of Calder House, is the deep draw-well already noticed; and, if tradition can be trusted, there was a secret concealed passage under ground from Calder House to the church or village of Mid-Calder, from which it may be supposed that, at an early period of our history, Calder House must have been a place of considerable strength.

There is another building of great antiquity, the parish church, which stands at a small distance from Calder House, on the south of the village. No date has been discovered to record the time of its erection. The walls are in excellent repair, and it was newly roofed in 1792, but the seating is of an earlier date. At the east end of the building is attached a cemetery belonging to the noble family.

On the stones which support the Gothic windows are sculptured various coats of arms, of the Stewarts, Douglasses, and Torphichens, with the initials of the family name, from which there is some reason to believe that this fabric was originally erected by some of the ancestors of this noble family. Immediately opposite the pulpit, within the church, are the remains of a very ancient wooden seat, on which is carved, in raised letters, the following inscription:—"The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. 1595." It also contains the initials J. S., J. L., and RAW. This seat was probably erected soon after the Reformation; for it is certain that churches, in general, were not fully seated till long after

that period. Near to this seat, when the church was lately undergoing a slight repair, several coins were found of the reign of Charles I.

Tumuli.—The tumuli or cairns in Scotland are also known by the name of laws or barrows. Several of these are to be seen all along the banks of the Almond, not only as it runs through this parish, but through all its course, till it unites with the Frith of Forth at Cramond. On its south bank, about two miles west of the village, there may be seen four barrows or tumuli, near which, according to common tradition, a great battle was fought, in early times, between the Picts and Scots; or at another period, when Constantine IV. attacked Malcolm, the Scottish general. Many tumuli or mounds of this kind are to be found where dead bodies have been deposited. At an early period of our history, the water of Almond is said to have been a very important pass, which may, in some degree, account for the great number of these barrows and stone coffins, which are everywhere to be found along its banks.

Several other artificial mounds are to be seen not far from the banks of the Almond. One of the most remarkable of these is the *Cunnigar*, which signifies the guard or keeper of the conies or rabbits. It lies between the Almond and the village; and it is said that upon this mound were burnt many of those unhappy, wretched creatures, called witches. In those days of superstition, Calder was considered one of the most noted places of their rendezvous. The writer has conversed with people in this place, who, in their youth, have known persons that were actually employed to guard those who were suspected of witchcraft.*

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755, according to Dr Webster's report, the amount of the population of this parish was 760; and, in 1793, Dr Wilson, states it, in his Statistical Account of that date, to be 1251, of whom 588 were males, and 663 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 75. Of these, 689 belonged to the country part of the parish, and the remaining 562 were inhabitants of the town. He represents the population as having been for a few years previous to this date, rather upon the decline. In 1831, the population was 1412; in 1836, it was 1404; and in 1841, 1456.

For several years, it may be said that there have been no resident heritors in the parish, excepting two very small proprietors.

* The records of the kirk-session furnish some interesting notices on this subject.

Among the nobility who have property in this parish, are Lord Torphichen, the principal heritor, and the Earls of Morton, Buchan, and Rosebery. The number of persons who have landed property within the parish is twenty; and of these all except three have land of the yearly value of upwards of L.50.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Mr James Knox, who, some years ago, published an excellent map of the county of Mid-Lothian, has obligingly favoured the writer with an accurate statement of the number of imperial acres which the parish contains. He calculates that, on the north of a line due east and west, passing through Westfield, there are 4815 imperial acres; and on the south of said line, 7524; making in all, 12,339 imperial acres. The proportion of arable to pasture lands, may be nearly as one to two. The farmers and proprietors are yearly reducing the quantity of uncultivated and mossy land; and, by this means, are profitably increasing both their tillage and their pasture fields. There is no undivided common belonging to this parish, although the sheep farms have but few subdivisions, being mostly surrounded only with a ring fence. Excepting Calderwood, there is no copse or natural wood, but the whole extent of land under planting is considerably above 200 acres. The trees are chiefly of the fir tribe, including also a mixture of ash, plane, elm, beech, and oak, &c. as already noticed: and, in the management of these plantations, the proprietors generally err, by not thinning and pruning them in proper time; but this is no doubt of less importance in strips, which are intended chiefly for ornament and shelter.

The best arable land in the lower districts lets at from L.2 to L.2, 10s. per acre; the outfield in the higher grounds, if arable, from 10s. to 15s.

The attention of agriculturists in this district has been chiefly directed to the dairy system. The dairy culture has been peculiarly advantageous, both for a quick return of ready money for rent, and for enriching the land by means of an abundant supply of valuable manure for such green crops as are necessary for winter food. It has been doubted by some practical farmers in this country, whether keeping milch-cows, fattening cattle, or fattening sheep be the most profitable. In favour of milch-cows it may be observed, that, as the produce of the dairy is never equal to the demand, the market is less fluctuating. The dairy farmer has more leisure also to attend to his farm, and has no occasion to spend his money and his time at the

country markets ; and milch-cows, properly fed and littered, produce the greatest quantity of good manure so necessary for the improvement of the land. In the reclaiming of waste land, little comparatively has been accomplished by either landlord or tenants, when compared with what has been done in some other places. In thorough draining and deep ploughing, very little has hitherto been effected ; but, as the attention of both proprietors and tenants has lately begun to be directed to the great advantages arising from such obvious improvements, there can be no doubt there will soon be in both of these an extensive and rapid advancement. Most of the farm buildings are very substantial ; and, in those lately erected, elegance as well as convenience has been an object of attention.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

In the town of Mid-Calder we have no weekly market, the shops being adequate for the supply of all necessary provisions. The market-town, to which all classes resort, and particularly the farmers on a Wednesday, is Edinburgh, which is distant twelve miles. Few from this quarter attend the market at Bathgate, although it is only seven miles distant ; nor do any attend the Linlithgow market, which is only two miles farther.

Village, &c.—Bellsquarry, which may be considered as the only other village in the parish, is distant about two miles westward of Mid-Calder. Its inhabitants are chiefly labourers and mechanics.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church of Mid-Calder is situated near the north-east boundary of the parish, close to the village, and within a quarter of a mile of the parish of East Calder, which was formerly included in that of Mid-Calder. This may account for the present position of the church, which cannot be less than from seven to eight miles distant from the most remote house in the upper or pastoral district of the parish ; but, considering the state of the population, this, after all, is the best situation, as it is nearest and most convenient for the great bulk of the inhabitants. The church is in good repair ; but the exact period of its erection cannot be ascertained. It contains 438 sitters, at eighteen inches each, but may easily accommodate 100, or perhaps 150 more, including young and old, without being much over-crowded. Fully one-half of the whole tenantry who have taken leases, and now occupy farms in this parish, are Seceders ; and several families who belong to the Establishment, being nearer to the parish churches of Livingstone and West Calder than their own, have always been ac-

customed to attend public worship at these places. A small number of the poorer families in the village also seldom attend any place of worship, under the pretence of want of suitable clothing; so that including these, and the number of servants necessarily detained at home in the management of large dairy farms, the church, though always well attended in good weather, is never crowded except during the time of the communion. The church has never been legally divided; but the heritors, at a meeting by a written agreement, to which they adhibited their signatures, appropriated the seats according to their valuations when it was new seated, 8th August 1768. This document was also signed by their preses, with reference to their sederunt of that date, the original plan and copy of which are laid up, and may be found among Lord Torphichen's papers. Ever since patronage has become the law of the land, it has been exercised by the Torphichen family, in such a manner as has always given satisfaction to the parishioners; so that every clergyman presented to this benefice has uniformly met with the most cordial reception from the people. By the "Decreet of locality, 20th July 1647, the local stipend and provision of the Kirk of *Calder Comitis*, is found and declared to be 1200 merks, and 50 merks for communion elements, and a tack duty payable by Lord Torphichen, of L.20 Scots, four kyne, and a horse's grass in the wood of Calder, together with the manse and glebe." In 1743, James, Lord Torphichen, brought a process of reduction of the decreet against the heritors, in so far as it could import a valuation of the teinds in exclusion of the titular; but the Lords repelled the reasons of reduction and assoilzied the defenders. The access to the pasturage in the wood of Calder being found not only extremely inconvenient in crossing the water in time of flood, but sometimes even dangerous, this servitude was afterwards exchanged for an additional piece of land, which, being added to the glebe, made the whole extend to eight acres. In 1806, these eight acres were given in exchange for forty-three acres and one rood of land, of a quality proportionably inferior, and situated about three-quarters of a mile west of the village; and, in 1807, the present manse and offices were erected on the new glebe. When land was at its highest value in 1806, the ground of the present glebe was estimated at L.1, 6s. per acre; and a small part of the old glebe, about half an acre being let as garden ground, was valued at L.8, 8s.; the rest of it at L.5, 5s. per acre; and to this was added an additional allowance for re-

moving the glebe at so inconvenient a distance from the manse and village. This exchange led to many improvements, and was the occasion of very considerable expenses to both parties. It greatly added to the beauty of the access to Calder House, and, in time, will add to the value of the glebe to future incumbents. The approach to Calder House now runs along a beautiful bank through the old glebe, which has been greatly ornamented by planting. Considerable sums have also been laid out on the new glebe, which is now let at L.1, 10s. per acre, exclusive of the roads and strips of planting. The whole teind of the parish, which was valued in 1647, at that time amounted only to 1250 merks, or L.69, 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., from which, after deducting L.8, 6s. 8d. the legal allowance for communion elements, there remains of free teind only L.61, 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; but, by the Government bounty, the minister receives L.88, 17s. 10d. Sterling per annum, to make up his stipend, in terms of the late Act of Parliament, to L.150, besides the L.8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements. Although there was no free teind in this parish, the heritors, in 1805, with the exception of two or three, presented the present incumbent with a bond for a voluntary augmentation of one-half more than the stipend they were legally bound to pay.

There is one Seceding meeting-house or chapel in this parish, which was erected in 1765. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Almond Water, near the village, and can accommodate nearly 400 sitters. About 90 seats are let to the people of this parish, including those occupied by paupers, which are paid out of their session funds. Between 70 and 80 of the communicants belong to this parish, and the other members are from the neighbouring districts. The emoluments amount to L.100, arising from seat-rents and collections, with a house and garden, and a little more than two acres of land for a glebe. Besides this, the present minister has a salary of L.50, as Professor of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History; and, during the discharge of the duties of this office, he resides in Edinburgh for the two months of August and September, teaching four hours every lawful day, Saturday excepted, and the number of students attending his class is about 70. There are only two Episcopal and one Catholic family in this parish. The number of communicants in the Established Church is from 340 to 400.

Education.—Besides the parochial, there are six day and three

evening schools in the parish, and the number of scholars at each is 335.

Of this number forty-two come from the adjoining parishes, and about seven or eight go from this parish to the neighbouring schools; so that the number of scholars that have been for some months under a course of instruction in the parish during this year may be fairly estimated at 300, which is more than the fifth of the population. One of the female schools is supported partly by subscription; but all the rest, excepting the parish school, are on the teacher's own adventure. The children in all those schools are instructed in the common branches of education; and in the female schools they are also taught needle-work and knitting.

In addition to the common branches, the parish schoolmaster teaches Latin, Greek, French, practical mathematics, algebra, mechanics, also ancient and modern geography, and church music; and for the last receives the sum of L.11, 2s. 2½d. per annum, arising from money mortified on the lands of the barony of Calder, by a person of the name of Moodie, who was a *cadger* or carrier of eggs and poultry to Edinburgh, during the time of the plague. Having escaped the infection, he amassed a considerable fortune, and left a sum of money for the support of our parish school, besides other property. The patrons and managers of this mortification were, "Lord Torphichen, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Saughtonhall, afterwards of Calderwood, with one or two of the ministers of Edinburgh, at the time, who have a right to present a person fit to teach the four parts of grammar, and art of music, or, at least, should be obliged to keep a doctor, for teaching the music art," as the said deed of mortification more fully bears. This deed also bears, that he is to enjoy and uplift every other casualty and privilege, as also to possess the dwelling-house there built for the use of the schoolmaster, he always teaching in manner as before stated. When any vacancy in the office of schoolmaster occurs, the successor requires to be presented to the situation by the patrons above-mentioned in due form. The maximum salary payable to the schoolmaster, therefore, is L.34, 4s. 4½d., which, with L.1, 6s. 8d. for deficiency of garden-ground, makes L.35, 11s. 0½d.; add the 4000 merks for teaching music, L.11, 2s. 2½d.; registration fees, and proclamation of banns, calculated at L.8, 8s.; allowance for precenting and distributing poor's funds, at L.5 each, L.10; fees for session-clerk, L.3, 8s., and for heritor's clerk, L.2, 2s.; the average school-fees for the last four years,

L.65; total income, L.135, 11s. 3d.: besides an excellent house, garden, and offices, with the advantage arising from boarders, and the chance of occasional private teaching, and an evening school.

Library.—There is one circulating library in the parish, of a very inferior description, consisting of a few obscure writers in divinity, and some old magazines and novels.

The only Friendly Society or charitable institution in the parish at present, is the Mason's Lodge, consisting of 160 members. The funds amount to L.370, and they give out to sick members 6s. a week, and allow L.5, 5s. to each member towards the expenses of their funeral. This charitable institution has existed for eighteen years, and is composed of members from different parishes, and is still in a flourishing condition.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The list of paupers upon the roll varies much according to circumstances. About a hundred years ago, the number of poor, as appears from the books of deaconry, generally ranged from eight to twelve. In 1557 and 1758, it varied from fifteen to twenty, besides paupers not upon the regular roll. Within these few years, those who were enrolled as permanent paupers amounted for a short time only to three, but besides these several others received occasional relief.

At present there are ten paupers receiving parochial relief, each of whom is allowed, at an average, about one shilling weekly. In addition to these, a few others receive occasional assistance, which is generally laid out in the purchase of fuel and payment of house-rents. For some years past, however, many children count it no reproach to have their parent's names placed upon the parish roll, so that the number and expense of the poor has been gradually increasing. In 1833, the amount of distribution was L.63, 10s. 3½d.; in 1834, it was L.82, 4s. 11d.; in 1835, it was L.68, 5s. 1d.; in 1836, it was L.71, 18s. 1d. Our collections at the church door may average from L.28 to L.30 per annum.

Among the many kind and generous friends of the poor of this parish, none has a greater claim to their gratitude than the Dowager Lady Torphichen of Cramond. Ever since the decrease of the late Lord Torphichen, in 1815, her Ladyship has annually remitted to the minister of this parish L.10, to be distributed to the most necessitous and deserving of the poor, in additional comforts, over and above all to which they may otherwise be entitled from the parochial funds.

Fairs.—Two fairs are held here annually, one in March, the

other in October. Both of these are intended for the sale of cattle and horses, for hiring farm-servants, and for transacting all other kinds of country business.

Fuel.—The vast quantity of coal now annually consumed by the manufacture of iron, and by steam-engines, has raised the price of this necessary article of daily use so high, as to render it scarcely attainable by the poorer classes of the community. The conversion of common peat-moss into a fuel has, therefore, become an object of no inconsiderable importance.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

In addition to the names of ministers of the parish already mentioned, it may be here stated, that Mr George Dunbar, minister of this parish, died about the end of 1641, and Mr Samuel Rutherford was presented to the kirk of Calder in October 1642. Some have supposed that Mr Rutherford was presented to the kirk of West Calder; but this seems to be an error, as the erection of West Calder did not take place till 1645. On the 13th of April 1643, Mr Hew Kennedy was ordained and inducted. For the ceremony of institution, the moderator delivered to Mr Hew the Bible and the keys of the kirk door, and also gave him possession of the manse and glebe by delivering to him “sand and stean.” He was a very remarkable man, and soon distinguished himself as one of the most zealous of the protesting party,—of which Samuel Rutherford, James Guthrie, Patrick Gillespie, &c. were the heads. He continued in the charge of the parish till the restoration of Charles II., and was regarded by his brethren, after the Revolution, as one of the most distinguished of the ministers who had survived the persecutions. He was the moderator of the first General Assembly which met after the re-establishment of the Presbyterian Church Government in 1690. In 1663, Mr Colvill was admitted minister of Mid-Calder, and died in February 1671; and, on 26th May 1672, Mr John Sommerville succeeded him as minister of this parish.

PARISH OF DUDDINGSTON.*

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN & TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JAMES MACFARLANE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name of this parish was written in the charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Dodinestun,—being evidently derived from the settlement here of a person designed Dodin, whose (*tun*, Sax.) or town it was during the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV. This fact is established by a charter of William de Vetere Ponte, granted to the canons of Holyrood, to which “Hugo Filius Dodini de Dodinestun” appears to have been a witness.

Extent and Boundaries.—This parish is bounded on the south by part of the parishes of Inveresk and Libberton; on the west and north, by St Cuthbert's, Canongate, and South Leith; and on the east, by the Frith of Forth. It contains 1450 Scotch acres, or 1812½ imperial, or two square miles and a half; it extends from west to east three miles, and from north to south nearly one mile and a half. It is of an irregular figure, and resembles a wedge in shape, with the broad end towards Arthur's Seat.

Topographical Appearances.—The general appearance is level, with a gentle slope descending from the base of Arthur's Seat towards the Frith of Forth. The soil, in general, is rather poor, and consists of a brownish-coloured earth, seldom more than sixteen inches in depth, and frequently not so much. Towards the east, it rests on a strong clay, and along the sea-coast, it is of a light sandy nature. There is not a parish in Scotland more highly cultivated, nor one which resembles more the rich champaign of England in its general aspect. The whole, with the exception of a few acres, is arable.

* Drawn up during the incumbency of the Rev. John Thomson, by the Rev. J. Gardiner, and revised August 1843.

Hydrography.—A small rivulet, which takes its rise in the northern side of the Pentland Hills, and passes through the centre of the pleasure-grounds of Duddingston House, where it is received in ponds to supply the flour-mills of Duddingston, empties itself into the Frith of Forth at the west end of Portobello. There is another small stream, called Brunstane-burn, which separates Duddingston parish from Inveresk and Libberton on the south, and flows into the Frith of Forth at the St Magdalene Foundry near Fisherrow.

There is an abundant supply of spring wells of the purest water near Wester Duddingston. The wells, from which the inhabitants of this village are supplied, have been found by chemical analysis, made by the late Dr Murray, lecturer on chemistry, to contain a less proportion of earthy matter than any springs in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh. There is also a loch in this parish, lying at the south base of Arthur's Seat, and encompassed on the east by the grounds of the Marquis of Abercorn,—a fine sheet of water, covering a surface of twenty-five acres, and about half a mile in circumference. It has been considerably diminished of late years, by draining on the west side, and deepening the outlet; still it is nearly the third part of a mile in length. It is much frequented by the citizens of Edinburgh for the favourite amusements of curling and skating, when the season permits. It is supplied with water by a small stream from the west, and by springs from Arthur's Seat. There is one chalybeate spring lately discovered in the vicinity of the village of Joppa. During eight months in the year south or west winds constantly prevail, and during the other four months east or north winds, alternating with north-west and south-west winds. The annual mean temperature is $47^{\circ} 31'$, and the annual average fall of rain is twenty-three inches.

Geology.—This parish abounds in coal, and previous to the year 1790, 270 workmen were in constant employment. At that period, thirteen seams of coal had been discovered, and partly wrought upon the grounds of Duddingston, and several of these seams were of a first-rate quality. The inclinations and dips of the minerals were to the west, and nearly at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizon to the east, which always rendered the working of the coal an extremely difficult and dangerous process, and which, in the end, was the cause of these mines being given up, as they could not be kept clear of water. When

the lands of Duddingston belonged to the Duchess of Argyle, a machine, named "chains and basket," was employed to raise the water from a great depth. At the time this property was purchased by the late Earl of Abercorn in the year 1745, the coal mines were let to a Mr Biggar of Woolmet, a man of very considerable enterprize, who opened a level from the sea, in the form of a large drain, more than three miles in extent, which he carried through the estates of Duddingston, Niddry, and part of Edmonstone, as far as Woolmet-bank. This extensive level proved of great advantage to the proprietors of the more elevated coal-works, but, in the end, completely ruined the collieries of Duddingston by an overflow of water. About the year 1763, the Earl of Abercorn, in order to clear the mines of this water, erected a powerful engine which extended its operations to the depth of fifty-two fathoms. This engine was rendered altogether useless in 1790, when, on the 20th of March, the whole seams were overflowed and choked, from the communication of the level with the higher grounds. It may be mentioned also, that, before this time, another engine of even greater power had been erected near the southern boundary of the parish, to work the coal of Brunstane. The shaft of this engine-pit reached to the depth of sixty fathoms, and intersected three seams of coal; the first was seven feet thick, the second nine, and the last fifteen. The other substances through which it descended, were deep strata of a coarse red sandstone; and nearest to the coal, a kind of pyrites schist, which the workmen called "bands of bleas." There is much unexhausted coal in the parish; and the Marquis of Abercorn has lately leased the mines to an English gentleman. A powerful steam-engine has recently been erected, and it is expected that a large supply of coal will shortly be obtained.

On the beach at Joppa, immediately east of Portobello, successive layers of shale, sandstone, and coal, are distinctly visible. The stratum is here nearly vertical, and extends some hundreds of yards, yet it is only a small portion of the depth of the coal-field, and affords an instructive specimen of the partial elevations which take place through the whole country, and how difficult a matter it is to judge of the actual position of relative strata from such casual views. The quarry, at the same place, shows the northern portion of the coal-seams exposed to view. The different characters of the sandstone beds are easily seen, some layers being fine-grained and compact, others friable, and composed of

large loosely-cemented quartzose particles. Strata of limestone and ironstone are found to pass through this parish, which dip into the sea, near to its eastern extremity. Freestone, of a good quality, is quarried to a considerable extent, on account of the increase of buildings both at Portobello and Joppa. In a portion of the glebe near the loch, beds of quartz sandstone and of siliceous limestone crop out. The trap rock on which these strata rest afford grains of olivine, and of augite, along with crystals of basaltic hornblende. In the bed of Duddingston-burn, there is a stratum of black-coloured stone, soft, smooth, and unctuous in appearance and to the touch, which, as it admits of a fine polish, might be cut into beautiful jambs and mantel-pieces for chimneys. Petroleum and manganese have been found in small quantities in the crevices of the freestone quarries. On the sea-coast, many curious and rare specimens of petrified plants and trees have been found in the interstices of the rocks and stones. Some of these resembled the finest Marseilles quilting; others were evidently petrifications of reeds, and of exotic plants now known to be indigenous in tropical regions. Pieces of chalcedony, porphyry, agate, and jasper have been frequently found along the shore of the Frith in this parish. Strata of clay have been found so pure, that crucibles and bricks formed of it are capable of resisting heat to a high degree. Marl of different kinds, and some of a rich quality, is found abundantly in Duddingston-loch, along the side of the property of Sir Robert Keith Dick. Formerly, large quantities of this substance were used as manure, but the abundant supply of that article from Edinburgh, of a more fertilizing nature, has put an end to its being now used in this manner.

Botany.—The plants found in this parish are very numerous, perhaps more so than in any parish of Scotland; and if we were to include the King's Park and Arthur's Seat, a more extensive field for the researches of the botanist, in so small a space, could not be found. As we are particularly desirous to pay the greatest attention to this branch of our subject, it is proposed to enumerate, first, the plants which are found in and around the loch, and then the plants which have been discovered in the other parts of this parish. In accordance with this plan, we mention, the following:

Hippuris vulgaris
Chara vulgaris
Callitriche aquatica
Veronica scutellata
 ——— *anagallis*
 ——— *Beccabunga*
Lemna trisulca

Lemna minor
 ——— *gibba*
Iris pseudacorus
Scirpus palustris
Phalaris arundinacea
Arundo phragmites
Aiza aquatica

Galium palustre
Potamogeton crispum
 ——— *pectinatum*
Myosotis palustris
 ——— *versicolor*
Menyanthes trifoliata
Lysimachia thyrsiflora

<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	<i>Comarum palustre</i>	<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>
<i>Sium latifolium</i>	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	<i>Orchis latifolia</i>
— <i>angustifolium</i>	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	— <i>maculata</i>
<i>Alisma plantago</i>	— <i>lingua</i>	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>
— <i>ranunculoides</i>	— <i>sceleratus</i>	<i>Carex muricata</i>
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	<i>Mentha hirsuta</i>	— <i>acuta</i>
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	<i>Rhinanthus crista-Galli</i>	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	<i>Salix Russelliana</i>
<i>Stellaria glauca</i>	<i>Nasturtium amphibium</i>	<i>Equisetum limosum</i>
<i>Lychnis Flos-Cuculi</i>	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	— <i>palustre</i>
<i>Spergula nodosa</i>		

The plants which are found in other parts of this parish are :

<i>Humulus Lupulus</i>	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	<i>Scirpus lacustris.</i>
<i>Antirrhinum cymbalaria</i>	<i>Carduus acanthus</i>	

The trees around the pleasure grounds of Duddingston House, and the mansion of Sir Robert Keith Dick, are, oak, ash, beech, hornbeam, cedar, English elm, thorn, birch, silver and balm of Gilead firs, holly, plane, lime, Spanish chestnut, and willow ; but none of them is remarkable for its size. There was a hawthorn tree which grew very near the western gate, close by the road side, which leads from Portobello to the village of Wester Duddingston, of remarkable age and size, which had long been an object of particular attraction for its beauty when in blossom, as the largest hawthorn in Scotland ; but this venerable tree was blown down by the storm in May 1840. There is also an ash growing in the centre of the manse garden, measuring 11 feet six inches in circumference ; and several large willows on the property of Sir Robert Keith Dick, about 11 feet.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

In the year 1674, the estate of Duddingston became the property of the Duke of Lauderdale, and passed with a daughter of his first Duchess, under the name of pin-money, to the family of Argyle, to whose first Duke she was married.

It is mentioned as a historical fact, that, when the greater portion of this parish was forest, particularly what was called the Figget Whins, it afforded shelter to the brave Sir William Wallace and his bold companions, when they were on their way to attack Berwick. It is also stated that the Scotch leaders, before the battle of Dunbar, demanded a conference with the Usurper, Cromwell, who consented to meet them, on the following day, half-way between Leith and Musselburgh rocks, at low water, upon the sands, each party to be accompanied by 100 men on horse back. Any question they might choose to propose, he agreed to answer, but declined admitting of any animadversion or reply. A part of this curious conference is said to have been in the following words: “ Why did you put

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the King to death?" He answered, "Because he was a tyrant and deserved death." "Why did you dissolve the Parliament?" "Because they were greater tyrants than the King, and it required dissolution?" In 1745, the forces of the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward were encamped for more than a month to the east of the village of Wester Duddingston, on the level plain, by the burnside which now forms part of the present enclosures of the pleasure grounds of Duddingston House, both before and after he defeated General Cope at Preston. The house in the village, belonging, at that time, to a Mr Horn, a farmer, is still standing and inhabited, where the Prince slept the night previous to the battle.

On the 13th September 1744, a waterspout broke upon the top of Arthur's Seat, and dividing its force, one part was discharged upon the western side, and tore up a channel visible to this day, as a lasting monument of its violence; the other took its direction towards the village of Duddingston, carried away a gable of a cottage to the west, and flooded the loch to a great degree.

Eminent Men.—About the middle of the seventeenth century this parish had for its clergyman, a person of the name of Monteith, a man of more than ordinary attainments. Forgetful, however, of his character and the sacredness of his profession, he engaged in an illicit amour with a lady of quality in the neighbourhood, and found himself under the necessity "to flee" from the scene of his disgrace and degradation. He repaired to France, and immediately waited upon the celebrated Richelieu, and applied to him for employment. He told Richelieu, that he was of the Monteith family in Scotland. The Cardinal remarked that he was well acquainted with the Monteiths, and desired to know to what branch of the family he "*pertained*." The parson, whose father had been a plain fisherman in the salmon trade of the Forth, somewhere above Alloa, readily answered, that he was of the Monteiths of Salmonet. Richelieu acknowledged that he had never heard of that branch, but admitted, with becoming candour, notwithstanding his ignorance, that it might be a very illustrious family. He took Monteith under his patronage, and soon after advanced him to be his secretary, in which situation he wrote and published some essays, which were admired in that age, as specimens of the remarkable purity of style and facility of diction, which a foreigner could attain in the French language. His chief work was "*La Histoire des Troubles de la*

Grande Bretagne depuis," &c. ; par T. M. de Salmonet, A. Paris :'' printed probably in the year 1672. An English translation of this work has also been published. Charles Lumsden was for a short time one of the regents in the University of Edinburgh ; and, in 1586, was appointed minister of Duddingston. He published, in 1600, an English translation of Rolock's " Exposition of some of the Select Psalms." Mr David Malcolm was minister of Duddingston prior to the year 1741. He had devoted much of his time to the study of languages and antiquities, and was received a member of the London Antiquarian Society. He published some essays and letters in 1739, which display a very considerable knowledge of the Celtic and Hebrew languages, and were chiefly intended to form an introduction to his unfinished Celtic Dictionary. These essays are commended by Mr Pinkerton, and quoted by Gibelin in his " Monde Primitif, and Bulletin," in his " Memoires Celtiques." His successor, Mr Pollock, soon after his admission, was appointed Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen. We think it proper to state also, that the celebrated John and Archibald, successive Dukes of Argyle, spent much of their time at Brunstane, in this parish ; and, it is said, received a part of their education from the Duchess, their mother, who resided constantly here, prior to the year 1734. The late Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, who died in 1785 at the venerable age of 83, was a gentleman well known and highly respected for his general attainments in literature, public spirit, and elegance of manners. Sir Alexander was the intimate friend of the celebrated Dr Samuel Johnson, who, while residing in Scotland with his friend Boswell, spent several days with him at Prestonfield. Being a younger son, he had studied medicine as a profession. He took the degree of M. D. at the University of Leyden ; practised as a physician for many years in Pembrokeshire ; and on his succeeding to the family title, and on his consequent residence at Prestonfield, he was seven times successively elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. The Rev. Thomas Gillespie, who was the first Relief minister, and founder of the Synod of Relief, was born at Clearburn, in this parish, in the year 1708. He died on the 19th January 1774, at Dunfermline. The late minister of Duddingston, the Rev. John Thomson, was a member of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, and was admitted to be the most eminent landscape painter of his day in Scotland.

Land-owners.—The chief land-owners are, the Most Noble the

Marquis of Abercorn ; Sir Robert Keith Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield ; Humphrey Graham, Esq. W. S. ; and the heirs of Messrs Jameson and Baxter. Valued rental of the parish, L. 14,191 Sterling.

Parochial Registers.—The date of the earliest parochial record of births is in the year 1631, which has been exceedingly well kept from 1640 to the present time. That of marriages was begun in 1813.

Yearly average of registration of births for the last seven years, 70 ; do. of marriages, 30 ; do. of burials during the same time, 88, or 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ annually.

Antiquities.—Wester Duddingston was at one time a large and populous village. Nearly the whole of the tenants upon the barony resided in it, prior to the year 1751. Before the same period, it furnished 36 horses to carry coals in sacks or creels to Edinburgh. About eighty-two years ago, there were more than 30 weavers' looms. These were employed chiefly in manufacturing a very coarse flaxen stuff, then known by the name of Duddingston hardings, which sold from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per yard. No trade of the kind is carried on now, and there is not a weaver in the village. At the time alluded to, this village contained considerably more than 500 inhabitants ; at present, the number is 225. Very little change has taken place in Easter Duddingston since 1796.

Froissart affirms that there were above 100 chateaux in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in the time of Queen Mary ; and though this parish is situated so near to the metropolis, it is rather a singular circumstance that no remains of the ruins of castle, camp, or tower can be traced within its bounds. Indeed, the greatest object of antiquity is the church. Though it has been modernized in outward appearance, some of its interior ornaments, and the structure of the arches, are of great antiquity. Dr Littleton, when Bishop of Carlisle, and upon a visit to the Lord of the manor, was of opinion that it must have been the work of the Saxons. There is no record, authority, or date, by which we can ascribe its origin to so remote a period. Under the belfry there appears a date beginning 51 ; but of which the remaining cyphers and the rest of the inscription are now obliterated. About sixty years ago, in dragging the marl from Duddingston Loch, the head and horns of a stag, some coins with the inscriptions completely effaced, the blade of a sword, and the heads of some spears and javelins, from their formation supposed to be Roman,

were discovered. Some of these relics of ancient times were sent to the museum of the King, some were presented to the Antiquarian Society, and the remainder are preserved in Prestonfield House. In the meadow around the loch, on opening some drains under the first strata of moss and gravel, the remains of oak trees, hazel bushes, and nuts, and the almost consumed iron of horse shoes of different dimensions, have been found. At the mouth of Duddingston, on the Figget Burn, the trunks of large oak trees have been discovered in a deep stratum of clay, which, when cut or broken, have been found as black as ebony to the very heart. They may be, it is supposed, remnants of the King's forest to the east of Edinburgh, in which, it appears by the original charter of erection of the Monastery of the Holy Cross, the monks obtained a privilege to send their hogs to feed. At the north-east boundary of the parish, to the west of Portobello, there is a fragment of an old causeway, resembling the Roman roads, which, not very long ago, formed part of the great road from Edinburgh to London. Some suppose that it was part of the Roman road between the stations of Inveresk and Cramond, while others conjecture it to be a remnant of one of those regular roads which Queen Mary is said to have so attentively encouraged for the improvement of her kingdom. We may state in support of this opinion, that several roads of the same kind converged to the Palace of Holyrood. The burghs of Linlithgow and Peebles are said to have been bound to uphold this causeway; and it is known to have been a common practice of Queen Mary to allow to bodies corporate, and even to private individuals, grants of certain privileges, immunities, &c. on the condition of their making and upholding particular roads and paths. This road is entirely disused, except as a foot-path, and is called the "*Fishwife's Causeway*." From the north side of the outer gateway which leads into the churchyard, hangs an iron collar, an ancient symbol of the ecclesiastical discipline of former days. A century ago, Wester Duddingston was a place famed for the preparation of singed sheep's heads, which is supposed to have arisen from the practice of slaughtering the sheep fed on the neighbouring hill for the market, removing the carcasses to town, and leaving the heads to be consumed in the place.

Modern Buildings.—Duddingston House, the seat of the Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, is a handsome mansion, erected after a design by Sir William Chambers, the celebrated architect. The house and offices were finished in 1768, which, with the lay-

ing out and planting of the pleasure-grounds, (which are remarkably fine and planned with great taste,) cost the Noble proprietor L.30,000. Prestonfield, the seat of Sir Robert Keith Dick, Bart., is pleasantly situated near the south margin of the loch. Duddingston Cottage, the summer residence of T. Guthrie Wright, Esq. W. S., and Commissioner of the Marquis of Abercorn. Woodland Cottage, the residence of Morton Carr, Esq. Duddingston flour and barley-mills, erected a few years ago at an expense of L.6000, contain machinery of the very best and most improved kind, and are driven by water and steam, as circumstances allow; and Cauvin's Hospital. At Portobello there is an extensive manufactory of flint-glass, besides one for coarse earthenware, two for bricks and tiles, a chemical work, and a mill for manufacturing paper. Salt is made at Joppa, and the Maitland Pans, which derive their name from a member of the Lauderdale family, who first erected them. In the churchyard there is an elegant marble obelisk, erected to the memory of the late Patrick Haldane, Esq. The farm-houses and steadings in this parish cannot be surpassed in any part of Scotland for comfort, elegance, and accommodation.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of this parish, as returned to the late Dr Webster in 1755, amounted to 989.

In 1794,	.	910, of whom 428 were males, and 482 females.
1801,	.	1000
1811,	.	1533
1821,	.	1912
1831,	.	3862, of whom 1625 are males, and 2237 females.
1841,	.	4340

Number of inhabitants residing in	Portobello,	.	3587
	the village of Joppa,	.	369
	the landward part,	.	295
	Wester Duddingston,	.	225
	Easter Duddingston,	.	172

There are four insane persons in this parish, supported from the funds of the session, at L.20 each per annum.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—

Number of acres in the parish,	.	1450
cultivated,	.	800
under wood, water, meadows, feus, and pasture,	.	650

Rent of Land.—All the land in this parish is arable, with the exception above stated. The average rental per acre is L.5, 10s.; and the grass parks belonging to Sir R. K. Dick, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, let to cowfeeders at L. 7, 10s. per acre. Grazing of a milch cow is charged during the summer season 1s. per day.

Live-stock.—Almost no stock is reared in this parish. The farmers merely keep a cow or two of Ayrshire or Teeswater breed for the use of their families.

Horses.—The horses used for farm labour are of a large size, and very powerful, in general of the Clydesdale breed, and will average in price from L.35 to L.40 Sterling each.

Husbandry.—There is no parish in Scotland where the land is better cultivated, or yields greater returns from the various crops sown or planted. The farmers are men of independence; on that account no obstacles to improvement arise from the want of capital or the liberality of the proprietors. The duration of leases extends from fifteen to nineteen years; and the farms vary in size from 130 to 250 acres. The state of farm-buildings and of enclosures is as good as can possibly be desired.

We may here state, that the lands of Prestonfield were the first in the parish that were improved, or, probably, in the county. The proprietor of that estate was Lord Provost of Edinburgh about the time of the Revolution in 1688. At that period, the manure from the streets was so little valued, that, instead of bringing any revenue to the city, a very considerable sum was paid to the farmers in the neighbourhood to carry it away. The Lord Provost availed himself of the general anxiety to have the filth removed, and undertook to clean the streets, which he did for a very considerable time, and had the whole carried off on horses' backs to his estate of Prestonfield. He, at the same time, laid down his fields in a high state of condition, and began to enclose, subdivide, and drain them; and, in the course of a few years, his estate became one of the best and richest in the county; and to this day, the grass parks of Prestonfield are deemed superior to any around the city, or even in Scotland, and, since that time, have never been ploughed.

Produce.—The average amount of raw produce yearly raised in the parish may be stated as follows:

Grain of all kinds,	L.5440	0	0
Green crop,	1920	0	0
Hay,	1280	0	0
Pasture,	1162	0	0
Gardens and orchards,	450	0	0
	<hr/>		
	L.10,252	0	0

Manufactures.—Formerly, as stated above, a coarse kind of cloth, made from flax, and known by the name of Duddingston hardings, was manufactured to a considerable extent, but was given up many years ago. The several branches of manufacture carried

on at present are, crystal and glass, earthen-ware, tiles and bricks, a small iron foundry, and a manufactory of hats; a chemical work, the making of paper, all of which are in active operation, and afford constant employment to a large portion of the working-classes in Portobello. Salt is still prepared at Joppa Pans. Clearburn was, till within the last sixty years, the site of a thriving village, celebrated for its breweries; but no vestige of its former state remains.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—There are no regular markets held in this parish; but provisions of all kinds, and of good quality, can be purchased at Portobello, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of all the villages in the parish. The first house erected in Portobello was a small cottage, still standing, and pointed out as a curiosity, in the centre of the town, on the south side of the main street. It was built by a retired sailor, who had been with Admiral Vernon in his South American expedition, and therefore named it Portobello, in commemoration of the capture of that town in 1739. The increase of population was much accelerated by the establishment of brick and tile-works, and, soon after, by an earthenware manufactory, &c. Besides becoming the residence of the workmen employed at these manufactories, Portobello, from the salubrity of the air, and its delightful situation, very soon became a place of great resort for sea-bathing quarters, not only for families from Edinburgh, but also from the surrounding country, and thus increased in size every year. At this time, no regularity or uniformity was observed in building the houses, farther than suited the taste or fortune of the proprietor, so that we now find it a town of villas, large and small. Many of these were built of brick, and had small shrubberies in front, and were well adapted for the residences of single families. Of late years, much greater regularity has been observed in laying out the streets and in building the houses, in consequence of their being reared on speculation by builders; and in a short time Portobello will be one of the handsomest towns of its size in Britain. At present, it consists of a long principal street, extending from one end of it to the other, lining the London and Edinburgh road, with a number of streets diverging to the north and south. The houses are now built of freestone of a good quality, procured at a short distance, in the style of those in the New Town of Edinburgh. Hot and cold-baths were erected upon an improved plan in 1805, and, within the last few years, a neat and commodious suit of markets. On the sands of Portobello, in 1822, his late Majesty, George IV., reviewed several regiments and corps

of cavalry and yeomanry; also the Highland clans, that had assembled on the grand occasion of his visit to Scotland. Since the passing of the Reform Bill, Portobello has been a burgh, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six councillors; and with Leith, Newhaven, Musselburgh, and Fisherrow, returns a member to Parliament. Betwixt Edinburgh and Portobello coaches ply every hour, which keep up a constant thoroughfare betwixt the two places. Besides Portobello, there are other three villages, viz. Joppa, Easter and Wester Duddingston.

Means of Communication.—The great road to London from Edinburgh runs for three miles through the parish. The roads in every direction are good, and kept in the best state of repair; and if a more direct line, as is proposed, were opened betwixt Wester Duddingston and Edinburgh, the means of communication would be excellent. A railroad for the purpose of conveying coals to the city passes through the parish, as well as a branch to Leith. The shareholders allow coaches to run for the conveyance of passengers to Dalkeith, Musselburgh, &c. which is an extremely agreeable mode of travelling, and very cheap, as 6d. only is charged for each individual. There are two penny post-offices, viz. one at Portobello and another at Wester Duddingston, the latter of which was instituted very lately.

Ecclesiastical State.—During the reign of William the Lion, the monks of Kelso acquired the church and lands of Dodineston, but from whose bounty cannot be ascertained, since the chartulary is silent upon the subject. As the lands of Dodineston were situated at a considerable distance from Kelso, the abbots let them on the most advantageous terms. Abbot Henry, from 1208 to 1218, at the end of the long reign of William, granted to Reginald de Bosco, the lands of Easter Dodineston, with the half of the *peatery* of Camberun, rendering for the same ten merks yearly. Abbot Herbert confirmed to Thomas, the son of Reginald, the same lands and *peatery* for the same annual rent, he performing to the King “*forinsecum servitium*.” Abbot Hugh granted to Emma, the widow of Thomas, the custody of her son and heir till he should arrive at lawful age, for which she paid twenty pounds of silver. During the reign of Robert I., Abbot William granted to Sir William de Tushielaw the half of the manor of Wester Dodineston, for which he was to pay twelve merks of yearly rent. In 1466, Abbot Allan granted to Cuthbert Knightson a part of the lands of Dodineston in fee, for the yearly rent of four merks. Within the barony of Dodineston, the abbots appointed baron-

bailies to execute their jurisdiction within their proper limits. The church of Duddingston appears to have been of moderate value, as in the ancient "taxatio" it is rated at twenty-five marks. During the reign of Robert Bruce, the monks valued this rectory, according to established use, at L.20 per annum. The rectory continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation, and the cure was served by a vicar. In August 1296, John Comhale, the Vicar of Dodineston, swore fealty to Edward I., and received in return a restitution of his services from the Sheriff of Edinburgh. In the register of assignations for the ministers' stipends in the year 1754, MS., presented by Bishop Keith to the Advocates' Library, Duddingston is said to have been a joint dependence with the Castle of Edinburgh upon the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. After the Reformation, the patronage of Duddingston church, with the manor, passed through successive proprietors to James Earl of Abercorn, who purchased it from the Duke of Argyle in 1475. In the year 1630, the estate of Prestonfield was disjoined from the parish of St Cuthbert's, and annexed to Duddingston. In 1631, the Presbytery of Edinburgh ordained an aisle to be added to the church of Duddingston, for the use of the proprietor and his tenants.

The parish church, the original foundation of which cannot be traced, stands at Wester Duddingston, upon the south-east base of Arthur's Seat, and is a very ancient building, the arches and ornaments, when examined by an antiquary, appearing to be as antique as the days of "Dodin." A beautiful semicircular arch divides the choir from the chancel. The church was enlarged, repaired, and painted, about four years ago, and is in very good repair, and contains from 300 to 400 sitters. There are no free sittings since the collieries were given up about forty years ago.

The manse was built in 1805, and considerable additions were made to it twenty-two years ago. Both it and the office-houses are in excellent repair, and are most delightfully situated.

The glebe contains six acres of arable ground of the best quality.

The stipend is eighteen chalders, consisting of two of wheat, eight of barley, and eight of meal, payable according to the highest fiars of the county, with L.5, 12s. 11d. of money, and L.10 for communion elements. The stipend, when converted into money, may average, for the last five years, L.300. Glebe, manse, and garden, L.45; in whole, including money and the allowance for communion elements, L.360, 12s. 11d. Number of communicants at the parish church, about 100.

At Portobello, there is a chapel-of-ease, which was built in 1810. The members of the congregation have the appointment of the clergyman, who is paid from the seat-rents. The chapel holds 600 sitters. Number of communicants, nearly 300. There is also at Portobello a chapel of the United Associate Secession, one of the Relief, one of the Episcopalians, one of the Independents, and one of the Catholics. The numbers attending each of these chapels cannot be accurately ascertained.

Education.—In the parish there are two endowed schools, and 11 unendowed in Portobello, including the Sessional school for boys. The parochial schoolmaster has the legal accommodation and the maximum salary. The branches taught are, Latin at 6s. per quarter; English reading, 3s.; writing, 3s. 6d.; and arithmetic, 4s. Average number of scholars may be 95. He is also session-clerk, and clerk to the heritors. The other school is situated at Easter Duddingston. The teacher has a free house and school-house, with a salary of L.5, and L. 2, 6s. 8d. from the kirk-session. His school-fees are the same as charged at the parochial school; but none of the higher branches is taught. Average number of scholars, 30.

Literature.—A library was begun at Wester Duddingston in the year 1821; and at present contains more than 200 volumes. It is supported by a subscription of 6d. per quarter.

Friendly Society.—A Friendly Society was established three years ago, and is supported by 5s. of entry money, and a quarterly contribution of 1s. 6d. Such members receive 5s. per week for the first five of their indisposition; and, after that period, if not able to work, 1s. per week during life.

Charitable Institutions.—An hospital was founded in this parish by Louis Cauvin, some time teacher of the French language in Edinburgh, and thereafter residing at Duddingston Farm, by trust-disposition and settlement dated the 26th day of May 1817; and by relative codicils, he assigned and conveyed to certain trustees his whole means and estate, amounting to nearly L.30,000, for special purposes therein enumerated, and mortified and appointed his house of Louisfield, and furniture, with its adjacent grounds, as “an hospital for the relief, maintenance, and education of the sons of respectable but poor teachers; the sons of poor but honest farmers; whom failing, the sons of respectable master-printers or booksellers, and the sons of respectable servants in the agricultural line.” This settlement was explained and modified,

and the governors were incorporated by a parliamentary statute in 1827.

The management is vested in certain individuals nominated by the founder, and in the Provost of the city, the Principal and Professor of Humanity in the University, the Rector of the High School, the ministers of Duddingston, Liberton, and Newton, and the factor of the Marquess of Abercorn. The institution, which is situated near the village of Wester Duddingston, was opened on the 30th of November 1833. Twenty boys are maintained in it. They are required, when admitted, to be of the age of six, and under that of eight years, and are retained for six years. According to the trust-settlement, they are instructed in the ordinary branches of education, and also in Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics, and in the first principles of natural philosophy, chemistry, and botany.

The strictest care and attention are paid to the comfort and happiness of the boys; and their progress in the various branches of education has hitherto, in every respect, met with the approbation of the directors.

Saving Bank.—There is no saving bank in this parish; the nearest is in Edinburgh.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The poor were supported by voluntary contributions till the year 1832, when poor rates were established, the heritors paying one-half, and the tenants the other. The number of poor at present upon the roll is about 76, who, according to their necessities, receive from 3s. to 6s. per month. There are two lunatics who are supported by the kirk-session at L. 20 each per per annum. The collections at the church-door may average 10s. per week. The assessment last year was L.400. Mr Kay, an architect in Edinburgh, left a few years ago the sum of L. 100 to the poor of this parish, under the management of the minister and kirk-session. Mortcloth dues 5s., and burying-ground charged L. 10 go to the support of the poor. No public begging is allowed within the bounds of this parish. It cannot be doubted that the disposition among the poor to refrain from seeking parochial relief is fast dying away, and parochial support is not now considered so degrading to the feelings as it was forty years ago. The poor, however, of this parish evince no unnecessary anxiety to solicit parochial aid.

Inns and Alehouses.—In Portobello there are two inns, one tavern, and eight spirit-shops. In the village of Joppa and its

neighbourhood, there are three spirit-shops, and in Wester Duddingston, there are four taverns. These last-mentioned taverns depend more upon the population of Edinburgh for their encouragement, than on the inhabitants of the village in which they are situated, and this accounts for their number.

Fuel.—Coal is universally used, and is procured in great abundance from the pits in the surrounding parishes. The price varies, according to quality, from 10s. to 12s. per ton.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

It may be remarked, that the now highly cultivated estate of Duddingston was much later than Prestonfield in undergoing any real or substantial improvement. The tenants originally possessed their land in run-ridge, or run-dale, and resided in the villages of Easter and Wester Duddingston, and had access to a common, upon which they pastured their cattle that were kept by a common herd. Previous to the year 1746, there was not an instance of a lease ever having been granted upon the whole estate. In 1751, the late Earl of Abercorn began to subdivide his estate into commodious farms, to build suitable farm-steadings and offices, to enclose his fields with hedges, and to improve them by draining. Before 1746, the medium rent was 10s. per acre; at the time (1794) when the last Statistical Report was written, it averaged L. 2, 2s.; at present it will average L. 5, 10s. per acre.

In 1762 the Figget lands, containing 70 acres, upon which Portobello is now built, was a perfect waste covered with furze and whins, and let to one of the tenants of the Duddingston estate for 200 merks Scots, or L. 11, 2s. 2½d. Sterling. These lands were sold the following year for the sum of L. 1500. The purchaser immediately began to improve his property, and in a few years after he divided it into separate lots for feus, which he granted, according to locality, from L. 2, 2s. and upwards per acre, by which he obtained in a very short time L. 7 per cent for his purchase money.

This parish, with the exception of a direct carriage-road from Wester Duddingston to Edinburgh, enjoys every facility and advantage which good roads, in all directions can afford. The people are now much better lodged, their mode of dressing and living is greatly improved, and much more attention is paid to domestic cleanliness and comfort.

Revised August 1843.

PARISH OF STOW.*

PRESBYTERY OF LAUDER, SYNOD OF MERSE AND TEVIOTDALE.

THE REV. DAVID WEDDELL, MINISTER.

L.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—Stow, the name of the parish, appears to have been originally employed to denote the village or kirktown, and the religious community connected with it. The word is of Anglo-Saxon origin, signifying *place* or *station*. It is from the Bishop of St Andrews having had a residence here, that the appropriate name of Stow is said to be derived. The district now called Galawater,† of which the greater part is included in the parish of Stow, was anciently named Wedal or Waedale, from the Anglo-Saxon words *wae*, woe or sorrow, and *dal*, dale, on account of some sanguinary affray, of which no accurate account remains. In old writings, and still in the language of the common people, the definite article is prefixed to Stow. Thus Harding, instructing the English what districts they should overrun to ruin Scotland, has,

“ And eke therewith the Stow of Wedale.”‡

The parish of Stow, extending from Nettleingflat, the most northerly farm, where is the source of the celebrated pastoral stream of Gala, which gives its name to the vale through which it flows, continues to stretch in a south-easterly direction to the termination of the county of Edinburgh, on the east of Galawater, where Caitha, the southernmost farm, joins with Whitelaw, in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh. Opposite to this the county of Edinburgh is terminated on the west of Gala by Bowland, from which the parish stretches south-west into Selkirkshire, comprehending Cadon-water, and including, as its western boundary in that direction, the farms of Newhall, Blackhaugh

* Drawn up by the late incumbent, the Rev. Dr John Cormack.

† The same as Gwala (Pembrokeshire,) “ a full stream,” spelled also Galeha, and Galue, in charters of William the Lion. Chalmers, Vol. ii. p. 969.

‡ See Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. ii. p. 825, &c.

and Knows, Laidlawstiel, and Trinlee-knows. Stretching south-east, it includes Cadonlee, which is washed on the south by the river Tweed. It here joins, on the east, a part of the parish of Galashiels, and, turning a little northerly, takes an eastern direction, the public road from Galashiels to Peebles constituting here the common boundary between the two parishes; so that the beautiful estate of Torwoodlee is the southermost part of the parish of Stow on the banks of Gala.

Extent.—The length of the parish from its northern limit in Nettlingflat, along the new road on the east of Gala, till it passes Bowland Bridge and meets with Holylee, is about 18 miles; and, by avoiding the sinuosities and angles, about 16. The part of Hangingshaw, in the parish of Heriot, which lies between the streamlet on the north of the Inn and Nettlingflat, cuts off that farm from the rest of Stow parish, which every where else is continuously connected. Vaguely and generally it may be stated as 16 miles long, and nearly 4 broad; but, on ascertaining the actual contents of the parish, it is found to contain about 40,000 imperial acres, or 62 square miles. The lands of Hawtree are at present considered the most northerly part of the parish on the west of Gala; but in our ancient records I find Kilcouter joined with Hawtree in paying *stent* or assessment.

Boundaries.—The form of the parish bears more resemblance to a triangle than any other figure. Proceeding round it from the north by the east, we find it bounded by the parishes of Borthwick and Fala, in Midlothian, by Channelkirk and Lauder, in Berwickshire; Melrose, in Roxburghshire; Galashiels, in Selkirkshire; by a part of the river Tweed, separating it from Yarrow; and on the west, by Innerleithen, in Peebles-shire, and Heriot, in Midlothian. A fourth part of the surface is in Selkirkshire, and the rest in the county of Edinburgh.

The parish of Stow includes the district of Galawater, from the source of that stream, to within a mile and a half of the village of Galashiels. It is a narrow and gently winding vale, of various breadth, but at an average scarcely the eighth part of a mile. From this stripe of haughland, the ground rises into softly sloping hills, generally green, and many of them arable, and even cultivated to the top. In some places, as at the farm-house of Watherstone, the acclivity begins on either side at the water edge. The hill on the Craigend side exhibits an interesting subject of investigation to the geologist.

According to the authority of Knox and Ainslie, and other data, I would calculate the run of Galawater at Stow to be 480 feet above the level of the sea, and the position of my thermometer 500. The surveyors mentioned agree in stating the rise of the water at 34 feet 6 inches a mile.

Meteorology.—Having kept an exact register of the thermometer without the omission of a day, beginning with February 1821 onward, I am enabled to present the results of eighteen years' observations on that instrument. The register having been transmitted for some years to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the hours of marking are those desired by that learned body. A register of the barometer has been kept for the same period, marked once a day about 10 A. M. The above notices, it is presumed, will be found sufficiently explicit.

TABLE I.—Monthly and Annual Averages of the Thermometer at the Manse of Stow, for eleven years, viz. February 1821—January 1832. Elevation of the instrument above the level of the sea, 500 feet; distance from the sea, 20 miles.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1821,			37.767	34.75	40.8	36.2	49.9	42.5	10 A. M. and
1822,	38.7	38.77	39.71	39.1	41.83	40.	46.5	41.93	
1823,	31.29	30.80	33.25	31.10	38.83	36.12	43.3	38.5	10 P. M. and
1824,	37.74	38.74	35.86	36.88	34.22	35.43	39.90	41.13	
1825,	36.25	37.45	35.80	36.71	35.90	37.90	42.21	43.5	7½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
1826,	30.91	31.3	39.6	38.89	39.77	39.96	45.56	43.01	
1827,	33.77	33.88	32.3	32.03	38.41	36.56	45.53	41.03	9½ A. M. and
1828,	37.25	33.77	38.173	37.	42.12	40.51	44.1	41.	
1829,	30.01	29.80	37.05	37.19	38.	36.22	41.55	38.51	8½ P. M.
1830,	32.79	32.70	33.50	33.92	43.80	42.03	46.5	43.46	
1831,	32.24	33.4	36.28	36.03	40.93	40.48	46.5	44.08	
1832,	36.177	36.08							
Aver.	34.28	34.244	36.29	35.78	39.46	38.31	44.68	41.69	
Even. and Morn.	34.263		36.03		38.88		43.18		

	May.		June.		July		August.		
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1821,	50.	48.1	54.2	46.9	57.7	52.9	59.9	55.8	10 A. M. and
1822,	53.3	47.8	62.	54.3	60.22	54.2	59.64	54.03	
1823,	53.12	47.35	54.03	48.2	56.9	52.11	56.41	51.61	10 P. M.
1824,	46.67	46.99	50.16	53.13	57.16	57.67	54.25	55.	7½ A. M. and
1825,	47.38	47.59	54.05	53.61	57.87	59.16	52.90	57.12	8½ P. M.
1826,	51.58	49.17	64.03	61.23	64.	60.53	60.67	57.64	9½ A. M. and
1827,	51.06	48.79	56.66	53.96	60.43	57.53	56.40	53.79	
1828,	52.59	49.46	59.06	56.36	60.17	57.19	58.51	55.9	8½ P. M.
1829,	53.32	50.32	58.03	55.81	58.12	55.38	55.37	52.69	
1830,	51.74	47.91	53.	51.8	59.85	57.70	55.24	51.22	8½ P. M.
1831,	52.11	47.61	59.4	56.48	61.774	58.54	60.79	58.43	
1832,									
Aver.	51.17	47.82	56.78	53.79	59.27	56.66	57.28	54.38	
Even. and Morn.	49.49		55.28		57.96		56.05		

	September		October.		November.		December.		
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1821,	57.	53.	49.5	46.	42.	39.5	39.	38.7	10 A. M. and
1822,	51.78	47.43	47.9	46.7	42.23	41.66	31.6	30.	
1823,	50.	45.06	44.96	42.3	44.83	44.63	37.09	35.80	10 P. M.
1824,	50.73	51.58	43.74	44.04	38.16	39.5	36.32	36.77	7½ A. M. &
1825,	53.5	53.80	47.12	47.64	34.91	36.46	35.98	37.25	8½ P. M.
1826,	53.63	51.28	48.83	46.64	36.26	35.51	39.54	39.60	9½ A. M. and
1827,	55.	52.28	50.30	48.25	41.2	40.68	40.96	41.20	
1828,	54.2	51.86	47.54	45.52	42.83	42.38	42.32	42.	8½ P. M.
1829,	50	53	47.7	45.70	44.40	39.18	38.3	34.56	
1830,	51.03	48.56	47.06	46.29	41.16	40.11	33	17	33.77
1831,	53.88	52.53	52.14	51.46	38.63	28.48	39.48	39.63	
1832,									
Aver.	52.86	50.46	47.70	46.20	40.13	39.74	37.27	37.20	
Even. and Morn.	51.66		46.95		39.93		37.23		

Averages Annual.

1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
45° 79	46° 27	43.64	44.15	45.06	46.97	45.91	47.34	44.24	44.92	47.28

General average of the annual averages of eleven years, 45° 58.

Morning and evening averages of the two succeeding years combined :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1832,	—	36.66	39.39	44.96	48.595	55.215	57.42	56.27	54.015	46.90	37.805	34.23
1833,	30.959	37.505	36.81	43.26	56.115	55.315	59.045	53.745	51.82	46.79	39.24	38.52
1834,	39.695											

These results, combined with the former eleven years, give the following average of thirteen years :—

EDINBURGH.

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Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14.9735	36.7316	38.96	43.8	51.896	55.27	58.141	55.521	52.496	47.546	38.991	37.996

Morning and Evening Averages of five more successive years combined :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1834,		38.18	41.21	42.94	53.18	56.54	59.17	57.20	52.69	47.68	40.71	40.82
1835,	34.44	37.86	38.28	43.82	47.69	55.64	58.32	59.48	51.17	43.62	40.42	46.81
1836,	36.53	34.43	37.54	40.92	50.68	55.05	55.61	54.55	48.93	43.74	37.11	36.34
1837,	33.40	36.71	34.97	37.51	47.36	56.25	59.87	56.83	50.32	47.38	37.72	39.85
1838,	27.34	25.35	35.50	38.78	46.73	54.42	57.04	55.21	51.60	45.62	36.12	37.95
1839,	32.85											
Aver.	32.9	34.50	36.9	40.79	49.12	55.58	58.08	56.65	50.94	45.60	40.42	38.35

These averages of five years, combined with the former thirteen, give the following averages of eighteen years :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
33.93	35.61	37.63	42.29	50.25	55.42	58.11	56.08	51.71	46.57	39.70	38.17

General average of the annual averages of eighteen years, 45°.455.

It appears from the table that the average of all the annual averages, evening and morning, for eleven years, is 45°58; that the lowest annual average is that of 1823, being 43°.64, and the highest that of 1828, being 47°.34, exhibiting a difference between the extremes of 3°.7. During the last eight months of 1824 observations were taken at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M., which gave a daily average above the prescribed hours, of .827, and during the whole of the months of 1825, a daily average of .61. The great variation of temperature in our climate cannot appear from monthly averages, and, therefore, it may be worth noting, that in the coldest month, as December and January, the temperature has frequently been found to exceed that of the coldest days of July, the hottest month. Thus 10th December 1826, 11 P.M. 50° and 7th January 1827, 51°; and 8th January 51°.5; and 1st July 1821, 42°.5; 16th June 1823,—hard frost that blackened the potato shaws on the haugh land, but did not injure those on the higher ground, as the masses of exhalated, frozen, affected what lay in the range of the water. The greatest extremes of cold and heat, I have marked are both in 1826, 9th January, 8°.5; and 4th July, 82°.25.

Barometrical Table, February 1821–January 1832.

Yrs.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1821,		29.95	29.454	29.482	29.713	30.042
1822, .	29.945	29.889	29.684	30.142	29.948	29.975
1823, .	29.691	29.294	29.617	29.752	29.738	29.797
1824, .	29.812	29.710	29.664	29.777	29.915	29.664
1825, .	29.980	29.934	29.99	29.895	29.919	29.837
1826, .	29.930	29.595	29.857	29.756	29.015	30.191
1827, .	29.673	30.021	29.403	29.845	29.653	29.763
1828, .	29.777	29.680	29.788	29.640	29.839	29.879
1829, .	29.812	29.95	29.816	29.433	29.92	29.926
1830, .	29.997	29.70	29.851	29.60	29.78	29.677
1831, .	29.82	29.66	29.719	29.722	29.91	29.839
1832, .	29.833					
Aver.	29.842	29.76	29.709	29.737	29.802	29.807
Yrs.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1821,	29.767	29.792	29.63	29.676	29.508	29.199
1822, .	29.666	29.697	29.859	29.499	29.412	29.908
1823, .	29.777	29.685	29.766	29.603	29.939	29.463
1824, .	29.855	29.936	29.764	29.525	29.354	29.354
1825, .	30.975	29.823	29.737	29.736	29.512	29.43
1826, .	29.855	29.82	29.819	29.722	29.743	29.703
1827, .	29.929	29.953	29.882	29.696	29.888	29.53
1828, .	29.623	29.752	29.877	29.879	29.716	29.663
1829, .	29.677	29.764	29.606	29.859	29.889	30.039
1830, .	29.819	29.687	29.572	30.148	29.60	29.573
1831, .	29.900	29.859	29.835	29.612	29.66	29.938
1832, .						
Aver.	29.814	29.796	29.758	29.709	29.758	29.605

Mean of 132 consecutive months, or eleven whole years, $29^{\circ}.763$.

Hydrography.—The most prominent object under this head is Gala Water, the rise of which, between the fifteenth and sixteenth mile stone from Edinburgh, has been already noticed. Heriot Water falls into it about two miles from its source, and nearly at right angles to it.

Immediately below Crookston, the Ermit, a small trouting stream, falls into Gala from the east. Augmented by several nameless rills and streamlets, Gala passes on about six miles more, till, at the Torsonce Inn, it receives the rivulet of Cockham, and, a quarter of a mile farther on, the brook of Penniwhigate, flowing through the village of Stow. A mile below this the Gala is increased by the Water of Lugate,—the most considerable as well as the most rapid of its tributary streams. No farther increase takes place, till the waters and the name of Gala are lost in the Tweed, a little below Abbotsford.

Of Lugate Water it may be stated, that, according to tradition, it was once called Ewes Water, a name still retained by one of the

streamlets, by which it is fed among the hills. In our old records, the name is spelt *Lougate*.

The only other stream deserving of notice is Cadon Water, which, uniting at the sheep-farm of Cadon-head several brooklets that rise among the high hills to the north of it, pursues a south-easterly course, and, at the farm of Cadon-lee, falls into the Tweed.

Geology.—There is nothing of peculiar interest in the geology of the parish. The only rocks which occur are greywacke, slate-clay, and clay-slate, except at the base of Windlestrae Law, where red porphyry is seen crossing Byrehope Burn. There are none of the more valuable minerals in the parish. Calc-spar, quartz, and steatite are found, but in small quantities. A single specimen of iron pyrites was found in a quarry, near the twenty-fifth milestone from Edinburgh.

There is a chalybeate spring close to the ruins of Ewes Castle. Upon analysis, it was found to contain no mineral substance but the carbonate of iron, and that in so small a quantity as to be useless for medical purposes.

Zoology.—Gala Water still affords trouts in sufficient quantities for the amusement of the angler, notwithstanding the nefarious practice, so common of late, of “netting” or “harrying the water.” The trouts found in Gala, including par and sea trout, are, I would say, of six different kinds, distinguished by the variety of their spots and shades, and the colour of their flesh, as red or white. In length they vary from 6 to 14 inches, though a burn trout, with red flesh, 17 inches, weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and sea trout 21 inches, and upwards of 2 lb. in weight, have been occasionally caught from August to November. The trouts are good from the middle of March to the beginning of November; but in their highest perfection during May, June, and July.

The trouts of Gala are all clear and bright in the scales, and easily distinguishable from those of its mossy tributaries.

Otters have been seen and killed both on Lugate and Gala. A young man in the village of Stow killed two of them; and there are some facts which I have ascertained, regarding their natural history, which differ considerably from the common accounts, and therefore deserve notice in this place. One killed about the end of 1831 in a pool in Lugate, a little above its junction with Gala, was a young male, measuring from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail, 2 feet 3 inches, tail $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The other, a

full-grown female, measured from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail, 3 feet 1 inch, and the tail 18 inches. It was killed in a pool about five feet deep, below the ford at Pirn, early in November 1832; and had been then suckling young. This is entirely at variance with Buffon's account of the otter's season of bringing forth, which, he says, is early in spring; but agrees with that of Mr Lots of the Academy at Stockholm, and the attested observation of Dr Goldsmith, who, though in general a slender authority in natural history, seems to have paid considerable attention to the character and habits of this animal. The size of the above-mentioned female, however, is one-third more than he states to be the usual length. Colour brown, and otherwise agreeing with the common descriptions.

The mode in which these otters were killed, shows the great difficulty of penetrating their skin. They were literally drowned, being pressed down to the bottom of the pool for six or seven minutes with a leister (as it is commonly called in the district), which is a species of sharp-barbed trident (generally, however, with four prongs), employed in killing salmon. Notwithstanding the pressure employed, and the time of its continuance, not the slightest impression was made on the hide. That an amphibious animal should have been so soon drowned, may appear strange; but it is to be remembered that its death was occasioned not merely by its being kept so long under water, but by suffocation, or something approaching to it, caused by the pressure of the "leister," by which it was, as it were, pinned to the bottom of the pool, so as to cause extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of respiration. These otters are now preserved in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh.

Ermine or Stoat.—A beautiful specimen of this rare animal was caught by the shepherd of Bowshank in February 1837, with the assistance of his dog, in the neighbourhood of the woods of Bowland. Length from the tip of the snout to the insertion of the tail 10 inches, tail 4 inches, including the tuft, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Colour, white, except the tuft, which is a beautiful black. Through the kindness of Mr Brockie, tenant of Bowshank, the writer of this article has been enabled to present this specimen to the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

The resemblances between this animal and the weasel are so great, that some have considered them as of the same species. This, however, appears not to be the case. Buffon says that the ermine

is "two inches longer than the largest weasel." One common and curious characteristic of both is, that neither of them eat animal food, till it be in a state of putrescence.

Botany.—Woodroof, (*Asperula tetrandria monogynia*), a rare plant in many places, is found in abundance in the Torsonce plantations, and probably in other parts of the parish.

White clover (*Trifolium repens*) seems to be everywhere indigenous in this quarter. Where heath has been burnt, it is seen to spring up with the young grass. Where a "lime shell" (burnt limestone) has accidentally fallen among strong beather, and burnt it down, there in a little time we find a spot of verdure abounding with white clover. It is still more remarkable that, in a marsh that has been thoroughly drained, this plant immediately appears.

Forests and Plantations.—We have undoubted evidence that, at a considerably remote period, there had been extensive forests between Wedel or the Galawater district, and Lauderdale. Not a tree is now to be seen; but we have recent evidences of their former existence. In draining a little piece of moss in the Hill glebe, upwards of twenty years ago, I found several fragments of trees in good preservation. Mr Borthwick of Crookston is in possession of a piece of oak which must have been part of a large tree found in a moss at Hareshaw-head, in the farm of Allanshaws, on the east of Selmoor.

The part of this parish which lies in the county of Selkirk forms a portion of Ettrick Forest.

In the whole parish, I find that there are 950 acres under wood, and by adding some sheep "stells" and other clumps that may have been omitted, the whole may amount, in round numbers, to 1000 acres, or nearly one-fortieth part of the whole. Many of our hill tracks would be greatly improved, in beauty and value, by stripes of plantation judiciously laid out. Some estates are sufficiently planted both to please the eye and afford shelter; and on others, considerable progress has been made of late years. Under one or other of these characters may be specified, Torwoodlee, Bowland, Torsonce, Pirn, Symington, Torquhan, Burnhouse, Pirntaiton, and Crookston.

All kinds of forest trees are found in the older woods. Some remarkably fine Scotch firs, about eighty years of age, are to be seen on old Torwoodlee, and a few between Torsonce Inn and Stow. There is no sort of timber to which the soil of this dis-

trict does not seem to be congenial. The oak may be mentioned as found particularly thriving.

Remarkable Trees. Of older trees on the same property, the following may be noticed : Circumference taken three feet from the ground : Ash, branches extending 86½ feet by 84, circumference, 9 feet 10 inches ; Scotch fir, 7 feet 4 inches ; elm, 8 feet 6 inches ; willow, 9 feet 5 inches ; spruce, 7 feet 3 inches ; oak, 8 feet ; yew, clean stem, of 6 feet 2 inches ; circumference at ground, 6 feet, and at top, 4 feet 9 inches. The most remarkable of all is a plane, or sycamore, at Old Torwoodlee, which, 18 inches from the ground, gives a circumference of 14 feet 9 inches. In 1798, this tree is mentioned by Dr Douglas* as then measuring 13 feet 7 inches, and two clefts, one 9 feet 4 inches, and the other 9 feet 1 inch. These clefts I found (August 1831) had increased to 9 feet 9 and 9 feet 7 inches. There are five horse chestnuts on the road side, immediately below the church, whose size and beauty generally attract the attention of travellers.

There is a hawthorn tree in the manse garden, which is unquestionably the finest, though not the largest, I ever saw. The clean stem to the first cleft is 7½ feet ; circumference at bottom, 4 feet 3 inches ; at top, 3 feet 4 inches ; whole height, 27 feet, spreading over a circular space of which the diameter is equal to the height.

Ettrick Forest.—As a fourth part of the surface of the parish of Stow lies in Selkirkshire, or Ettrick Forest, the following facts, communicated by a friend, whose knowledge and accuracy are unquestionable, may be found appropriate as well as interesting.

Torwoodlee estate is wholly situate in what was anciently called the “ Lordship of Ettrick Forest,” and formed part of that tract of country in which the Kings of Scotland followed the sports of the field. Belonging in property to the Crown, and thus denominated a royal forest, it was appropriated by the successive monarchs to their occasional visits for the enjoyment of the chase. While, however, this was the chief object of retaining the district in forestry, and the royal visits being only occasional, it does not appear that a tract of country so considerable (being about twenty-seven miles in length and sixteen in breadth) was allowed to remain altogether unproductive. The lands were let out, accordingly, on leases, at very moderate rents, to the different adjoining

* Agricultural Survey of Selkirkshire, p. 285.

proprietors, who, in consequence, were called kindly tenants of the Crown. These paid their rents either into the Royal Exchequer or to such donators, as they were styled, as had obtained grants of them. In progress of time, however, the custom of retaining such large districts of country in forestry gradually fell into disuse, and the kindly tenants received from the Crown feudal charters of the lands they previously held as tenants, while their former rents were converted into annual feu-duties, payable as before.

It appears probable, from the locality of Ettrick Forest, as nearly adjoining the English border, and its liability to inroads, and consequently its insecurity, that the converting of the former leases into rights of a more permanent and valuable nature to the occupants, might be deemed a measure both of prudence and of convenience, as the burden of defending the district against an enemy so near and so troublesome, was transferred from the Crown to the private possessors. It was in this way, it appears, that the greater part of the estates in Ettrick Forest was originally acquired. The number of those who at present hold titles thus obtained, is 33.* Of these, the Duke of Buccleuch holds about a fourth of the whole in value, and in point of territory about a third. Next to His Grace, in order, Mr Pringle of Torwoodlee; Mr Scott of Gala; and the family of Philiphaugh, or those deriving from them, possess the largest portions. The feu-duties of these lands are now collected by the Crown Chamberlain, and paid by him into the Exchequer at Edinburgh. The whole rental of the forest amounts to L. 235, 3s. 7¹/₄d. annually.

The family of Torwoodlee are not in possession of any very ancient title-deeds, as the charter chest was carried off during the persecution of the Covenanters (of whom the distinguished and noble-minded George Pringle, afterwards to be mentioned, was one) by General Drummond, to whom the forfeited estate was given. The title-deeds were not wholly recovered, when the act of Rehabilitation restored the family to their paternal property. The oldest feudal title, in Torwoodlee's charter-chest, is a charter from James VI., dated 16th October 1587, which proceeds upon the narrative that the family has possessed these lands "beyond all memory of man" (*post memoriam hominum*). There exists also a tack of the lands of Craigend (a little above the village of

* Before the year 1502, "the lands within this forest had been divided into thirty farms, yielding L. 1875, 14s. Scots."—Chalmers.

Stow) granted, in 1540, to George Pringle of Torwoodlee, and Margaret Crichton, his spouse, by Cardinal Beaton, as Archbishop of St Andrews, within whose diocese the lands were situate.* This Margaret Crichton was daughter of Sir William Crichton, then Secretary of State. This and other things show that the family of Torwoodlee must, at this period, have attained to considerable rank and fortune.

By grants of "oaks" and "harts," &c., made by Edward I. in 1291, &c., we find that the forest must have been a very inviting scene to the lovers of the chase, and that its woods were very valuable, corresponding to the description:—

" Ettrick Forest is a fair forest,
In it grows many a semelie trie;
The hart, the hynd, the roe, the doe,
And of a' beastes great plentie."

Adjoining to what was called (by way of eminence) "The Forest," were the smaller forests of Traquair and that on Gala; but all of them appear to have been denuded of trees before 1649. The English Edward I., in the exercise of sovereignty in this quarter, gave the keeping of the forest to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Gloucester, in 1304. For other matters of curiosity and interest, we must refer to Chalmers's *Caledonia*, Vol. ii., pp. 975–981.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The history of this district, as a place of importance, is carried so far back as the days of King Arthur, in the early part of the sixth century. We are told that fragments of the real cross brought from the Holy Land by that monarch, were preserved with great veneration in the Virgin Mary's church of Wedale. "Nennius or his interpolator, Samuel, pledges himself," says Turner,† "that the fragments of the cross brought by Arthur, were kept in Wedale, six miles from Mailros." St Mary's church referred to, was situate fully half a mile below the present church, immediately under the public road, where, on the estate of Torsonce, a part of one of the walls, three feet thick, may still be seen built in with a common drystone dike. A little above it, is a very fine perennial spring, known by the name of the "Lady's well;" and a huge stone, recently removed in forming the new road, but now

* Tack of "Cragend wt ye pertinents lyand in our barony of the Stow, Twadale, and regalltie of Sanctandrews" for "fyree years," and "to yr longer livs of ym." Rent threttein pundis sax shillings and aucht pennies, usuale money of Scotland;" that is, L. 1, 2s. 2½d. Sterling for what is now about L. 400 Sterling.

† Hist of Anglo-Saxons, i. 286.

broken to pieces, used to be pointed out as impressed with the print of the Virgin Mary's foot, on occasion of one of her descents to visit this favoured sanctuary.*

The extensive forests already mentioned, as extending between Wedale and Lauderdale, were held in right of common pasturage by the Lords of the adjoining manors, among whose herdsmen, as might be expected in those rude times, many disputes arose. "In 1184," says Chalmers, (Vol. ii. 153,) "was settled by William the Lion, assisted by his bishops and barons, a pertinacious controversy which had long existed between the monks of Melrose, and the men of Wedale upon the Gala Water, with regard to two objects of great importance in that age, *pannage* and *pasturage* under the several proprietors. This settlement was emphatically called *the peace of Wedale*." This peace, however, appears to have been often violated, and sometimes in circumstances, and to an extent, that even the ferocity of the age would scarcely have led us to anticipate. At no distant period, the monks of Melrose, including the abbot himself, appear to have taken a very savage part in these ever-recurring contests. Violating *the peace of Wedale*, they attacked some house of the Bishop of St Andrews there, and murdered one ecclesiastic, and wounded many others. In consequence of this, the abbot, John of Ederham, and many of his conventuals, were excommunicated by a provincial council which sat at Perth in 1269.

The importance of the church of Wedale is farther indicated by the fact, that in the ancient *taxatio*, it is rated at seventy marks, while that of Borthwick is forty, and the rectory of Gala, before its junction with Soltra or Soutra, is L.6, 13s. 4d. The privilege of sanctuary also, was confirmed by charter to the church of Wedale by King Malcolm IV. In August 1296, Edward, vicar of this church, swore fealty to Edward II., and obtained the restitution of his rights in return.†

Church Records.—The minutes of the kirk-session of Stow go

* Among the curiosities shown at Abbotsford, and illustrative of the text, is an old hat, with this inscription: "Hat worn by the burgesses of Stowe at their instalment, a village beloved by King Arthur." Upon inquiry about this relique of by-gone and better days, I am told that it came into Sir Walter's possession about twenty years ago. It had been originally a cocked hat, and used to be kept in a triangular box, which my informant tells me was sold along with some furniture of the last custodier, whose negligence regarding so interesting a deposit must excite our surprise. It is well that it reached its present destination, as otherwise it must ere now have irrecoverably disappeared.

† See authorities in Chalmers, Vol. ii. 826.

so far back as November 1626, and those of them which may now be called ancient, consist of three small folio volumes, densely, and generally speaking beautifully written. The first volume extends from November 1626 to June 1650; Vol. ii. June 1650 to November 1682; Vol. iii. June 1690 to the end of 1709. The fourth volume, which we may regard as embracing a modern period, begins with 1710, and ends with 1725. From this period, the unbroken line of sessional transactions continues, though comparatively barren of interest, and meagre in detail. Our most ancient register of births and marriages is contained in a volume recovered some years ago, by the Rev. Dr Lee, who presented it to the kirk-session of his native parish. Births in this volume, 6th July 1626, to 30th October 1667; marriages, 9th January 1641 to 1st December 1671,—leaving a chasm in the register of marriages from 4th June 1665, to 1st June 1666, a year of much suffering and persecution in this parish and district. With this exception, these registers are complete in so far as insertions have been made. That of baptisms, however, gives but a very imperfect view of the number of births in the parish.

In 1650, July 14, the session, considering the dangers of the time, ordained the money in the poor's box to be taken out and committed to the box-master. From November of the same year till January of the next inclusive, there was "no session keepit because of the great troubles of the times." 18th May 1651, "the pillar" (where penitents stood) "being pulled down by the Englishmen, and burnt, a forme to be sett before the pulpit," &c. "The harden gown" (sackcloth) "taken away by the Englishmen." In 1652, application was made to the session to contribute something for two women, upon whose corns the English army, upon their march into England, "did leigar." The answer was, that "this parish could not," having been itself frequently plundered of late.

Without entering farther into particulars, we may have some notion, from these instances, of the sufferings of this parish and district, during Cromwell's usurpation. But greater evils awaited the land, in an event which was hailed with a nation's joy; and for which was appointed in this parish (14th June 1660) "a day of thanksgiving for the mercies bestowed on the land in calling home of the king and restoring him to his just right in peace." How soon this joy was turned into mourning appears on the face of the record a few months after. From 1661 to 1664, almost no busi-

ness, and often for six weeks together, nothing is mentioned but the collection. In July 1665, as we have seen, the minister resigned, and on the 4th of March 1666, we have these words, "the qlke day Mr Robert Key, lait minister att Dumferline, was presentit to the kirke of Stow and his edicke read." This was the first of the "curates" in this parish. In July 1680, we have a similar appointment of Mr Andrew Naughly, minister at "Kirkud-break."

This last person survived the Revolution. During this period, tradition says that most of the children were carried to Lauder for baptism. While the pious remnant met as Providence permitted them, we are told by tradition, that they frequently assembled on the hillside above the village of Stow, at a place called *the Cross-Cleughs*.

The sedulousness and labour with which the duties of elders were then performed, would seem almost incredible in these times. During the earlier periods, there were often two, three, and even more meetings of session during the week, besides the fixed one on the Lord's Day. So early as ten o'clock on a Monday morning, we find meetings attended by Torwoodlee, and other elders from the distance of five, six, or more miles. The cases of varied immorality, and particularly of uncleanness, were in number and aggravation quite appalling. The people were still but emerging out of Popery, the dregs of which were as yet only passing away, under the influence of a purer and more purifying faith. In November 1626, we find fifteen new members of session ordained, making up the whole number, including the minister, to twenty-one, and in the same month they enact "the salutary precaution that none within the parish shall admit strangers as tenants, or sub-tenants, cottars, or sub-cottars, who may be under scandal in other parishes without a testimonial of their "honest lyffe and conversation from the minister and sessione of the pariochin wt.in the qlk any shall have dwelt." Great caution was used also in giving testimonials, which always was a sessional deed. When an application to this effect was made, the decision generally was "delay till next meeting."*

* As a feature of character that long survived Covenanting times—a feature that, in the light and thoughtless, may excite a smile, but which will fix the attention of the moral investigator, I think it worthy of being stated here. that, previously to a young man being admitted as a suitor to one of the daughters of a family, "the books" were set before him at the hour of domestic devotion which he was required to conduct. This interesting and characteristic custom was mentioned to me by an aged gentleman, still alive, as practised in his younger days.

The session records afford a continued illustration of the remark concerning the moral efficacy of the doctrines of the Reformation. At first, there generally appeared several persons every Sabbath for the sin of uncleanness (the individual appearing three times for the same offence). For one aggravated case of adultery and fornication in 1704, there were no less than twenty-two appearances made in the place of repentance. The cases of scandal gradually decrease till we come to the gratifying fact, that not one occurs from 11th March 1705 till 28th July 1707. During this period, as at other times, it is frequently recorded, that the minister inquired of the elders "if they knew of any case of scandal it their bounds;" but "no delations were made."*

There is frequent mention in our records of the "Baillie of Regality," who appears to have been invested with very considerable powers, to the great benefit of the village and neighbourhood. I have not been able to ascertain when this office ceased; but it is of great importance that it should be restored.†

Eminent Characters.—George Pringle of Torwoodlee was the representative of an ancient and influential family. This gentleman was distinguished for his piety, decision of character, and the heroism with which he suffered in the cause of civil and religious liberty. He had signalized himself by his loyalty to the exiled family during Cromwell's usurpation, and his good service was not unknown to Charles. It appears, indeed, to have given him some influence in the early part of that reign, for we find Walter Pringle of Greenknow, in the parish of Gordon, ascribing a short delay of his banishment to Elgin, to this gentleman, whom he designates "my brother, Torwoodlee." This was in January 1665. But it was impossible that a man of such piety and patrio-

* There occurs, indeed, two or three instances of Sabbath-breaking during that time, which were then visited with a public rebuke. One of these cases was that of two men and a woman spending the time of the afternoon service in one of their houses "drinking a chopin of ale." If this appears to some a comparatively venial offence, what will they think of the following? It was usual to pay on the Lord's day certain dues to the precentor and church officer on the baptism of children. On Sabbath, 26th March 1699, the session appoints, "that, upon complaint by the precentor or church officer, or the fact being otherwise notor, they will be *repute and censured as Sabbath-breakers*," who offer such dues on the Lord's day.

† The powers of the "Baillie of Regality" appear to have been succeeded by the institution of a "Commissary Court" held in the village of Stow. Having conversed repeatedly with the oldest inhabitant of the village, whose accurate recollections go farthest back, I find that he remembers a "Commissary Court," held by a Baillie Henderson from Lauder, constituted in name of "Charles Earl of Hopeton, heritable baillie of this regality," and "holding off the Commissary of Dunkeld." He recollects being repeatedly present, when a youth, and hearing "the Court fenced" in the above words. This must have been subsequent to 1770. We know that, till the Revolution 1688, this was a church regality, subject to the Archbishop of St Andrews.

tism could long remain, without being himself involved by the measures of excessive severity that were adopted.

The first case now known, in which Mr Pringle took a direct part in the cause of his suffering country, was that of providing for the safety of the Earl of Argyle, when that nobleman had escaped from prison after the sentence of death pronounced against him by the notorious Duke of Lauderdale in December 1681. "When the Earl got out," says Crookshank (*Hist.* Vol. ii. p. 123,) "he rode without stopping to a country alehouse, near the house of Mr George Pringle of Torwoodlee, who, by concert, was to meet him there, and conduct him to Mr William Veitch's house in Northumberland." From this period especially Mr Pringle was most cruelly treated, "notwithstanding," says the same historian, "all his services to the King against Cromwell." In the summer of 1684, he was fined in L.2000 Sterling. "When the pretended plot" (the Rye Plot) "was trumped up," he was sought after, as concerned in it. Eight days after his escape, his son, a youth of about sixteen years of age, was carried to Edinburgh, where he was imprisoned three months, although no charge had been laid against him. On account of the crowded state of the prison, he was then admitted to bail for L.5000 Sterling. To the farther imprisonment of this youth in Blackness Castle for three months, the forfeiture of his father's property (in a few years restored to himself,) and the withholding from his mother the life-rent due to her by contract of marriage, we must here be satisfied with a mere allusion. After the failure of Argyle's attempt, Mr Pringle escaped to Holland; and, in the convention of estates called by the Prince of Orange, he, with Sir William Scott, younger of Harden, voted the crown to our William and Mary, whose names are so auspiciously associated with whatever is glorious in our national history, both civil and ecclesiastical.

Mr Pringle lived to see the triumph of the cause of religion and liberty, for which he had so nobly suffered, and closed his bright earthly career in July 1689, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His lady's courage and piety,—her serenity and equanimity under all her sufferings,—showed her to be worthy of such a husband.

William Russel, LL.D., the celebrated historian of "Ancient and Modern Europe," and of other able and popular works, was the eldest son of Alexander Russel and Christian Bruntain. He was born at Windydoors, in that part of the parish which lies in Et-

trick Forest, 17th November 1740. His parentage was very respectable. About 1743, his father removed to Elibank on Tweed-side, which occasioned his being sent, at a suitable age, to the parish school of Innerleithen, where he received the rudiments of a classical education. In 1756, he went to Edinburgh, and, after ten months' application to writing and arithmetic, was bound apprentice to a bookseller and printer. In 1767, he went to London, and, after many disappointments, became corrector of the press to Mr Strahan, afterwards the King's printer. While thus occupied, he published selections of poems, &c., and other works of light reading. In 1779, he published his "History of America." In the same year, he gave to the world the two first volumes of his "History of Modern Europe," and the other three in 1784. In 1792, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of St Andrews; and, in 1793, his two volumes of "Ancient Europe" were published. Soon afterwards, he died at Knottyholm, near Langholm, where he had resided since his marriage in 1787, at the age of fifty-three. He left behind him several tragedies and other poetical works, as well as some unfinished productions, of which the most important was a history of the reign of George III. to the conclusion of the American war, a work in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

Brigadier-General Alexander Walker of Bowland was the eldest son of the Rev. William Walker, minister of the parish of Collesie in Fife. He received the rudiments of a classical education in St Andrews. In the East India Company's service he spent thirty years of active duty. In 1811, he returned from India, and soon after married Miss Barbara Montgomery, daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron of that name. He then settled on his property of Bowland, purchased for him some years previously to his leaving India. With little interruption, he continued to reside here till towards the autumn of 1822, when, having been appointed governor of St Helena, he left this country for London, preparatory to his embarkation for St Helena. From that island he returned in the summer of 1828, a good deal shattered in health. On the 5th March 1831, he died in the 67th year of his age, after two days illness.

His appointment at Baroda enabled him to put the financial affairs of that district on a footing that was highly advantageous to the natives, at the same time that it saved many thousand pounds sterling annually to the Company. It is to be hoped that this ser-

vice will yet be recognized in a more substantial form than has hitherto been done. What the residence at Baroda, however, put in the power of this venerable character, and what he valued above all the-gold of India, was the means of suppressing the revolting and abominable practice of female infanticide in Guzerat. A detailed narrative of his successful labours in this generous cause will be found in an account of them which I published in 1815, —a work now many years out of print.

His last years were intently occupied in preparing some of his MSS. for the press. Perhaps the best use of them that can now be made, would be to incorporate whatever in them is new and peculiar, with a life of the excellent author.

James Borthwick of Stow, a cadet of the Crookston family, practised as a physician in Edinburgh, and is here noticed as having occasioned the disjunction of the corporation of Surgeons from that of the Barbers, which previously formed one corporation.

The Rev. Dr John Lee, now Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Principal Clerk of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Scotland, &c., was born at Torwoodlee Mains in this parish.

Land-owners.—The present land-owners of the parish of Stow, in the order of their valued rents, are the following: *Alexander Mitchell* of Stow; *James Pringle, Esq.* of Torwoodlee; *John Borthwick, Esq.* of Crookston; *William Stewart Walker, Esq.* of Bowland; *Adam Fairholm, Esq.* of Chapel; *Alexander Pringle, Esq.* of Whitebank, M.P.; *George Thomson, Esq.* of Burnhouse; *Robert Dundas, Esq.* of Arniston; *James Murray, Esq.* of Craighend; *William Colvin, Esq.* of Michelston; *Archibald Christie, Esq.* of Baberton; *Hugh Watson, Esq.* of Torsonce, a minor; *General John Pringle*, of Symington; *Sir John Pringle*, of Stichell, Bart.; *William Patterson, Esq.* Little Caspair; *Captain Robert Tait, R. N.*, of Pirn.

Antiquities.—There are remains of ancient Roman camps on the farms of Muirhouse, Stagehall, Craighend, Watherstone, Nethershiels, Pirntaiton, and Hawtree, &c. They vary in size from half-an-acre, as at Nethershiels, to two acres, as at Muirhouse and Craighend. The larger ones are circular, while the others are oval. The smaller ones seem to have been points of observation extending along the strath of the water, for communicating with one another by signal. In clearing away the remains of the camp on Muirhouse, a few years ago, upwards of 1000 carts of stones were re-

moved, among which were found several querns or hand mills of stone, (the greywacke of the district,) circular, and about a foot in diameter, with a hole in the centre. Two fragments of freestone were picked up which had served as the upper mill-stone.

Ancient and Modern Buildings.—The old castle of Torwoodlee, certainly very ancient, was superseded as a mansion-house by the erection of the handsome and commodious one built by the late proprietor, and finished in 1784. The old house of Bowland is partly retained in the new and noble castellated structure reared by General Walker, upwards of twenty years ago. There was no mansion house on the estate of Symington till the present was built by General Pringle, more than twenty years since. The new house of Crookston, an excellent and commodious mansion, was entered in 1819. Burnhouse, a handsome dwelling, and beautifully situated, was built about thirty years ago. Torquhan, which may be similarly characterized, was erected in 1823, when it superseded the house of Michelston, which was occupied by former proprietors. Opposite to Torquhan, the House of Pirn is picturesquely situated on a gently-sloping bank of Gala.

The style and accommodation of farm-houses have been greatly improved within these few years.

Old Castles.—Of these there is still a number in various states of ruin; and it is probable that there were others, of which no trace nor tradition now remains. Generally, they were square towers or parallelograms of various dimensions. At old Muirhouse, near the present shepherd's house, there were lately traces of an old castle or square tower, which are now obliterated. A red freestone, that appears to have adorned the entrance of it, is built into the garden of the present farm-house. It bears the inscription, L. P. M. P. In Te Domine speravi, 1626." It is not known if there are any remains of an ancient castle higher up Gala than Stow, except that of Hop-Pringle, opposite Crookston, Howliston Tower, on the opposite side of the Gala, now occupied as the farm-house. The walls are four feet in thickness; from this place you have a very extensive view. While the absence of the former existence of such a building precludes all doubt, the remains of it are so slender, that it is difficult even to conjecture the precise form and extent of the structure. It was anciently used by the family of the Hop-Pringles, the chieftain family of the clan or tribe, to which most of the lands of Gala Water belonged. On the top of a hill on the farm of Bow, NBURGH.

there remains merely the evidence of such a structure having once existed. It is still put down in the maps as "Bow Castle." On Lugate Water, there have been two. One of them, close to the present farm-house, was called Lugate Castle. All that remains is a portion of one of the walls, now built into an outhouse. The other, of which a great part of the square tower yet remains, is towards a mile farther up on the north side of the water. This is what is now usually called Lugate Castle, but appears to have been originally named "Ewes Castle," from the ancient name of the water.

Torsonce Castle has been roofed in, and is occupied by the proprietor as a cottage or summer residence.

The old Castle of Torwoodlee, now in ruins, was of unusually large dimensions, and in the extent of its accommodations, and superiority of its architecture, bears evidence of the wealth and splendour of this ancient family at a remote period. It was inhabited as a mansion-house till 1784.

There were three castles on Cadon Water. There are some remains of the one at Redhead farm-house on the property of Whytbank. There was another at Blackhaugh, a little way up the Cadon, of which every vestige has now been removed. It remains that we notice, as the last, Windydoors Castle, the ruins of which are connected with the present farm-offices, or rather form a part of them. A few particulars concerning this ruin may give a general, though, in many cases, too favourable an idea of such structures in this district. Its form is that of a parallelogram, 52 feet by 24, over walls, which are 4 feet thick. What now remains, being the castle keep, and still used for a similar purpose, includes the whole space inclosed by the walls, and is strongly arched over, with a square space in the centre of the arch, used for a trap door as a communication in circumstances of danger. Above were the human habitations; and a considerable part of the walls still exhibit to us the wonderful strength of the original structure. The stones are of huge dimensions, and must have been raised to their present locality by some ingenious mechanical power. It is to the extraordinary strength of the mortar that we owe the existence of a single fragment of this ancient structure; for, about forty years ago, when the present farm-house was built, the old castle was determined on as the quarry from which the stones were to be furnished. The attempt was made for a few days, and then re-

linquished in despair, the workmen declaring, that they would quarry and drive stones from a distance of five miles, hilly and mossy, without a road, rather than have anything more to do with such mortar. The late tasteful and liberal-minded proprietor, General Walker, did all that could well be done to preserve from farther decay these not uninteresting ruins, which may yet brave the rage of the elements for centuries to come.

III.—POPULATION.

Amount of population in 1811,	-	1458
1821,	-	1641
1831,	-	1771
1841,	-	1734

The number of proprietors, as already given, is 16, the yearly value of the smallest of whose properties here, with property elsewhere, is considerably above L.100 per annum. The annual rents of the smallest proprietor, who has no lands elsewhere, is above L.300.

The people may be described as healthy, vigorous, intelligent, and well-informed, and possessed of the usual characteristics of an independent and enlightened peasantry, living in a salubrious district.

Poaching in game and salmon, the first injurious to the morals, and the last both to the health and morals of those who engage in it, are not entirely unknown.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Imperial acres in pasture, 27,510; under the plough, 11,345; planted, 959; total, 39,814. Allowing for sites of houses, roads, &c. in round numbers, 40,000 acres in the parish.

Sheep.—

	Scores.	Sheep.	
Cheviot,	552 =	11,040, at 6s. rent per annum,	L.3312 0 0
Black-faced,	340 =	6,800, at 5s. (rather, perhaps, 4s. 6d.)	,1700 0 0
Leicester or half-bred,	94 =	1880, at 10s.,	990 0 0
	986 =	19,820	L.6002 0 0

Add six per cent. for the shepherd's share in the flocks, as actually kept on the ground, but not yielding rent, and the number will be, scores, 1045, and single sheep, 21,009. I have ascertained by particulars, 208 cattle fattened, and by proportion of rent, (yet making allowance for mere sheep farms in the other cases,) I would suppose, that, altogether in the parish, there may be 539

fattened annually, and the same number reared.* Dairy produce of a cow after rearing her calf, which merely keeps up the stock, is not to be reckoned as profit. The proportion of milk, &c. afforded to the household, which also is not profit, may average nearly L.4. Cattle put up to feed, worth L.7 to L.8, and selling at L.11 to L.12, yield also about L.4 profit; but putting both together, say L.7, and then $539 \times 7 = \text{L.}3773$.

Real rent, ascertained by addition of particulars, is L.12,882 Sterling, giving for 39,814 acres an average rent of 6s. 5½d. per acre, while the produce of plantation which, in round numbers, may be 1000 acres, or the fortieth part of the whole, is not taken into the account.

The land now under the plough (11,345 acres,) is probably as much as should be kept in regular cropping. A great deal more, however, has been occasionally ploughed, and, for the improvement of pasture, much might in this way still be done.

There is arable land in cultivation not worth 10s. an acre; but what deserves to be regularly cultivated, may range between 15s. and L.1, 15s.; but of the last there is so little, that L.1 may be given as the average value.

Grazing an ox or a cow during summer may be rated at L.2, 5s. to L.3, though in favourable circumstances, L.4 is sometimes given.

Sheep.—In this quarter, we do not speak of so much for “grazing a full grown sheep,” &c. In taking a farm, the tenant considers how many sheep the ground will support. He sells so many lambs, so many great ewes, and so many sheep fat; and according to data thus formed, he considers, from the nature of the pasture, the breed to which it is adapted, and other circumstances, what he can afford as the rent generally for each, and makes his offer accordingly. On two or three high and wild sheep farms adapted to the black-faced kind, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. a sheep may be enough. Where situation and climate are more favourable, the rent of the Cheviot may vary from 5s. to 7s., and where the half-bred or mixture of the Cheviot and Leicester may be reared, 10s. a sheep may be afforded.

Breeds of Sheep.—The prevailing breed of sheep is the Cheviot or white-faced. On the best pasture where young grass (sown the preceding year) can be given till near the end of May, the

* Several years back (1839) some farmers have preferred buying in young cattle to rearing them.

half-bred sheep may be reared. On the highest and coarsest pasture, the Highland or black-faced are found most eligible. The half-bred require pasture, where there is little travelling in quest of food. The Cheviot take a wider and a higher range, but are not inclined to go to the wilder and higher places, to which the black-faced are prompted by nature to give the preference.

This fact solves a difficulty as to the comparative numbers of Cheviot and black-faced that a farm will maintain. I have heard the proportion stated of five Cheviot to six black-faced, and that too by farmers of intelligence and experience. The deduction is fallacious. Where the ground is all pastured, the same weight of sheep will consume the same quantity of food; but the black-faced spontaneously feed where the Cheviot will go only when driven, and then, restraint on the one hand, and reluctance on the other, obviously prevent them from thriving. It is a fact, that a farmer whose stock is half-bred has lately added to them ten score of black-faced, without diminishing the number of the others which happens to be the same. Even on the supposition that these Highland lovers of freedom occasionally respected but little the distinction between the *meum* and *tuum*, still the fact is so remarkable as to fix the attention of the store-farmer.

Great attention has been lately paid to the breeding of sheep, and the adaptation of the kinds to pasture and climate. It would be out of place here to speak largely on the subject. The black-faced were at one time almost given up for the Cheviot, even on the wildest pasture. Experience has corrected this error, and the breed is now as extensively resumed as the nature of the pasture and climate of the several farms require. Overstocking was formerly practised to a ruinous extent, but is now carefully avoided. About fifty years ago, 100 scores of sheep were kept, where the stock is now reduced to 80 scores. On a farm where, twenty years ago, 70 scores were kept, there are now only 50, though fifty acres, now the best pasture, were then under the plough. Under the former management, the sheep were miserably small, and the deaths in spring quite appalling. With the decrease in numbers, there is at present more mutton and more wool than formerly; while both are much better and greater in value than the higher numbers formerly were.

Breeds of Cattle.—The most prevalent is the Teeswater. A very intelligent and experienced farmer is of opinion that the cattle best adapted to Galawater, particularly in regard to the dairy,

would be the offspring of the Ayrshire cow and the bulls presently used, and as the first cross is always the best, that the breeders in every case should be the real Ayrshire. To follow this rule exactly, would be extremely difficult, but it may be important to make the nearest approach to it that the circumstances will admit.

Turnip Feeding.—The number of cattle fed on turnips when the last Statistical Account was drawn up, is stated at 90, and the sheep at six score. We have calculated the former to be at present upwards of 500. As to the last I can give no probable conjecture.

The general character of the husbandry pursued is excellent. Every branch of rural economy is well understood and skilfully practised.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is nineteen years, though in some cases they extend only to from nine to fourteen.

The state of farm-buildings has been of late much improved, both as regards dwelling-houses and offices. Farm-houses, with scarcely an exception, are neat, substantial, and commodious buildings of two stories high, with garrets. Enclosures, chiefly of drystone dikes, are continually extending.

Produce of the Parish.—Taking the whole parish to follow the five shift course of husbandry, the produce will be nearly as follows :—

4598 acres in white corn crop, at L.5 per acre,	L.22,690	0	0
2269 do. in potatoes and turnips, at L.4, 10s.	10210	10	0
2269 do. hay and pasture, at L.4,	9076	0	0
2269 do. pasture, at L.1, 15s.,	3970	15	0
<hr/> 11,845	<hr/> L.45,947	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 0
500 cattle, at L.12,	6000	0	0
20,000 sheep, at 6s. 6d.	6500	0	0
5,400 stones of wool, at 15s.,	4050	0	0
Other kinds of produce,	2000	0	0
	<hr/> L.64,497	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 0

It is to be remembered that turnips and potatoes, though here valued as raw produce, are actually all consumed on the farm, as is often the case with a good deal of the hay. It is to be considered, therefore, as merged in fat cattle, sheep, dairy, &c., which last may be estimated at L.2000.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—Stow is the only village in the parish. As hamlets, however, may be mentioned, Fountainhall, Kyllochyett, Caitha,

Crosslee, and Whytbanklee, more generally known as Clovenfords.

Market-Town.—The nearest market-towns to the village of Stow are, Galashiels, eight miles south; Selkirk, fourteen; Lauderdale, five and a-half east; and Dalkeith, nineteen north.

There is no manufactory in the village or parish, except one clothier's establishment, called the Waulk-Mill, which we find mentioned as far back as 1773. It has been always on a small scale.

Post-Office.—The only post-office in the parish is that in the village, to which it was transferred from Stagehall, in 1819, after the opening of the new road. There has, however, been a post-office either in the village or neighbourhood since 1703. Previously to August 1807, riders or runners conveyed the mail bags from Melrose or other places; but, in that year and month, a mail-coach began to run this road between Edinburgh and London by Carlisle. There was then a daily post from Edinburgh alone; but there has now been, for many years, a daily delivery from the north and from the south.

About thirty years ago, the only thing on the road, by way of a stage-coach, was a sort of wretched post-chaise, called the Jedburgh Fly, twice a-week in, and twice a-week out, which carried four passengers inside, and one beside the driver.

Bridges and Fences in the Parish.—The only bridge in the parish, till 1815, was that over Gala, at Stow. It appears, by the session records, that it was built in 1654–5. It seems to have been a very serious affair, and many are the minutes of the kirk-session concerning it.*

To connect our new road (fully opened Whitsunday 1818) with that to Selkirk, a very handsome bridge was built over the Gala, immediately opposite the new approach to Bowland, in the summer of 1815, at the joint expense of the counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk. Another bridge, about a mile higher up, was built in 1829, to connect the old and new roads, and chiefly for the accommodation of the Bowland tenants, at the mutual but unequal expense of the late General Walker and the road trustees. In 1831, another respectable and substantial bridge was built over the Gala at Pirntaiton, as a communication between the two sides

* About the year 1668, and sometime after, we have church collections made for building a bridge at Lanark, another over the Spey, and another at Inverness, with various other bridges and harbours, each one of which seems to have been regarded as a great national undertaking.

of the river. The only other bridge over Gala, except at Gala-shiels, is a handsome and substantial one, built by the present proprietor of Torwoodlee, solely at his own expense, about thirty years ago, to afford him access to the new road, of which a part in that quarter was then made.

Under the head of bridges, we must not omit to mention a very good and commodious one built, about fifty years ago, by the county of Edinburgh over Lugate Water.

Upon the estate of Stow alone, since the year 1826, there have been above 28,000 roods of fences erected by the proprietor and tenants at an outlay of upwards of L. 7000; thus enabling the tenant to cultivate his lands agreeably to the best system of modern husbandry; and the improvement in the breeding and feeding of farm stock of every description has kept pace with more favoured districts of the country, where the climate and soil are more genial.

Draining has also been carried on to a great extent and with manifest advantage, the proprietors, for the most part, bearing a proportion of the expense. The main or leading drains are cut to the depth of from 36 to 42 inches, and the lateral or furrow drains from 28 to 30 inches in depth; these have had the effect of meliorating the climate, rendering the wet land fit for green crops, and making our harvest earlier.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is about nine miles, by the public road, from the extremities of the parish in either direction; and as the greater part of the population is within a couple miles from the highway, on either side of the river, the church is as conveniently situate as the case will admit.

The church must have been built at a very remote period, and long before the reformation of religion in this country. It has undergone various alterations as well as repairs.

As to free sittings, there is here, as in other landward parishes, no other thing than free sittings, and no such thing as seat-letting. As the law requires the church to be built and kept in repair by the heritors, the area is divided among them according to their valued rents, which now regulates their assessments. The proprietor and his tenants have a right to occupy the space thus allocated, which, however, is by no means always proportioned either to the extent of property or the assessment levied.

Stow was a mensal church of the Archbishop of St Andrews.

Manse, Offices, &c.—The present manse was built in 1782, and

was repaired and somewhat improved in 1809. An addition was made to it in 1815, but it is still too small, both as to the number, and yet more as to the size of the apartments.

The low glebe of Stow consists of within half a rood of seven acres imperial, of which five acres and three roods are under the plough. The rest is occupied by the garden, site of manse, &c., and a bank east of the garden, &c. There is also what is called the high or hill glebe, consisting of a part of what was anciently common, and of which, when ultimately divided in 1756, a portion was allocated to the minister in lieu of certain rights of pasturage formerly enjoyed.

The improvements on the hill glebe may have cost me about L. 300, and I consider it at present worth L. 20 a year.

The stipend of Stow previously to 1693 was L.400 Scots and two chalders of victual. At that time L.350, 6s. 2d. Scots were added to it. In 1780, it was raised to L.840 Scots and two chalders meal and one bear. In 1806, it was again augmented to seven chalders, one-third barley and the rest meal, with L.900 Scots (L.75 Sterling) including L.8, 6s. 8d. Sterling for communion elements, and finally, the Court of Teinds (20th November 1822) modified the stipend of Stow to sixteen chalders, one-half meal and the other half barley, payable at the highest fiar prices, with L.8, 6s. 8d. Sterling for communion elements. Three heritors, the proprietors of Crookston, of Michelston, and of Newhall, have surrendered their teinds, but there still remain funds for an augmentation.

A meeting-house was set down in the village of Stow, soon after the Secession from the Church a century ago. It belongs to what is now called the United Secession Church.

The number of families and individuals attending the Established Church cannot be very accurately ascertained, as there is no letting of seats. The number of communicants has exhibited a progressive increase from 1808, when I first dispensed the Lord's Supper here. Including ministers and elders it was then 230; in 1818, it was 314; in 1821, it was 340; and in 1830 and 1831, it was 370: and in 1833, it was 374. In 1835, the actual communicants reached 400. It is obviously proper to distinguish actual communicants from those in the parish who are entitled to the privilege, as not a few of these last must, on every occasion of dispensing this holy ordinance, be prevented by ill health and other causes from attending.

In July 1834, the Bible Society (instituted 1813) was merged in the "Stow Society for Religious Purposes" in aid of the General Assembly's Four Schemes, but not excluding the Bible Society, to which, or to any of the Assembly's Schemes, members may destine their own contributions; where this is not done, the Committee apportion their funds to the four schemes. The sum distributed among them in May 1839 was L.15, 10s. The four collections appropriated to the same objects amounted to something about the same sum, making in all upwards of L.30.

Education.—Besides the parochial school, there are three private schools supported solely by school-fees. In addition to the usual branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, practical mathematics and book-keeping taught at them all, there is one, besides the parochial school, at which Latin is occasionally taught. For the encouragement of poor parents who are very zealous to have their children instructed, a school-house has long been furnished at Cadonlee. With the same benevolent purpose the late General Walker built a school-house on his property at Caitha, and one at Pirntaiton was erected by the late Miss Innes of Stow, 1832. With the exception of the school-houses thus furnished by the proprietors, these private or adventure schools are supported by the school fees alone, which are high when the scholars are few, and low when they are numerous. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is L.30 with a dwelling house and garden. Pirntaiton school, erected by Miss Innes of Stow, was opened 10th December 1832.

The present parochial school-house, which is every way an excellent one, was built in 1828, being the first that ever was in the parish.*

Literature.—A congregational library was instituted in 1823. The books, amounting at present to upwards of 300 volumes, consist of standard works on religion, and morals, church history, biography, general history, and travels.

The Fountainhall Library, consisting now of upwards of 700

* A few sentences regarding the school in former times, compressed from our session records, may be worth inserting here. In June 1695, we find the session (then consisting chiefly of heritors) ordering L.6 Scots, equal to 10s. Sterling, to pay the schoolmaster's house from Whitsunday 1694 to Whitsunday 1695. In January 1699, the session records (for preservation) an act of the heritors passed 2d June 1697, augmenting the schoolmaster's salary to fourscore pounds Scots (L.6, 13s. 4d. Sterling.) This sum is given "for his maintenance and to provide a commodious school-house," and is "all he can ask or crave as schoolmaster, or reader" (in the church,) "to be paid according to the valued rent, heritors having a relife of half thereof from the tenants conform to the said act."

volumes, was instituted in 1812, and is in a very flourishing state. It embraces every species of English literature.

The Sabbath school also has a suitable little library.

Friendly Societies.—Of these there were several for a time, but the only one now remaining is that of the Free Masons.

Savings Banks.—The one nearest to Stow is that in Galashiels, of which a number of persons in this parish avail themselves.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—Our session records contain much valuable information on what may be called the history of the poor, and the police of pauperism. Going back to an yearly period in the seventeenth century, we find regularly enlisted poor and provision of weekly and monthly allowances made to them. The numbers then varied from eight to ten and thirteen. Coming down another century, and so approaching the present period, we scarcely find an increase of poor, corresponding to that of the population. In the years 1818–1820, temporary causes increased the number to 20 and even 24; but, for some years back, it has varied from 13 to 15, each receiving at an average a fraction under 6s. a month, with interim or temporary allowances, varying from 10s. to L. 1; average 13s. to from 8 to 11 persons. This comparison of the number receiving aid now, and two centuries ago, is very gratifying, and by no means justifies the gloomy views which some entertain of the supposed deterioration in this respect of the national character.

In considering the claims of applicants, the session allowed so much a-week. In 1699, for instance, it varied from 2s. to 18s. Scots, or 2d. to 1s. 6d. Sterling, the last equalling the average of what is allowed now at the distance of 130 years. Besides the pecuniary aid, most of the poor were “allowed to goe,” that is to beg, in the parish. In the case of one applicant, all that is granted is permission “to goe.” This, when the nature of the parochial economy and police then practised is considered, might not be the most unproductive allowance; for a list of the poor with their allowances was read from the pulpit, and the session clerk was appointed to write testimonials to those who were “allowed to goe in the parioch,” so that if any presumed “to goe” without permission, they were immediately detected. In addition to all these checks, the church officer had a small sum for keeping stranger poor out of the parish.

During the seventeenth century, the ordinary weekly collections may be stated at from L.1 to L.3 Scots, excepting the times

of the persecution, when the curates had usurped our pulpits. There was then scarcely the shadow of a collection. We frequently find it as low as three-halfpence Sterling, which was surely not too much to expect from the persons officiating.

The number of persons who, at a remote period, flocked from all quarters to the communion, and the disposition to liberality usually connected with the dispensing of that solemn ordinance, occasioned very large collections. In one case we find the number of communicants stated to be 1500, being many more than that of souls in the parish. In one instance I find the collection on the several sacramental days to be L.93 Scots; and in 1707, the union between the kingdoms having just taken place, and the country being in a very impoverished and unsettled state, the collection, notwithstanding, amounted to L. 69, 2s. 10d. Scots.

In the former Statistical Account, the first assessment for the poor is said to have been laid on in October 1764. It appears, however, that, so far back as 1653, a "stent" was laid upon the heritors for maintaining the poor, amounting to "fyftie-four," (the name of the measure is illegible) "of meal." Again, in 1699, an assessment was laid on, and the enforcement of it is thus recorded. "9th March, the session appoints intimation to be given to the congregation on Sabbath nixt, that such as have not paid their proportion of stent for maintenance of the poor, pay in the same to the oversiers upon Tuesday nixt at Stow, where the said oversiers ar to meet for that effect, otherwise they will be delated to the bailoph." The assessment, or stent, on this occasion, was L.1 in the L.100 of valued rent. This fact, with the number of the poor, upwards of 20, or about double the usual number, marks a period of great distress. It appears that in calamitous years, recourse was had to assessments even at remote periods, and these being voluntary and only occasional, did good and no evil, which is far from being the case when they are regular and compulsory. These, as already stated, began in this parish in 1764. In the disastrous years 1782-3, the assessments were of course high, and we find them fluctuating with the character of the season. October 1805, the half-year's assessment is L.45, = L.90 per annum. In 1806, L.80 per annum; enlisted poor, 13, with interims. November 1831, paupers, 13; while the assessment now varies from L.24 to L.37 half-yearly, the half being paid by the heritors, and the other half by the tenants.

is not mentioned, but next year it was to 96 gives 105 as the whole souls in the of poll-tax paid by the 96 was L. 45, 2s. t sum paid by an individual, " Thomas as L. 4, 6s., his wife and daughter, 12s. v " Mr James Douglas, minister of Stow," only four cases besides in which the tax at these include whole families. A wife, and a single woman, without regard to each. Thus we have seen that the and daughter pay between them only 12s. e find a considerable proprietor, John n living at Cortleferry, pays L. 12, 6s., his lady," pays but 6s. What an out-poll-tax in any form have raised, but ality in levying it.

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Under the head of *Civil History* it has been seen that Mr John Clelland was minister of Stow at the time of the Restoration, and that, in consequence of the persecution of the Presbyterians which soon followed, he resigned in 1665; and that his place was occupied by two or three curates, till the Revolution in 1688. Soon after (1690) Mr James Scott is mentioned as minister. He was succeeded, in 1693, by Mr James Douglas, who died minister of Stow, in 1732. In 1733, Mr David Duncan succeeded him, and died in 1759. Mr Robert Dawson, his successor, signed the formula 6th May 1760, and survived my settlement as his assistant and successor (17th September 1807) till 23d March 1809.

The first minute book of the heritors, as distinct from the session records, begins in 1759. Heritors continued to be designated simply from their property, as George Innes of Stow, James Pringle of Bowland, or by the name of their property alone, as Torsonce, Torwoodlee, &c., till between 1770 and 1780, when Mr is occasionally, but seldom prefixed to the name. The first instance in which Esquire occurs is in 1780. It is not till about 1790, however, that either Mr or Esquire is regularly used. From the earliest period, Mr is prefixed to the clergyman's name, not as indicating a status in society, but as equivalent to Master of Arts. Thus we find Boston in his *Memoirs* begin a solemn deed in this manner: "I, Thomas Boston, now Mr Thomas Boston," &c. In a curious manuscript of poll-tax, paid in 1695, we find "Mr James Borthwick of Stow." This prefixure of Mr I am inclined to ascribe to the literary, and not to the civil status of this gentleman, of whom some notices have been already given.

Poll-Tax, 1695.—From a curious old MS. in the possession of John Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston, who has kindly given me the perusal of it, a few extracts may not only be interesting in themselves, but lead to some important results. The tax was levied over the kingdom; and in this MS. we have the names and designations of persons in "Stow toun," and in order those of the different farms and properties in the parish, so far as these lie in the county of Edinburgh. The individuals paying the tax in "Stow toun" were 96. This seems to have included every soul, as the designation of the tax indicates. Husband, wife, children, mother-in-law, servants, apprentices, are all mentioned by name, and the sum paid by each. Paupers were, of course, excluded. The

number of them this year is not mentioned, but next year it was 9. This number added to 96 gives 105 as the whole souls in the "toun." The amount of poll-tax paid by the 96 was L. 45, 2s. 2d. Scots. The largest sum paid by an individual, "Thomas Scott, nottar publick," was L. 4, 6s., his wife and daughter, 12s. The next highest, paid by "Mr James Douglas, minister of Stow," L. 3, 6s. There are only four cases besides in which the tax amounts to L. 1 Scots, but these include whole families. A wife, an apprentice, a cottar, and a single woman, without regard to rank, were all rated at 6s. each. Thus we have seen that the "nottar publick's" wife and daughter pay between them only 12s. Nay, in another place, we find a considerable proprietor, John Inglis of Mannerhead, then living at Cortleferry, pays L. 12, 6s., and "Elspeth Mitchelson, his lady," pays but 6s. What an outcry in these times would a poll-tax in any form have raised, but especially this glaring inequality in levying it.

This curious list enables us to ascertain the following facts regarding the village of Stow at that time. There were in it 1 notary public, 1 baxter (baker), 3 coopers, including an apprentice, 4 tailors, 2 wrights, 1 maltsman, 8 weavers, 2 smiths, including an apprentice. At present, with more than three times the population, there are 1 cooper, 1 wright or carpenter, besides 2 or more men, 3 tailors, 2 smiths, with 2 journeymen apprentices, 2 weavers, not fully employed, no notary public or writer, and what is most surprising, seeing the people live almost exclusively on loaf bread there, it is only lately (1838) there was a baker in the village, while there is but one more in the parish.

From this curious document we incidentally learn the rate of servants' wages at that period; for it was this which fixed the amount of the tax, and so rendered it an income tax, descending to the humblest occupation in the community. A man-servant's wages, called his "fie and bounteth," varied in Stow from L. 20 to L. 25, 4s. = L. 2, 2s. Sterling. This last was the wages of the minister's servant. The highest "fie and bounteth" I find anywhere is at "Cortilferrie," (occupied by John Inglis of Mannerhead) L. 27, = L. 2, 5s. Sterling. This seems to have been a person of trust and responsibility, as the "fie and bounteth" of the very next person on the list is L. 19. Others (boys it would seem from the amount) have, one L. 11, another L. 5, another L. 3. The average for men would seem to be about L. 20, = L. 1, 13. 4d. Sterling. On the same establishment I find 3 women-servants,

with each L. 13, 14s. = L. 1, 2s. 10d. Sterling. In other places men's "fie and bounteth" may be stated at L. 18 and L. 19, while women vary from L. 10 to L. 13.

In comparing the number of souls on the same farm or property then and now, the increase would seem to be in the proportion of 5 to 4. Where there were 15 or 16, there are now 20; but in some cases the numbers are nearly doubled. This increase is to be ascribed to the great extension of agriculture, and especially to turnip husbandry, which in summer requires so many hands, and was then altogether unknown. These incidental facts throw some light on the question regarding the increase of population for the last century, a matter on which I find some very intelligent men have been doubtful.

Curiosities of former times.—To John Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston, I am indebted for the perusal of a MS. (bound up with that on the poll-tax) exhibiting the family expenses 1685–1696. The following matters selected, and sometimes compressed, may, it is hoped, not be unworthy of the title under which they are placed.

To a tailor in Dalkeith, "Stuff to be Cruikstone a coat, lining &c. L. 4, 3s. = 6s. 11d. Sterling." The coat was of course made by a tailor in the house, according to the custom of the time.

1690. "Cruikstone for shoes to himself, L. 1, 6s. = 2s. 2d. Sterling. Jan. 1691. Cruikstone for a new hatt, L. 2, 18s. = 4s. 10d." The high price of muslin, &c. appears by the following: "2 ellns muslin, L. 2, 14s. = 4s. 6d. Sterling; 2½ ellns à la mode, L. 4, 16s." = 8s. In 1685, we have the item, "10 loads of lyme," (5 carts now) L. 2, 10s. or 10s. a cart; "item, postage of 2 letters from Holland, L. 1, 8s. = 2s. 4d. Sterling.

The sums paid for law and medicine appears enormous in proportion to other things. Large sums were paid also to the servants of gentlemen of these professions. Witness the following:

"Feb. 1686. Consulting Sir John Dalrymple and Master John Stewart concerning provision for the laird's sister, 6 dollars each, inde, L. 34, 16s.; item to there first and second servants, L. 10, 3s.; item, to Sir John Dalrymple's door-keeper, (footman acting as porter) 14s.; consulting two lawyers on another occasion, L. 52, 4s.; their servants, L. 13, 1s.; another "consulting," L. 14, 10s., and first and second servants, L. 4, 7s.; an agent before the sheriff, L. 3, 12s.; "item to his servant," 14s.; agent's salary for 1686, L. 60; his servant for the said year, L. 5, 16s.

The charges of gentlemen of the pestle and mortar, how-

ever, far transcend those of the law. As specimens take the following: "Item, payed to Walter Pringle, apothecarie, per account, 6th Oct. 91, L. 56, 8s.;" "item, payed to James Murehead, apothecarie, for drugs, 11th June 92, L. 178, 3s.; item, to his servant in drink money, L. 2, 18s.; item, to two doctors and their servants, who attended her (Helen Borthwick) in her sickness, nyn dollars, L. 26, 2s."

Drawn up 1839.

Revised November 1843.

PARISH OF KIRKNEWTON.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF Lothian AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. ALEXANDER LOCKHART SIMPSON, D.D.,
MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE parish of Kirknewton comprehends what were formerly the two separate parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder.

The old church of Kirknewton stood close by the village or town of this parish, and hence obviously the name, (Kirk-new-town.)

East Calder was anciently called also Calder Clere, or Clair. The former name has manifest reference to its situation relatively to Mid and West Calder. The latter designation arose from the manorial district being the property of Randolph de Clere, to whom it was granted by Malcolm IV., and it was so called to distinguish it from Mid-Calder, then called Calder Comitis, which had belonged to the Earls of Fife from so early a period as the twelfth century. The word Calder means the woody water, or a territory so characterized, being compounded of the Celtic terms, Cal or Coil, signifying wood or woody, and Dur or Dour, water or stream.

Extent and Boundaries.—This parish lies to the west of Edinburgh, one of the great roads from that city to Glasgow traversing it for nearly 4 miles, viz. from Burnwynd, 8 miles from Edinburgh,
EDINBURGH. E 6

to the bridge at Mid-Calder. In figure, it approaches to square, extending from east to west towards 4 miles, and somewhat more from north to south. On the north it is bounded by the river Almond, and on this side it marches with the parishes of Uphall and Kirkliston; on the east and north-east, it is bounded by small streams or burns, separating it from Ratho; on the south, it is bordered by the Water of Leith, which divides it from Currie; and on the west, the Linhouse water flows between it and Mid-Calder.

There is a farm called Liston-shields, in a very anomalous situation. It lies at the point of junction of four parishes, viz. Currie, Penicuik, Linton, and Mid-Calder, towards the foot of the Pentlands, and about two miles south from the Water of Leith. It is held to belong, *quoad civilia*, to Kirkliston; and the tenants have been in the habit of receiving religious ordinances at Kirknewton. The exact connection of these lands with the latter parish does not appear. In the Statistical Account of Kirkliston, already published, it is stated, that it "was annexed, *quoad sacra*, many years ago, to the parish of Kirknewton." On reading this, the minister of Kirknewton, whose researches had not been able to discover any evidences to this effect, applied for information, and learned that "it was not thought that there ever was any formal annexation, but that the statement referred to had been made on general supposition," arising out of the fact that religious ordinances were received at Kirknewton, the author of it adding, that, "in this respect, there is an inaccuracy in the Statistical Account of Kirkliston." There is no doubt that this kind of connection has subsisted practically for a very long period. In the "Reports of the state of certain parishes in Scotland, &c. dated April 12, 1627," it is said that "the indwalaris of the rounge of Listonsheills has been thir sundrie yearis by-gane servit at the parochie kirk of Kirknewton."

Topographical Appearances.—The surface of the parochial district falls from the south, where is its greatest elevation, to the north, where it reaches its lowest level; and the difference between these is considerable. The descent proceeds, not in a regular or uniform sweep, but by successive steps, sloping off into each other, the whole track dividing itself into three parallel terraces or stretches. The first or highest lies along the Lanark road, by Little Vantage and Causeyend; the second runs on the same elevation with the church and the village of Kirknewton; and

the third or lowest is that which is traversed by the Glasgow road. In the two uppermost of these divisions, the surface, in its stretch from east to west, is marked by farther intermediate risings and depressions. Nowhere, however, does the land rise to a height entitled to the name of mountain. The nearest approach to this is the ridge called Corston Hill, lying on the north side of the road between Little Vantage and Causeyend.

Climate.—The climate is good and salubrious. There are no particular or prevailing diseases incident to the locality; and instances are quite common of a very advanced age.

Hydrography.—The parish is plentifully supplied with running water. The principal streams are those already noticed as forming its boundaries, none of them of any magnitude, the largest being the Almond and the Water of Leith. On each of these there is a grain mill; and on the latter, till very lately, there was also a mill for the manufacture of coarse paper. It would appear from the ruinous remains still visible in different places, that the number of grain mills had been considerably greater in former times than it is at present. As this change cannot be accounted for by any diminution of employment generally, the most natural explanation is found in the increased facilities of communication, giving ready access to the best mills, and leading of course to the discontinuance of the inferior ones. In addition to the streams washing the borders of the parish, there are rivulets intersecting it in various directions, one of which served formerly to divide the two parishes now united.

The water obtained from springs and from pit-wells is of excellent quality. The supply from these sources has been observed to be less abundant of late, than formerly. This is referred to the thorough drainage which forms so prominent a feature in the present system of agricultural improvement, and the inconvenience may, in time, come to be no inconsiderable drawback on the great advantages of which the process is productive.

Geology.—In this parish there are specimens of almost all the rocks that are to be met with in the county. In the banks of the streams which bound it, the strata are extensively exposed, and consist of sandstone, schale, and lime, the last commonly in thin beds. Sandstone abounds also in the interior, so that it can scarcely be doubted that this is the class of rocks on which, generally speaking, the district is based. To the east of the village of East Calder, close upon the public road, there is an extensive field of limestone, which has long yielded an abundant supply of lime

to the inhabitants of the district. The rock is about forty feet thick ; it rests on sandstone, and is itself surmounted by thick beds of shale alternating with thin beds of clay ironstone. In addition to these sedimentary rocks, we have whinstone in abundance, almost everywhere. It is found cropping out in many parts of the lower district, but not in such masses as to disturb the general level. On the central terrace, it forms craggy prominences at Hallcraig and Lawhead, and in Corston Hill it appears often enough to show that of it chiefly the hill is composed. This neighbourhood affords some interesting illustrations of the igneous theory of the origin of trap. At Raw it is seen bursting through, and, in its course, turning up the ends of the strata ; at Lawhead and at Redcraig, it is spread out above them ; and in a quarry to the north of Auchinoon farm-house, we find it capped by another rock evidently stratified, but very different from those of that class which prevails in the district. The probability is, that it is shale or sandstone, altered by contact with the igneous mass when first raised into its present position.

The parish may also be considered as rich in the geological records of former ages. Several of the layers of the workable limestone consist almost entirely of shells, and the superimposed shale abounds in impressions of plants in great variety, and some of them of great beauty. The freestone quarries also afford numerous specimens of fossil ferns. Although the system of rocks, which underlies the parish, is supposed to be closely connected with the coal measures, no coal has ever been worked in it. A seam was discovered by boring on the estate of Ormiston, a considerable time ago, but no shaft was sunk ; and, more recently, a mine was driven into the north side of Auchinoon Hill, the property of the Earl of Morton, where a bed about twenty inches thick crops out in the bank of a small stream, but the quality was not deemed such as to encourage farther operations.

The alluvium over the greater part of the north end of the parish is made up of a mixture of clay and sand, abounding in blocks of rolled whinstone. In some spots, there are beds of coarse gravel, and in others, deposits of pure sand of considerable depth. The soil here is of good quality, and produces excellent crops of all kinds. To the south, the subsoil is yellow clay, with a much smaller admixture of sand, and has a less abundant covering of vegetable mould. On the tops of the hills, the soil is a turfy loam, exchanged in a few spots of limited dimensions for peat-earth.

In the banks of the river above Calderhall, the water which exudes from the rocks contains lime in solution, and deposits it in profusion on the mossy covering of the stones, when it comes in contact with the atmosphere.

From the account now given of the geology of the parish, it will be seen that it is well supplied with building materials, having freestone, lime, and sand, in abundance, and all of good quality.

Botany.—The boundaries of this parish are peculiarly inconvenient to the botanist, who, being limited thereby, purposes to convey to a stranger an adequate idea of the Flora of this district of the county; for, although the Dalmahoy and Kaimes Hills, Ravelrig Toll Moss, the Pentland Hills, the north bank of the Almond, and Calder Wood, all well-known habitats for many of the rarer plants of Mid-Lothian, lie closely and temptingly adjacent, yet, being beyond its limits, it would be inconsistent with the plan of a work like the present, to include their productions in a notice of plants purporting to have been actually found within the parish; and, indeed, it may be thought that the printed results of the labours of Dr Greville, Mr Woodforde, the indefatigable Mr Watson, and of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, have rendered any further enumeration of plants growing within ten or twelve miles of the Scottish capital a work of supererogation. And, truly, it would be altogether so, were it not that, ever since the publication of the more recent of the lists of plants above alluded to, alterations have occurred, and these, instead of increasing, have diminished the catalogue of our rarer plants; for, besides those gradual botanical changes which from time to time result from the planting or removal of trees, and the extension of draining and of cultivation, the popularity of the study of botany has of late years materially co-operated in extirpating, if not totally, at least from known habitats, several of our rarest species; and the unsparing zeal with which “foraging excursions” of herbivorous botanical students carry on their collecting operations, is annually making our plants go through the comparative degrees of rarity, till the local botanist is with grief obliged to remove their names altogether from his list. For example, the *Osmunda regalis* is now no longer to be found on the south bank of the Linthouse Water; the *Gymnadenia conopsea* has become extremely scarce; and the white-flowered variety of that elegant and most fragrant of our native *Orchideæ*, and which at all times was rare, has totally disappeared. The *Glaucium luteum*, once common on the gravelly banks of the Water of Leith, about eleven

miles from Edinburgh, is not now to be met with there; neither is the *Astragalus glycyphyllos*, once frequent on the same habitat. These are among the most recent of our losses, but many others might be added to the list of the departed.

The following catalogue, therefore, besides being limited to species generally more rarely to be met with, contains the names of those only which were actually found to be still extant within the boundaries of the united parish in 1840.

<i>Trollius europæus</i>	<i>Lonicera Caprifolium</i>	<i>Potamogeton rufescens</i>
<i>Viola lutea</i>	<i>Galium erectum</i>	<i>Carex teretiuscula</i>
<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	— <i>fulva</i>
<i>Spergula subulata</i>	<i>Habenaria albida</i>	— <i>stricta</i>
<i>Arenaria verna</i>	— <i>bifolia</i>	— <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	— <i>chloraantha</i>	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
— <i>pyrenaicum</i>	<i>Cnicus heterophyllus</i>	<i>Poa aquatica</i>
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	<i>Gnaphalium dioicum</i>	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
<i>Orobis sylvaticus</i>	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	<i>Festuca bromoides</i>
<i>Melilotus leucantha</i>	— <i>minor</i>	<i>Polypodium Phegopteris</i>
<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>	<i>Anchusa sempervirens</i>	— <i>Dryopteris</i>
<i>Rosa Sabini?</i>	? <i>Scrophularia vernalis</i>	<i>Asplenium lanceolatum</i>
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>	<i>Mentha viridis</i>	— <i>Adiantum-nigrum</i>
<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>	— <i>piperita</i>	<i>Scolopendrium vulgare</i>
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	<i>Stachys ambigua</i>	<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i>
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	<i>Primula elatior</i>	— <i>aculeatum</i>
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	— <i>lobatum</i>
<i>Sedum villosum</i>	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	— <i>cinerea</i>	— <i>inundatum</i>

At Ormiston Hill, the *Meconopsis cambrica* and *Geranium phæum*, and some other scarce plants, are to be found; but the late eminent Dr Cullen, to whom the place formerly belonged, it is said, amused himself by scattering the seeds of many of the rarer British species; consequently plants found there must be taken *cum notâ*.

Many curious and rare *Hepaticæ*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi* are to be found throughout this parish, and among the latter may be mentioned the brilliant *Peziza coccinea*; but to enter upon so extensive a field would extend beyond all reasonable bounds this already lengthy notice.

The principal localities wherein the above-mentioned plants are to be met with, and to which a botanist should, in this parish, betake himself, are the banks of the Linhouse Water, up from Calder Hall; the neighbourhood of the lime quarries near the Glasgow road, between the tenth and eleventh mile from Edinburgh; the banks of the Almond at Almondell; the ravine at Ormiston Hill; the woods at Meadowbank; the banks of the Water of Leith towards Leith-head mills; and the mosses to the north of the Cairn Hill.

With the exception of the banks of the Linhouse Water, and

occasionally along the Almond, where several indigenous thickets of hazel, and sloe, and mountain ash, contribute to the picturesque beauty of their respective streams, there are no natural woods, which, however, is in some degree compensated for by the extent of the plantations, which, particularly towards the northern and eastern boundaries of the parish, add richness and variety to the landscape.

The *Orchis* tribe, with the *Parnassia* and *Pinguicula*, abound throughout the ditches and moist pastures. The raspberry and strawberry are plentiful in the woods; and in the muirland parts of the parish, the *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Abama ossifraga*, and *Eriophorum vaginatum*, are frequent.

Of particular trees there are few deserving of much notice. The small portion of the park of Hatton which lies within this parish contained several very handsome specimens of the sweet chestnut and beech; and at Bellfield, though the position is exposed, there were some very fine sycamores; but these have all gone to the saw mill,—the former recently, and the latter previous to the death of the late Earl of Morton. At Calderhall, however, there are several large elms; and also, to the west of the house, there is a fine group of tall Scotch firs, far beyond an average size. And at Meadowbank, there are silver firs sufficiently remarkable to have been noticed in a late edition of Gilpin's Forest Scenery. Of these the finest is at the bottom of the flower garden, and is a very remarkable tree, both from the unusually picturesque mode of its growth, and also from its having attained its present large size within the period of sixty-five years.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Notices.—Reference has already been made to an account of the parish of Kirknewton in the "Reports on the State of certain Parishes in Scotland, made to His Majesty's Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks," &c., in pursuance of their ordinance dated April 12, 1627. This document was printed at Edinburgh, 1835, and presented to the Maitland Club by Alexander Macgregor, Esq. It contains some curious information. The whole parochial establishment appears to have been then in a most dilapidated condition. "The kirk is ruinous, the roof already decayit."—"Thair is a schoole in the parachoun, but lyke-lie to dissolve the next terme for want of maintenance."

In the "Report of the several Parochial Ministers in Scotland to the Committee of the General Assembly's Queries for preparing a Plan for augmenting of Ministers' Stipends," there is an

account of Kirknewton, drawn up by the then minister, the Rev. Alexander Bryce, dated July 28, 1749; and one of East Calder, prepared by a committee of the Presbytery of Linlithgow, dated April 25, 1750.

Eminent Men.—The Rev. Alexander Bryce was ordained minister of this parish in 1745, where he remained till his death in 1786. He was buried within the church, and the east wall bears a small tablet with this inscription, "Here lie the remains of the Reverend Alexander Bryce, who was minister of this parish for forty years, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to His Majesty. He was a man of true piety, of great benevolence, and of general science. He died in 1786, aged 73, universally regretted." Mr Bryce was distinguished as a geometrician, and was the author of several scientific papers published by the Royal Society of London. He prepared "A Map of the North Coast of Britain, from the Raw Stoir of Assynt to Wick in Caithness, with the Harbours and Rocks, and an Account of the Tides in the Pentland Frith," which was afterwards published by the Philosophical, now the Royal, Society in 1744, and is the most accurate, it is believed, that exists of that part of the island" (Chambers' Biography.) Near to the tablet just referred to is another, placed there recently, "Sacred to the Memory of Major-General Sir Alexander Bryce, Inspector-General of Fortifications, Son of the Rev. Mr Bryce, an officer greatly distinguished in the service of his country. He died in London, 1832, and was buried in St John's Wood chapel."

To his twin-brother, James, a surgeon of eminence in Edinburgh, belongs the merit of inventing a test by which it might be conclusively determined whether the cow-pox appearing after vaccination was merely a cutaneous pustule caused by the injection of the *virus*, or was the result of the system of the patient having been constitutionally affected by the operation; and also a simple method of preserving and propagating the *virus* itself in a warm climate, which was then unknown.

Dr Cullen, the celebrated physician, was proprietor of Ormiston Hill in this parish. Here he delighted to relax from the laborious duties of his profession, and there are still remaining abundant and interesting traces of his peculiar tastes, and of the care bestowed by him on its embellishment. His remains lie in the churchyard of Kirknewton.

Robert Cullen, Esq., the son of the physician, a Senator of the College of Justice, was also buried in Kirknewton churchyard; and

a monument bears, that he was "an eminent judge, an elegant scholar, and an accomplished gentleman."

Allan Maconochie, Esq., equally distinguished as a man of science and general accomplishment, and as an able and acute lawyer, was proprietor of Meadowbank in this parish, from which he took his official title when raised to the bench. At a very early age, he, with five other fellow-students, founded the Speculative Society, in which so many eminent men have since given the first displays of those powers which have afterwards adorned every walk of intellectual distinction. After visiting the continent, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and had the benefit of studying under the great Lord Mansfield. He was admitted to the Scotch Bar in 1770; and, having been appointed successively Professor of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh and Sheriff of Renfrew, he was, in 1796, advanced to the bench, of which he continued for twenty years to be a distinguished ornament, having been appointed a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, and also one of the first Lords Commissioners of the Jury Court when originally erected. He was born in 1748, and died in 1816. His remains are deposited in a private burying ground, selected by himself, in the grounds of Meadowbank.

The Rev. William Cameron, minister of this parish from 1786 to 1811, had a principal share in the preparation of the "Paraphrases," two of which, the 14th and 17th, are entirely his own composition. He was also the author of a volume of poems, published after his death.

Mr James Hamilton, schoolmaster at East Calder, published at Edinburgh, in 1742, a very respectable translation of the Georgics of Virgil, accompanied with notes on the subject of agriculture, of which he seems to have had more knowledge and experience than are generally found accessible by men of his profession.

The chief Land-owners.—The Earl of Morton; Earl of Buchan; Stuart Bayley Hare, Esq. of Calderhall; Archibald Wilkie, Esq. of Ormiston Hill; Earl of Rosebery; A. Davidson, Esq. of Hatton; Alexander Maconochie, Esq. of Meadowbank; Alexander Croil, Esq. of Linnburn; heirs of Major Davidson of Causeyend; William Swanston, Esq. of Little-Vantage; Humphrey Graham, Esq. of Stewart Hill; James Gillespie, Esq. of Burnhouse; George Glendinning, Esq. of Millrigg; George Glendinning, Esq. of Overshiell; Alexander Johnston, Esq. of Hillhouse; Proprietors of East-Camps.

The Earl of Morton takes his title of dignity from the lands of

Morton in this parish belonging to the family, as appears from the Minutes of the Scotch Parliament, 14th March 1457-8, and from an instrument there referred to.

Mansion Houses.—Beginning at the east side of the parish, and going westward, the mansion houses are, Linnburn, belonging to Alexander Croil, Esq.; Hillhouse, Alexander Johnston, Esq.; Meadowbank, the seat of Alexander Maconochie, Esq., and which furnished to him, as it had done to his father, his official title while he occupied the Bench, from which he has very recently retired; Ormiston Hill, Archibald Wilkie, Esq.; Calderhall, Stuart Bayley Hare, Esq.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers of more early date are in a state of considerable mutilation, the effects obviously, in no small degree, of neglect, and particularly of exposure to damp. This is the more to be regretted, that they appear to have been full in their entries and accurately kept, and some of them are fine specimens of the handwriting of the period.

The Kirknewton volume (before the union of the parishes) has the earliest date, 1642. It contains the minutes of session, including receipts and disbursements for the poor, and a register of marriages, baptisms, and burials. The session record and the register are begun severally at the opposite ends of the book, and carried on till they meet. The last entry in this volume is in 1655. The next volume commences in 1663, and comes down to 1688. In the third volume the first date is 1691, and the latest 1720.

The East Calder records begin at the same date as those of Kirknewton, viz. 1642. From this period, down to the union of the parishes in 1750, they are more or less defective.

III.—POPULATION.*

Population in 1801,	-	-	-	-	1071
1811,	-	-	-	-	1300
1821,	-	-	-	-	1513
1831,	-	-	-	-	1445
1844,	-	-	-	-	1441

In the Account given in by Mr Bryce in 1749, already referred to, the following statement occurs in regard to the population of Kirknewton: "It contains of examinable persons from seven years of age and upwards, 333; of whom 173 are men; 160 are women.

* In the last Statistical Account there occurs the following notice: "*Population.*—According to Dr Webster the population in 1755 was 1157; souls in 1766, 942; in 1792, 812; average of births, 26; of deaths, 19; inhabited houses, 175; males, 395; females, 417; under six years, 113; students in divinity, 2; bachelors keeping house, 21; sectaries, 277; souls in two villages, 180; masons, 4; house-carpenters, 4; tailors, 4; smiths, 4; single male servants, 67; ditto female servants, 42; farmers, 50; horses, 261; black-cattle, 533; sheep, 1563; ploughs, 64; carts, 85."

There are in the parish below this age, 64 children ; 33 males, 31 females."

In the Account of East Calder by the committee of presbytery in 1750, the statement relative to the population is as follows : " There are about 620 examinable persons in the parish, of which number there are 416 within a mile of the church."

Customs, Character, &c. of the People.—There is nothing very peculiar in the customs, games, or amusements of the parish. Quoiting in summer and curling in winter are favourite pastimes.

The food used by the peasantry is chiefly farinaceous and vegetable,—butcher-meat not forming an article of ordinary diet, though more common than formerly.

The people, on the whole, enjoy, in a reasonable degree, the comforts and advantages of society, and, as a general feature of character, the praise is fully merited by them of contentment with their lot. The diffusion of knowledge by which the present age is so eminently distinguished, rendered still more available to this parish by its vicinity to the metropolis, is an advantage which has been duly improved ; and the population, as a body, are entitled to be designated as an informed, intelligent, and well-disposed community. In their intercourse with each other they are kind and neighbourly, and, in their general demeanour and conduct, civil and obliging.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the whole lands, about two-thirds are under tillage, the remainder being in permanent pasture. Generally speaking, the former description lies chiefly on the north, and the latter on the south. There are from 500 to 600 acres under wood.

The northern half of the parish consists generally of a light free soil ; but there is hardly a farm, rarely even a field, in which a portion of the subsoil is not found to consist of a stiff retentive clay. The southern half is very generally of this description.

The operations of agriculture are conducted according to the most approved principles ; and discoveries and improvements find their way into the parish all the more readily, that several of the proprietors retain their lands, or a part of them, in their own hands.

As may be supposed, where the nature of the surface, the means of the occupant, and other circumstances, are considerably different, there is no absolutely uniform system of management or rotation of cropping. The following may be stated as what is most generally followed :—*first* year, oats from lea ; *second*, po-

tatoes or turnips; *third*, barley or wheat; and *fourth*, hay or pasture. Where potatoes or turnips are not grown, fallow wheat is raised, succeeded by hay or pasture. Peas and beans are now grown less commonly than was the case in former times.

A great proportion of the wet soils, which appear to have been at one time regularly cultivated, is now seldom subjected to the plough, but allowed to remain in pasture. When occasionally such soils are broken up, it is usual to take two crops of oats followed by a fallow, and, the fourth year, to sow them down again with grass seeds and oats.

Rent of Land.—The rent of arable land varies from 10s. to L.3 per Scotch acre.

Wages.—The wages of young unmarried men living as farm-servants in the house of their master are from L.5 to L.7, with bed and board. Married farm-servants or hinds get from L.15 to L.16 in money, with a house and small garden, six and a-half bolls of meal, three bolls of potatoes, coals driven, and two diets daily during a month of harvest time. The weekly wages of labourers are 9s. or 10s.

Draining has been, and continues to be, practised to a considerable extent, and with the most favourable results. Much, however, remains still to be done in this department. Furrow, or, as it may more properly be called, thorough draining, is executed after the following method: The distance between the drains varies from 15 to 18 feet, according to the nature of the soil, and the depth of the cut is from 2 to 2½ feet. Where stones only are used, they are broken to a small size, and the drain, which, at the bottom, varies in width from 4 to 7 inches, is filled to the height of 12 or 15 inches. Where tiles are used (and these are generally placed on-soles) the drains are about 2 feet deep. But the plan most approved is to combine these two methods, covering the tiles with 6 or 8 inches of small broken stones; and in this case the drain is commonly 2½ feet deep.

Live-stock.—The breeds of sheep include the black-faced, the Leicester, and the Cheviot. The cattle are chiefly of the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds, and crosses between these.

On many of the farms in this parish the dairy is the principal, and on some the exclusive object; and there are few on which this species of industry is not carried on to a greater or lesser extent. The produce is carried to Edinburgh, where it finds a ready market. A gentleman who, several years ago, had the largest dairy establishment in this parish,—one of the largest, indeed, in

Scotland at the time,—was in the habit of stating a curious fact, with which his experience had made him acquainted. He had found, that mixing together in the same churn the milk of different cows diminished its productiveness, and this in proportion to the number of cows whose milk was so mixed. According to his opinion, the greatest quantity of butter would be obtained by churning the milk of each cow separately.

Quarries, &c.—There are, as has been already stated, abundant supplies both of freestone and of whinstone.

Reference has been made to the field of limestone to the east of the village of East Calder. There is a lime-work there on the property of the Earl of Morton. The lime is of excellent quality; and, besides supplying the demands of the neighbourhood to a considerable distance, both for building and agricultural purposes, it is carried into Lanarkshire, where it is employed as a flux in the smelting of iron ore; and, since the introduction of gas, it has been found well suited for, and has been extensively used in, the process of its purification.

There is now in progress of erection, on the property of Stuart B. Hare, Esq. of Calderhall, near the village of Kirknewton, a tile and brick-work, which promises to be of great advantage to this part of the country. The clay found is said to be well adapted for the purposes of this manufacture.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town.—The nearest market-town is Edinburgh.

Villages.—There are two villages in the parish—Kirknewton and East Calder. The former stands a little way east from the church, occupying, together with its cottage gardens, a square space of no great extent, and containing a population of about 200. East Calder consists chiefly of two rows of houses, with gardens behind, running the one on the one side, and the other on the other of the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, at the distance of eleven miles from the former. Its population is about 370. In each of these villages there are well-appointed shops, containing all the articles in ordinary demand for clothing, consumption, &c. There are also resident tradesmen belonging to all the common departments of handicraft. Besides these villages, there is the hamlet of Wilkieston, on the north side of the Glasgow road, near the ninth milestone from Edinburgh, having a population of about 77.

Means of Communication.—As already mentioned, there are two public roads running through the parish, the one on the north side, from Edinburgh to Glasgow, the other on the south, from

Edinburgh to Lanark. With these great lines there are cross parish roads connected at different points, so that the means of communication are ample and convenient. On the former of the public roads, previously to the erection of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the mail, with a variety of other coaches, plied daily between these places; but now there is only one, which goes by Hamilton. There is a coach from Mid-Calder to Edinburgh three times a-week. On the Lanark road, a coach runs to and from that place to Edinburgh, going the one day and returning the other. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal is—at Linnsmill, the aqueduct over the Almond, which is the nearest point of communication—about three miles distant; the Ratho station, which is the readiest place for communicating with the railway, is about five miles.

There are carriers to Edinburgh from Kirknewton and from East Calder.

Post-Office.—There is a post-office in Kirknewton, with two arrivals, and the same number of departures daily.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish of Kirknewton, as already stated, comprises what were formerly the two separate parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder. It belongs to the Presbytery of Edinburgh and the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The union appears to have been contemplated long before it was carried into effect. In the document printed by the Maitland Club, formerly referred to, of date 1627, it is stated, “Thair hes bene, thir dyveris yeiris bygane, purpose of uniteing Calder Cleir and Kirknewton, and that most commodiouslie.” The union did not, however, take place till 1750, when a new church was built, central to the parish as now constituted, and other relative arrangements made. The fabric is plain and substantial, and sufficiently fitted to answer the practical purposes of its erection, while it is certainly to be regretted that the structure had not been planned with a little more regard to the very conspicuous situation in which it stands, and the importance of the parish church as a feature in the landscape.

The situation of the church is convenient for the bulk of the population. Its distance from the extremities of the parish, on the south-west, is about four miles.

The church is seated to accommodate about 430. The usual number of communicants is about 320. The patronage belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Morton, who present alternately.

While, in consequence of the union of the two parishes, a new place of worship was built, the original churchyards, belonging to them respectively, still remain. The present church has no burying-ground attached to it, and is thus destitute of that most fitting and instructive arrangement, by which it is provided, that, as we approach the place where are published and explained the great truths, bearing on preparation for death and judgment to come, our pathway winds among monuments, reminding us, in every most affecting form, of these events, and by which also our dust, waiting in the hope of a blessed resurrection, finds its appropriate resting-place near the sacred edifice in which we were wont to listen to the glad tidings of life and immortality brought to light in the Gospel. The Kirknewton burying-ground is close by the village of that name, and, in the middle of it, the site of its former church is marked by some scanty remains of the fabric, now converted into enclosures for sepulture. In the churchyard of East Calder, adjacent to the village so called, stands, in like manner, the ruin of its ancient place of worship, with one of its gables richly mantled over with ivy, and the whole still in such a condition as to indicate at once the original character and purpose of the structure. Here, too, the interior has been formed into burying enclosures, affording additional security against farther dilapidation. In connection with the present subject, it may be worthy of notice, that a change very much for the better has been gradually making its way in the mode of conducting funerals. Formerly, there was upon these occasions a formal and protracted service of refreshments. These, in great variety, were handed round separately and in succession. Besides other objections, the expense incurred was a serious evil, coming at a time when, in very many instances, it could ill be borne, and yet being of a kind in which any shortcoming was felt to be at once a kind of disrespect to the dead and discourtesy to the living. The good sense of the people has applied the corrective, and with right and delicate feeling, the lead is taken by those whose known means and liberality, leaving no room for suspicion as to their motives, fit them to set the example in such a course. That most seemly and appropriate part of the service, however, which consists in improving the solemn dispensation, in a prayer offered up by the minister or some pious patriarch of the parish, is continued, and this, it is to be hoped, will never be given up.

When the union of the two parishes took place, and a new church was built, there naturally followed a corresponding change

in the whole parochial establishment. A new manse was erected in the immediate vicinity of the church, with glebe, &c. attached. A few years ago, the manse having become very insufficient in different respects, the heritors, of their own accord, resolved to subject it to a thorough repair, and, at the same time, to make an addition to the amount, and still more to the quality of its accommodations; and this has been done in a manner highly creditable to their taste and liberality. The internal arrangements are in commodious accordance with the style of modern improvement and convenience, and, in external appearance, it is now a very handsome structure, nowise unworthy of the conspicuous and commanding situation which it occupies. The site, it is understood, was selected, among other considerations, for the sake of the view, and the choice in this respect has been eminently successful. Rarely is there to be met with any thing finer or richer in all the constituents of landscape beauty than the surrounding prospect. The stretch of country which it embraces is of wide extent, with a surface broken and varied into the most pleasing and striking forms of picturesque scenery, and wearing throughout an aspect of smiling fertility and cultivation. In this general appearance there are some features which stand out in more distinguished prominence. Among these the eye will not fail to mark the stately baronial mansion of Hatton, old and gray, looking out from among the still noble remains of its magnificent park trees, telling of princely state and wide domain passed away; the deep masses of the Dalmahoy woods; the Frith of Forth, now hid, now seen, amid the openings to the left, and, on the right, the twin hills of Dalmahoy and Kames, towering singly in front of the finely diversified range of the Pentlands; and the whole closed in and terminated by the far-famed capital of Scotland, with all the peculiar characteristics of the "romantic town" spread out in full and clear display.

The glebe contains about eight acres. The stipend is 192 bolls 3 lippies, half meal, half barley, and L.102, 6s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in money.

List of Incumbents so far as ascertained.

Kirknewton.		East Calder.	
Mr James Hamilton,	1573 to 1612	Mr James Wardlaw,	1582 to
Mr Andrew Balfour,	1613 to 1624	Mr John Brown,	1596 to
Mr James Iayng,	1625 to	Mr Robert Gilmour,	to
Mr John Colvill,	1648 to 1663	Mr John Tennande,	1617 to
Mr William Allisone,	1663 to 1666	Mr John Dunlop,	1642 to 1648
Mr Charles Lumisden,	1666 to	Mr Andrew Kynneir,	1649 to 1663
Mr John Wilkie,	1669 to	Mr Andrew Kynneir,	1663 to

Kirknewton.		East Calder.	
Mr James Waughe,	1673 to 1682	Mr James Browne,	1665 to
Mr John Alexander,	1682 to	Mr John Kinnaid,	1694 to 1725
Mr John Bannerman,	to 1689	Mr Alexander Douglas	1725 to 1749
Mr James Anderson,	1691 to 1697		
Mr John Thorburn,	1699 to 1744		
Mr Alexander Bryce,	1745 to		
Mr Bryce became minister of the united parishes after the death of Mr Douglas.			
Mr Alexander Bryce,			1745 to 1786
Mr William Cameron,			1786 to 1811
Alexander Lockhart Simpson, D.D.,			1812

There is at East Calder a place of worship belonging to the United Associate Synod, originally erected in 1776. It draws its congregation from a circuit of considerable extent, including several of the neighbouring parishes, and is very respectably attended.

Education.—Close by the parish church stands the parish school, erected a few years ago, substantial and commodious. The instruction afforded includes the higher as well as the more ordinary branches, and is conducted according to the most improved system, and in the most efficient manner. The salary of the schoolmaster is the maximum. The number attending is upwards of 100. The fees are, English reading, grammar, &c. 2s. 6d.; writing with the above, 3s.; arithmetic with the above, 4s.; French, taught singly, 7s.; Latin, 7s.; French and Latin, 8s.; mathematics singly, 5s.; mathematics with any other branch, 2s. 6d., in addition to the fees of that branch. The provision here made for the education of poor children is very satisfactory. The kirk-session is authorised to recommend such as they believe to be proper objects; and for these the teacher receives and the heritors pay half fees.

There is at East Calder a private school built originally by subscription, the property of which, with the dwelling-house and small garden attached, is held in shares by individuals connected with the parish, and taking an interest in its education. The number attending here is about 100, and the school is well taught.

Besides these, there are schools, both at Kirknewton and at East Calder, for the instruction of females in the branches peculiar to their sex.

While the provision for education thus afforded is sufficiently ample and convenient for the great bulk of the population, there is one part of the parish where a want is still seriously felt, viz. at the south-west extremity, the distance from any school being fully four miles. A school in the neighbourhood of Causey-end might be expected to draw from this district and the adjoining portion of the parish of Mid-Calder, in which the want is equally felt, from 25 to 30 scholars.

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in the whole parochial establishment. A new manse was erected in the immediate vicinity of the church, with glebe, &c. attached. A few years ago, the manse having become very insufficient in different respects, the heritors, of their own accord, resolved to subject it to a thorough repair, and, at the same time, to make an addition to the amount, and still more to the quality of its accommodations; and this has been done in a manner highly creditable to their taste and liberality. The internal arrangements are in commodious accordance with the style of modern improvement and convenience, and, in external appearance, it is now a very handsome structure, nowise unworthy of the conspicuous and commanding situation which it occupies. The site, it is understood, was selected, among other considerations, for the sake of the view, and the choice in this respect has been eminently successful. Rarely is there to be met with any thing finer or richer in all the constituents of landscape beauty than the surrounding prospect. The stretch of country which it embraces is of wide extent, with a surface broken and varied into the most pleasing and striking forms of picturesque scenery, and wearing throughout an aspect of smiling fertility and cultivation. In this general appearance there are some features which stand out in more distinguished prominence. Among these the eye will not fail to mark the stately baronial mansion of Hatton, old and gray, looking out from among the still noble remains of its magnificent park trees, telling of princely state and wide domain passed away; the deep masses of the Dalmahoy woods; the Frith of Forth, now hid, now seen, amid the openings to the left, and, on the right, the twin hills of Dalmahoy and Kames, towering singly in front of the finely diversified range of the Pentlands; and the whole closed in and terminated by the far-famed capital of Scotland, with all the peculiar characteristics of the "romantic town" spread out in full and clear display.

The glebe contains about eight acres. The stipend is 192 bolls 3 lippies, half meal, half barley, and L.102, 6s. 1⁷/₄d. in money.

List of Incumbents so far as ascertained.

Kirknewton.		East Calder.	
Mr James Hamilton,	1579 to 1612	Mr James Wardlaw,	1562 to
Mr Andrew Balfour,	1613 to 1624	Mr John Brown,	1596 to
Mr James Iayng,	1625 to	Mr Robert Gilmour,	to
Mr John Colvill,	1648 to 1663	Mr John Tennande,	1617 to
Mr William Allisone,	1663 to 1666	Mr John Dunlop,	1642 to 1648
Mr Charles Lumisden,	1666 to	Mr Andrew Kynneir,	1649 to 1663
Mr John Wilkie,	1669 to	Mr Andrew Kynneir,	1663 to

Kirknewton.		East Calder.	
Mr James Waughe,	1673 to 1682	Mr James Browne,	1665 to
Mr John Alexander,	1682 to	Mr John Kinnaird,	1694 to 1725
Mr John Bannerman,	to 1689	Mr Alexander Douglas	1725 to 1749
Mr James Anderson,	1691 to 1697		
Mr John Thorburn,	1699 to 1744		
Mr Alexander Bryce,	1745 to		
Mr Bryce became minister of the united parishes after the death of Mr Douglas.			
Mr Alexander Bryce,			1745 to 1786
Mr William Cameron,			1786 to 1811
Alexander Lockhart Simpson, D.D.,			1812

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The people in general are fully alive to the benefits of education.

Charitable Institutions.—There are four friendly societies. Of these, two have for their object relief to the members when laid off work by sickness or accidents, &c. The other two are what are called “Dead Societies,” and their purpose is to provide, by a sort of mutual insurance, the means of defraying funeral expenses. The sum allowed, however, is more than sufficient, in ordinary cases, for its nominal object, and affords, beyond this, a seasonable supply to the family or relations of the deceased.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The poor on the permanent roll, including children of widows, &c. amount to 51. The average number of persons receiving occasional relief, on account of temporary distress, is about 15. The allowance varies, of course, according to circumstances, in both cases. A common allowance to paupers on the permanent roll is 5s. or 6s. per month; in some cases it rises to 10s. or upwards. The annual expenditure for the poor on an average of seven years, viz. from 1836 to 1842, inclusive, was,—enrolled paupers, L.105, 15s. 3½d.; occasional relief, L.9, 5s. 4½d. The average amount of church-door collections for this period was L.14, 11s. 3½d.; of mortcloth dues, &c. L.2, 3s. 5½d. The sum required in addition to the church-door collections and mortcloth dues, being by much the greatest proportion, is raised by assessment laid on according to the valued rent. It cannot be said that there is very much remaining of the old Scotch indisposition to seek parochial relief, nor much evidence afforded in this way that it is considered as degrading. Honourable exceptions do, however, occasionally occur. In the support of the poor, all classes are creditably alive to the duties of private charity, and by none are they felt in a better spirit, or discharged with greater kindness, than by neighbours themselves in the humbler walks of life, and often but a little way removed from the condition of those with whom they are ready to share their own scanty supplies.

Inns.—There are two inns in the parish,—one at Burnwynd, eight miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road, and one at Little-Vantage, on the Lanark road. There are five public-houses.

Fuel.—The common fuel is coal. Peat is also used, but to a very small extent, and this at the south-west extremity of the parish. The coal is brought from a very considerable distance, and is proportionally expensive.

May 1844.

PARISH OF DALKEITH.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. NORMAN MACLEOD, MINISTER.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—DALKEITH appears to be a word of Celtic origin. In the ancient charters it is generally written “Dalketh.” In Froissart it assumes the French aspect of Alquest and D’Alquest,† and in Leland’s Collections,‡ A. D. 1503, it is called by John Young, the Herald, Acquick, and also Dacquick;—all which forms evidently arise from peculiar modes of pronunciation. According to Chalmers§ it is compounded of *Dal*, a *dale*, and *Caeth*, *confined*, and signifies the *confined* or *contracted dale*; thus describing its peninsular character, as being confined or bounded by the waters of the North and South Esk, which unite at the distance of about a mile beneath the town. Though this *may* be the derivation of the name, yet it appears to us to be too remote and too refined for a barbarous age. We have heard various plausible derivations proposed; but there seems to be no *data* for ascertaining their accuracy. We would, therefore, merely state that the Gaelic *Dail-chatha*, which means a *field of battle*, appears to us most likely to be the correct etymon. There is no intimation, indeed, from history or tradition, of any remarkable battle having been fought in this locality; but from the frequent deadly feuds that existed in ancient times, an event of that kind is far from being an improbable occurrence. It is supposed that the family name of *Keith* had a similar derivation.||

Boundaries.—The parish is bounded on the north-east by Inveresk; on the east, by Cranstoun; on the south, by Newbattle;

* This statistical account (with the exception of the natural history) was furnished by Mr Peter Steele, A. M., lately rector of Dalkeith Grammar School.

† “Un chastel cinq lieues de Hainedeburgh, qu’on dit au pays, Alquest.”—“Sur mon chastel D’Alquest.”

‡ Leland’s Collections, Vol. iv. 8vo, London, 1770, pp. 282 and 286.

§ Caledonia, ii. 798-9.

|| See Wood’s Peerage, Family of Keith. See also Armstrong’s Gaelic Dictionary under *Cath* and *Dalk*. London, 1823. 4to.

on the south-west, by Lasswade; on the west by Liberton; and on the north-west and north, by Newton. Its figure is very irregular, but somewhat approaches a gnomon, the limbs of which lie nearly south-east and south-west. The exterior boundary stretches from a little below the confluence of the North and South Esk, in the Duke of Buccleuch's pleasure grounds, nearly south-east to the Cowden-bog burn, or Cat-well, where it crosses the road to Cousland, being a distance of about two miles; and from the same point south-west to where it meets the road to Edinburgh by Gilmerton, also a distance of about two miles;—while the shorter sides extend from the new railway bridge over the South Esk, at the foot of Woodburn Park, south-east to Whitehill, and south-west to the Brickfield, each line being about a mile and a half; the distance from Cousland Bridge to Whitehill being about a mile and a half, and from the Brickfield to the Deanburn, on the Gilmerton road, also about a mile and a half; while the distance from the confluence of the North and South Esk, to the Railway bridge, is about one mile.

The superficial extent of the parish, therefore, may be estimated at about five square miles.

The general surface of the parish may be considered as a tolerably level plain, interrupted by the course of the streams which intersect it, and gently rising to the south-east. With the exception of the town and the pleasure-grounds surrounding the palace, it consists chiefly of fields and gardens.

*Botany.**—The rural extent of the parish being not great, the botany of it becomes chiefly limited to a portion of the park, and a small part along the banks of the South and North Esk. Here art and nature are indeed so intermingled as in some degree to render the stations of even native plants often doubtful, particularly where the outcasts of gardens and stray seeds can so readily find a congenial soil and climate. The following British species, subject to the correction now stated, may be given; some of which are characteristic of climate, and others useful for medicinal and economical purposes.†

* The account of the botany, zoology, geology, hydrography and meteorology furnished by Dr Thomas Aitken, Edinburgh.

† Those marked thus * are apparently introduced; and those thus **, though admitted into British Botany, may be considered rather naturalized than native. The *Castanea vulgaris* has by some been considered native, and by others only naturalized: one of the finest chestnut trees perhaps in Britain occurs in the grounds of Ardgartan at the head of Loch Long. The beech of France was remarked by Cæsar to be wanting in Britain, though it be now generally admitted as indigenous, at least in England. The *Prunus cerasus* is considered native, but it is probably the attendant of the Roman conquest.

<i>Plantago media</i>	<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
<i>Galeopsis Ladanum</i>	— <i>Pseudo-platanus</i>	<i>Gallium Mollugo</i>
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	<i>Populus tremula</i>	<i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i>
<i>Mentha viridis</i>	— <i>alba</i>	<i>Erythraea centaureum</i>
<i>Doronicum Pardalianches</i>	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	<i>Carpinus Betulus</i>	<i>Papaver Rhoeas</i>
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	<i>Prunus Padus</i>	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	— <i>Cerasus</i>	* <i>Rhamnus Frangula</i>
<i>Sanicula europæa</i>	<i>Pyrus Aria</i>	* <i>Cotoneaster vulgaris</i>
* <i>Oenothera biennis</i>	— <i>Malus</i>	<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>
* <i>Clematis Vitalba</i>	— <i>aucuparia</i>	* — <i>Lantana</i>
* <i>Humulus Lupulus</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
<i>Polygonum Bistorta</i>	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
<i>Solanum Dulcamara</i>	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	— <i>pulehrum</i>	<i>Corylus Avellana</i>
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	* <i>Staphylea pinnata</i>
<i>Arctium Lappa</i>	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	* <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
<i>Conium Maculatum</i>	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<i>Asperula odorata</i>	<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>
<i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
— <i>Lambertiana</i>	<i>Petasites vulgaris</i> †	<i>Betula alba</i>
<i>Ulmus campestris</i>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
— <i>montana</i>	<i>Primula veris</i>	<i>Lonicera Periclymenum</i>
<i>Quercus Robur</i>	* <i>Vinca minor</i>	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
— <i>sessiliflora</i>	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i>	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>Melica uniflora</i>
<i>Castanea vulgaris</i>	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	<i>Carex pendula</i>
<i>Tilia europæa</i>		

The wide-spreading and magnificent beech trees on the Esks more particularly, point out this to be their congenial, if not native region; while the butter-bar, in luxuriance along the sandy margins, indicate the climate suitable for wheat cultivation: and perhaps nowhere in Great Britain is agricultural enterprise conducted with more success. Even the Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*) thrives well here; the oak forest of the park, consisting almost entirely of the common British oak (*Quercus Robur*) has all the picturesque effect of gnarled and unwedgeable grandeur; and in it may be found some "monarch of the wood," which could have been no sappling when Dr Johnson visited Scotland, and which even now may bear a comparison with the aged and lordly forms in some of the parks in England. There are also many fine specimens of the cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus cedrus*), † as well as of the larch (*Pinus larix*). Some of the former are at present in fruit, bearing apparently very good cones; and the latter, from the open and exposed situation in which they grow, have taken the spreading and contorted form of the weathered oak which has braved many a storm.

† The *Tussilago fragrans*, a native of Italy, and here probably the outcast of the garden, grows luxuriantly, and covers a considerable space in the woods at Eskbank.

‡ Since writing the above, the Indian cedar (*Pinus Deodara*), and a few plants of the *Araucaria imbricata*, have been planted within the new garden ground. They are growing well; and as an indication of climate and season, the *Rhododendron Dauricum*, freely exposed, was in full flower on 9th January 1844.

The walnut (*Juglans regia*) bears fruit abundantly on the North Esk; and on the South, are very fine stately specimens of the horse chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastus*). In hedges of the park, the witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginica*) occurs, while the Portugal laurel (*Prunus Lusitanica*), the purple rose-bay (*Rhododendron ponticum*), and *Azalea pontica*, skirt the lawns with almost all the beauty of their native shores. A new garden with a southern aspect, on the banks of the North Esk, is now in progress; and, under the direction of the present experienced gardener, it is to be hoped that something worthy of the establishment will be effected. The collection of plants, indeed, in the old garden was of considerable extent; the Cape and Australian plants are at present accommodated in a lately erected conservatory close on the banks of the South Esk,—and the collection of *Cacti*, recently begun, already embrace a great proportion of the species.

Zoology.—As a mutual relation subsists between animal and vegetable existence; the zoological inquiry is subject nearly to the same limited interest as the botanical. The animals here, like the plants, are such, in general, as are common to the midland* district of the lowlands of Scotland.

It may be noticed, however, that, in the deer-park, three varieties of the fallow-deer (*Cervus dama*) occur, the dun, the spotted, and the pure white. Though usually now seen only in the parks of the nobility, there can be little doubt but that the fallow-deer are indigenous to our island. Buchanan mentions that in his time, they were not only in a wood near Falkland, where they might likewise have been introduced, but also in some of the Western Islands, and in particular in one of the Cumbrays,—“In æstuario Glottæ sunt Cumbra Major et Minor, modico spatio deremptæ: major frugum, minor *platyceroton* ferax.” This statement is farther confirmed by Cuvier,—“Cette espece qui est le *platyceros*, et non le *dama* des Anciens, est commune dans tous les pays d’Europe;”† and passing over the well-known hunting of *Chevy Chase*, a philosophical writer about the middle of the seventeenth century observes, that, “not many years ago,

* In the earlier days of King James VI. a trained nightingale seems to have been kept at Dalkeith, whose song is commemorated by the royal muse. See *De Luscinis in Hieroglyph. Animal.* The Siskin (*Fringilla spinus*) has been observed to breed in the wooded banks of the Esk.

† Le Règne Animal, par Cuvier, à Paris, 1817, tom. i. p. 255. Baron Cuvier, however, in the edition of this work published at Paris in 1829, is inclined to consider Barbary as the original source of the fallow-deer. It is still found there in its native state; “nous avons,” says he, “reçu un daim sauvage tué dans les bois au sud de Tunis.”

the whole valleys near the foot of Cheviot were forests abounding with wild deers."

A pair of bisons from America, (*Bos bison*, Lin.), have lately been introduced into the park. They much resemble the aurochs (*Bos urus*) of the continent of Europe, which, from the remains found in this country, is supposed to have been once native in Britain.* They are already perfectly tame, and dread the approach of man as little as the domestic oxen (*Bos taurus*), with which they quietly herd.

Geology.—The whole parish consists entirely of the carboniferous or coal formation, and forms nearly the central part of the extensive coal-field from which the town of Edinburgh is in a great measure supplied with both fuel and gas-coal. From the successive strata on the south of the Esks, dipping to north-west, and the strata on the north, so far as observed, occurring in the same order, only at one part, from dikes and dislocations, rising at much higher angles, but dipping to the south-east,—while the stratification towards the streams approaches in some places nearly to the horizontal position; it is inferred that the strata lie in conformable curves relatively to each other, and thus form a large and extensive basin, which is gradually diminished by every succeeding stratum. This series of stratification consists of alternations of sandstone, shale, and coal, with beds of limestone, and nodules and bands of clay-ironstone. According to surveys of the south-eastern side of the Esk basin, in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch and Marquis of Lothian, the interstratified limestone taken together amounts to about ten feet in thickness, independently of the mountain or encrinal limestone, on which the whole of this series of coal-seams rests, and which are in number no less than thirty-eight. These seams vary in thickness from two inches to eight feet,† and give an aggregate amount of

* Sibbald, indeed, mentions the pure white Scottish bison in connection with the native white breed of oxen, but only on reported evidence, and concludes with "An jubati bisontes nunc extant nescio."—*Scot. Illust.* But Simson, who wrote about half a century earlier, mentions in his *Hieroglyphica Animalium*, "That King James had these bisons tame at Stirling, and that Cumbernald was the last place where they were found. "In Cumernald tantum inveniebantur, sylvis absumptis; Rex habet Sterlini satis domitos."

† The thickness of the great coal-seam at Cowden, as given by Milne, is 8 feet 8 inches. This is, however, merely the length of the plummet from the roof, and not the true thickness, which is the perpendicular to the planes of stratification, and which, in this instance, would not exceed eight feet; but in the case of a wedge-shaped stratum, the thickness at any part is a straight line, making on the same side of it equal angles with these planes. It might be partly from not attending to this, as well as "the breaking down of the coal already pierced," that Sinclair remarks,—

about eighty-two feet in thickness for the whole of the carbonaceous matter considered as united in one stratum;—an immense mass of vegetable remains, from whatever sources they may have been derived, and under whatever circumstances they may have been accumulated.

The vegetable origin of coal is now almost as generally admitted as that of peat; and, by the help of the microscope, the vegetable structure may be easily detected in both the slate and cannel coal. It is by no means an improbable supposition, independently of chemical analysis, that the different qualities of coal are chiefly owing to the different kinds of vegetables which enter into their composition. Both in the shale and sandstone of this formation, as might have been expected, the vegetable fossil remains are abundant, and embrace various species of *Lepidodendron*, *Stigmaria*, and *Sigillaria*. A beautiful stem with leaves, referrible to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, was recently exposed in the sandstone quarries. Very distinctly charactered specimens of *Gramineæ* have also been found in the clay ironstone at Smeaton; and *Ammonites* in the limestone of Darcy quarry, besides such animal relics as the *Producti* and *Encrinites*. In many instances, indeed, the external character of the vegetable remains is preserved with a delicacy and freshness which it would baffle art to imitate. A fresh cast taken of the stem of a *Zamia*, a *Cycas*, an arborescent fern, or sugar-cane, would not give a more correct idea of their respective modes of growth, or indicate more clearly the vegetation of a warmer climate than that of Britain, though it would be somewhat difficult to say under what suns, and in what forests these remains of an age so distant flourished; or by what currents they were imbedded in the soft sand or clay which closed them up in safety, and now preserves their form entire in the solid rock.

A comparatively recent but interesting calcareous formation is to be met with on the southern boundary of the parish, near the farm-house of Wet-holm. From the branched horns and woody fragments which are found imbedded in this deposit, it appears to belong to a period as remote as when the different species of deer ranged the neighbouring forests. It lies immediately under, or rather is skirted by, a surface stratum of two feet of peat. Some of this deposit consists of the carbonate of lime in a soft state,

"I have known in my experience a coal bored, which the borer by that rule, (*viz.* by what the instrument seemed to pierce), hath judged *four feet* in thickness, yet, when it came to be sinked, hath not given *one*."

mixed with vegetable matter. Other portions are firmly united by the oxide of iron, and others are distinct calc-tuff, formed obviously by a deposition from fresh water, similar to what occurs in various calcareous springs of this country, and so abundantly, on the great scale, in different parts of Italy.

A compact variety of the encrinal limestone, of the above series of stratification, when cut and used as marble, seems to resist well the wasting action of our climate. The oldest monumental tombstone in the churchyard is of this stone, bearing the date of 1609, and, while much later monuments around it are mouldering to decay, with their inscriptions almost completely obliterated, it still remains fresh and entire, with its angles nearly as sharp as when they were cut.

An extensive bed of clay is found in the alluvial formation at Newfarm, and on the town-common near Gallowshall, where both bricks and drain-tiles are made. At the former place the bluish clay, seven feet thick, is seen lying beneath laminated sand, and passing into a reddish pebbly or stony clay, seventeen feet thick, which rests on sandstone. Here the drain-tiles are very expeditiously formed by a piece of mechanism, consisting of a series of rollers and revolving belts of a given breadth. The number of tiles made by this machine per day amounts to no less than 10,000.

Hydrography.—In confirmation of the correctness of the above-mentioned geological structure of the basin of the Esks, the spring from which the town of Dalkeith is partly supplied with water affords additional proof. This rather remarkable spring was artificially formed in 1826, while boring for coals near the channel of the North Esk. On penetrating to the depth of about 50 feet, the water began to flow, but, on reaching 180 feet, it rose with much impetuosity in a jet of about 18 inches above the level of the surface; and though now, through inattention, filled up to the depth of 35 feet, it continues to flow in a constant stream at the rate of 6 cubic feet or 37 gallons per minute. The water here rises by the hydrostatic pressure of the fluid lodged in the curved or basin-shaped strata; and in this manner a real *Artesian well* has been formed. At Artois, the place from which these wells take their name, the quantity of water so raised is sufficient to turn the wheels of corn-mills.

The temperature of this spring as it issues from the mouth of the bore is 48° Fahrenheit, or three-tenths less than the mean temperature at the level of Leith, which, according to the receiv-

ed data for estimating elevation by the temperature of copious springs, gives 81 feet ; and, when measured by the barometer, the altitude above the mean sea-level was found to be 95 feet.

Another spring on the eastern boundary of the parish, near the farm-house of Smeaton, has just now been formed precisely in the same manner. When boring at some distance from the channel of the united Esks, but where the strata had also a small inclination, the dip not exceeding 15° , the water rose at the depth of 90 feet, and began to flow in a constant though much less copious stream. The temperature of this spring and its elevation above the sea-level were both ascertained to be the same as those of the other.

Not only the water of these springs, but all the water which here issues from great depths, is more or less of a chalybeate character, and, from exposure to the air, leaves a deposit of the oxide of iron. This is most strikingly seen in the water which flows from the levels of the coal mines, and in the whole course of the small rivulet which forms part of the north boundary of the parish, it deeply stains the channel with this ferruginous deposit. The water of the well, however, from which the town of Dalkeith is partly supplied, has no doubt gained in purity by the partial filling up, though, by these means, much diminished in the quantity of discharge.

The present form of the beds of the Esks seems chiefly owing to the action of the streams themselves. Both the North and South Esk, the one taking its rise in the Lammermuir range and the other in the Pentland hills, only a few miles distant, often descend in a rapid and full current ; and the action of these currents on parts of the great detrital deposit which forms a portion of the banks of both streams, is such, when combined with the action of the rains and frosts of winter, as to produce great land-slips, carrying full-grown trees in a growing position towards the channel of the stream. The road which approaches Dalkeith from Edinburgh, winding on an inclined plane along one of these deposits, is so insecure from these combined actions, that it has been proposed to have the line of road changed. The effect of the North Esk, even on the rocks, at the Iron Mill, where it acts along the direction of the slightly inclined strata, is very remarkable. The current washing away the soft slate clay, containing imbedded nodules of reddle, occasionally causes great masses of the incumbent sandstone to be precipitated as a ruin into the bed of the stream, to be afterwards carried away by succeeding floods.

The fall of the Eaks is here, to a considerable extent, made available as a mechanical power in different corn mills, in a woollen manufactory, and in raising water for the supply of the town of Dalkeith. Were reservoirs, however, formed among the hills from which these streams flow, by which a constant supply of water might be obtained during every season of the year, the efficiency of the Eaks, in reference to mechanical power, would be very much increased, and rendered much more valuable. The North Esk, rising in the Pentlands at an altitude of more than 1100 feet above the level of the sea, and with a course of nearly nineteen miles in length, has a fall of about 100 feet per mile from its sources to Carlops; and from this to Dalkeith, nearly 60 feet per mile; and from Dalkeith to the sea, 23 feet per mile.

The various chemical agents employed at present in different manufactories on the Eaks may have in some degree injured the pastime of angling; but though they may thus compel the disciples of Walton to extend their walks to the purer stream of the Gala, they have otherwise added to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Meteorology.—From the observations already made in regard to atmospheric influence on vegetable and animal life, the climate of Dalkeith might be pretty justly inferred. The temperature of the springs already stated, which was 48° Fahrenheit, may be considered, not only as the mean temperature of the bed of the Esk at Dalkeith, but also of all those places having the same elevation above the level of the sea, as Smeaton. The barometer and thermometer from which the following meteorological table is constructed are placed 95 feet above the level of these springs, and 190 feet above the mean level of the sea, while the rain-gauge is stationed only a few feet lower in the adjoining garden.

In the absence of a series of observations for a period of years, it may not be uninteresting to compare the following table for 12 months with some observations made in this neighbourhood about 160 years ago by Sinclair, who was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and one of the first in this country to repeat the experiments of Pascal, to ascertain by the barometer the relative height of mountains, and to register its varying column in connection with atmospheric changes for indicating the weather, and for the purposes of navigation, in the form of the marine barometer. In December 1669, Sinclair observed the highest altitude of the barometer, or baroscope as he names it, to be 29.9

inches, and the lowest in March following to be 27.9 inches. In February 1671 he found it stand as high as 30 inches, and in May following as low as 27.5 inches; in the one season the range being 2 inches and in the other 2½ inches. The great height of the mercurial column during the month of October, and also in general during winter, did not escape the notice of Sinclair, though not aware of the analogous fact in regard to the cold, dense, dry air of the circumpolar regions.* In 1809, the annual fall of rain at Dalkeith, according to Professor Playfair, was 28.5 inches; while at Largs on the west coast, during the same year, it was no less than 40.6 inches. During the twelve months of the following table, the annual fall was 25.54 inches; while at Rothesay, 41.35.

Meteorological Table, from November 1839 to November 1840,
from daily observations at 8½ A. M. and P. M.

Months.	Barometer.		M. Therm.	Therm.		Rain-gauge.	Prevalent winds.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Inches.		
Nov.	30.164	29.979	32.5	32.0	26.8	2.36	Days.	
Dec.	30.384	29.700	49.9	48.8	37.7	1.91	13 from S.W. to N.W.	10 from S.E. to N.E.
Jan.	30.296	29.591	50.3	50.8	26.2	3.45	23 — S.W. — W.	4 — S. — E.
Feb.	30.520	29.491	50.35	49.8	26.1	1.51	9 — S.W. — W.	16 — S.E. — E.
March.	30.633	29.593	53.25	49.9	31.8	0.39	10 — S.W. — N.W.	19 — S.E. — N.E.
April.	30.325	29.315	57.5	50.7	36.6	0.1	10 — S.W. — W.	11 — E. — N.E.
May.	30.392	29.150	54.8	63.8	40.7	3.70	13 — S.W. — N.W.	15 — E. — N.E.
June.	30.641	29.222	59.9	62.7	49.0	1.97	22 — S.W. — N.W.	6 — S.E. — N.E.
July.	30.689	29.623	60.1	64.0	50.6	4.21	23 — S.W. — N.W.	7 — E. — N.E.
August.	30.217	29.625	65.2	69.0	50.2	1.61	26 — S.W. — N.W.	4 — S.E. — N.E.
Sept.	30.053	29.964	57.5	61.8	42.2	2.81	22 — S.W. — N.W.	7 — E. — N.E.
Oct.	30.595	29.619	55.0	54.6	38.5	1.62	24 — S.W. — N.W.	6 — S.E. — N.E.
Annual results.	30.633	29.491	57.5	60.0	56.1	25.54	211 from S.W. to N.W.	116 — S.E. to N.E.

Thus the barometric range is 2.142 inches, and the mean temperature 47.55°, while the temperature of the well at the level of the Esk is 48°—a satisfactory coincidence of result from methods so different.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

No connected history of the town and parish of Dalkeith, beyond what is found in the Gazetteers of Scotland, has hitherto appeared.

* Vide Sinclair's *Hydrostatics*, and "*Proteus Bound*," appended to his "*Principles of Astronomy*." Previous to the application of the barometer to indicate the state of the weather, the air thermometer of Sanctorius seems to have been in common use for this purpose, which was an imperfect instrument for such an object, from its being readily influenced both by heat and atmospheric pressure. This Sinclair pointed out; and proposed to render this instrument more useful by filling it with the spirit of wine, and sealing it hermetically, by which he obtained an instrument similar to the present spirit-of-wine thermometer. It is, indeed, not a little curious that Sinclair in some measure anticipated the late Sir John Leslie in his very useful instrument for meteorological purposes, the differential thermometer. In his "*Ars Nova et Magna*," published at Rotterdam, 1669, Sinclair thus describes, under the name of *Thermoscope*, an instrument exactly similar to one of the forms of the differential thermometer: "*Fuit enim thermoscopium utrinque hermeticè oclludum. Nam inferne rotundam habuit ampullam: superne etiam aliam: sed alterâ multo minorem. Inter has tenuem admodum fistulam. Ejus dimidium inferius aqua, vel potius prestantissimo vini spiritu, superius verb aëre repletum.*"—*Lib. iii. p. 273.*

From the want of early records, few events are known, unless such as are connected with the general history of the country, and the noble families that possessed the manor of Dalkeith. The following sketch will contain all the information that we have been able to collect upon the subject.

Of the origin of the town of Dalkeith we have no intimation, either from authentic documents or popular tradition.* Its Celtic name would lead us to refer it to a remote antiquity.† But the earliest information we can obtain respecting it, intimates that, during the twelfth century, its manor was in possession of the family of Graham.

By tracing back the history of this family, as has been done by peerage writers, through charters and other documents, many of which are without date, we come at last to the name of William de Graham, who lived in the reign of David I., (1124—1153), and is a witness to the charter of the foundation of Holyrood-house, founded in 1128. Before his time, no authentic mention of the name of Graham has yet been found in Scotland.‡ Whence he came, and what were his history and character, seem to be altogether unknown. That he was a person, however, of some consideration in the court of King David, is evident from the frequent occurrence of his name as a witness in the charters of that eminent prince. He probably survived to about the middle of the twelfth century, as the latest charter to which his name is found attached is a confirmation charter of Prince Henry, son of David, to the priory of Durham, in or before the year 1152, during which

* It is stated in the "Report on the Municipal Corporations in Scotland," article Dalkeith, page 27,—that "the town of Dalkeith lays claim to great antiquity. Originally the baronial right belonged to the family of Keith: subsequently it devolved to that of Morton, &c." The author of this report has not told us where he received his information. So far as our inquiries go, we have not seen the slightest intimation that the family of Keith had ever any connection at all, either with the town or the barony of Dalkeith.

† The earliest notice we have found of the name of Dalkeith is in a charter of King David I. to Holyrood Abbey. It is entitled, "De Escambio de Dalketh et de Ruchale pp. Newbotill," and is No. 6 of the Bannatyne Club Edition of that chartulary. Edin. 1840, p. 9. The terms of this document are as follows, viz.

"David, Rex Scottorum, &c. &c. Sciatis me dedisse Deo et See Cruci de Edeneburch, ——— Iij acras de terra de Dolchet inter nemus et planam terram in escambio de Rhuchale; quam Monachis de Newbotill in perpetuam eleemosynam donavi, &c. Testibus Johanne Episcopo; Edwardo Cancellario, &c. &c." John, Bishop of Glasgow, died in 1147; Edward the Chancellor held that office in A. D. 1143-4; so that the charter may have been granted in or before A. D. 1143-4.

‡ We are not to infer, however, that this surname had no existence in Scotland prior to the time specified in the text. It is probably a corruption from Grim, Grime, or Grimus, (fierce), a name or epithet applied to Kenneth V. (993-1000,)§ and which might easily pass into a proper name. By resolving the i into its element-

year Prince Henry died. He is said to have had two sons, Peter and John. Peter de Graham is considered the founder of the Dalkeith family of Graham; while John became the founder of the house of Montrose.

It is asserted in the Caledonia,* that William de Graham received from his sovereign David I., a grant of the manor of Dalkeith. The statement is highly probable; but the learned author does not mention his authority, nor does he state whether his assertion is inferential, or derived immediately from documentary evidence. That this property, however, if not in the possession of William, was certainly in the possession of Peter de Graham, his son, or near relative, is clearly shown by the chartulary of Newbattle. There it is recorded† that Peter de Graham granted to the monks of Newbattle, in the reign of William, (1165-1214), "pro salute Domini mei Willielmi Regis, et pro animâ meâ, et pro animabus praedecessorum meorum, et pro animâ matris meae Geria, et pro salute filiorum meorum in perpetuam elymosinam, terram de Balnebuth, (hodie Benbow—vel Bellybucht?)" These lands lay on the Esk in his manor of Dalkeith. Peter de Graham had probably also possessions in Annandale.‡ He had two sons, Henry and William, who witnessed a charter of the mother of King William, the Countess Ada, who died in 1178.§

ary parts, we obtain the form *Gra-eme*, which is a very ancient and not unusual spelling of the word. It is proper, however, to observe, that in the charters of Holyrood and Melrose, the spelling is commonly "Graham."—The person from whose heroism Graham's Dike is said to have received its name is supposed to be fabulous. Caledon. Vol. i. p. 119.—The introduction of the surname of Graham in the reign of Malcolm III., mentioned by Boece in his History, l. 12, folio 256, a, is also considered fabulous.—Sir D. Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, Vol. i. p. 29, note.

* Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. i. p. 545. In the passage here referred to, this learned writer states that "William de Graham obtained from David I. the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith in the Lothians," &c. Again, in Vol. ii. p. 879, he states that "the manor of Abercorn, so early as the reign of David I., belonged to Robert Avenel." We do not pretend to reconcile these contradictory passages, or to determine which of them is correct; but the probability is in favour of the latter. At all events, that the manor of Abercorn belonged to Roger Avenel in the thirteenth century, is proved by a charter in which he grants to the nuns of Manuel (i. e. Immanuel) near Linlithgow, "unam celdram frumenti recipiendam de horreo suo de Abercorn, &c."—and on his decease in 1243, it was conveyed to the family of the Grams of Dalkeith, by the marriage of the third Henry with Sir Roger's daughter, the heiress of Eskdale.†

† Charta Petri de Graham. Chart. Newbattle.

‡ In the index of missing charters of King Robert I. we find the following: "Carta Adæ Barbitonsori of the lands of Brachanwra in Annandale, &c. que fuit Petri de Græme."—Robertson's Index, p. 6, 36. See also Regist. Magn. Sigill. p. 8-36.

§ "Testibus . . . Henrico et Willielmo filiis Petri de Graham."—Chartulary of Newbattle. Charta Adæ Comitissæ de Beresford, &c.

* Spottiswood's Religious Houses, in Hope's Minor Practicks, p. 514, (Edition, 1734.)

† Sir James Balfour's Annals, sub anno 1243, and Douglas's Peerage, Edinburgh, 1764, p. 479.

Henry de Graham, the eldest son of Peter, succeeded to his various possessions. He confirmed to the monks of Newbattle, in or before the year 1203, the grant formerly made to them by his father. His charter runs thus: "Terram de Balnebuth sicut rivulus cadit in Esk, quam terram pater meus Petrus de Grahame præscriptis monachis dedit," &c. He is also a witness in some of the charters of William the Lion.*

He was succeeded by his son the second Henry, who confirmed to the church of Newbattle the grant already mentioned. His charter runs nearly in the same words as the preceding one, viz. "Terram de Balnebuth sicut rivulus cadit in Esk, quam terram avus meus, et Pater meus, scil. Petrus et Henricus de Grahame, præscriptis monachis dederunt," &c.†

Henry de Graham, the third of that name, was the son and successor of the second Henry. He flourished in the reign of Alexander II. (1214–1249), but principally in the reign of Alexander III. (1249–1286). On the decease of Sir Roger Avenel in 1243, he married his daughter and heiress, and thus acquired the extensive possessions of the Avenels of Eskdale, together with the manor of Abercorn. His name is mentioned as one of the Magnates Scotiæ who, in February 1283–4, met in Parliament at Scone to deliberate upon the succession to the throne, in consequence of the premature death of Prince Alexander, the only surviving son of King Alexander III.;—and who then became bound to acknowledge Margaret Princess of Norway as their sovereign, in the event of the demise of Alexander III. without farther issue.‡

Sir Nicholas de Graham, eldest son of the third Henry, succeeded his father.§ He made a donation of some lands in the villa of Halsington, in Berwickshire, to the monks of Melrose, "pro salute Domini mei, domini Alexandri Regis Scotiæ illustris, et pro salute meâ, et pro salute Marie sponse mee," &c.|| In

* In a charter of King William the Lion, dated *Castrum Puellarum*, the third witness is "Henrico de Graham, vice-comite nostro."

† In a bull of Pope Innocent III. dated Fereuton, 12th July 1203, among similar donations we find the following notice: "Ex dono Petri Graham, et Henrici filii ejus, terram que vocatur Balnebuth." Most of these charters being without date in the original, we are enabled by this bull to make an approximation to the proper period.

‡ *Charta Henrici de Graham, filii Henrici*, in *Chartulary of Newbattle*.

§ Rymer's *Fœdera*, ii. 266. See also Robertson's *Index*, app. p. 3, line 12, et seq.

|| *Confirmacio Nicholai de Gram de Halsington, miles, primogenitus Domini Henricide Graham, salutem in Deo sempiternam, &c.* *Chart. of Melross*, app. p. 681.
 ¶ "Ego et hæredes mei dabimus ipsi calum pniatori in rationabilem extentam in *Dominicis nostris de Dalkeith*, vel alibi in *Dominicis nostris quibuscunque in regno Scotiæ*, in loco competente ad valorem dictæ terræ," &c.—*Diplomatum Collectio*, Vol. i. p. 429, folio. (M^rFarlane MSS.)

There is an engraving of two seals of this Baron in Plate iii. (No. 6 and No. 8,) Vol. ii. near the end of the *Chart. of Melrose*, Bann. Club, Edin. 1837.

this charter provision is made for the recovery of these lands by giving others of equal value in exchange. This circumstance is remarkable, principally, as it has led him incidentally to mention his lands of Dalkeith, which are here *for the first time expressly* attached to the family of Graham.—To this charter his seal was appended, and still remains entire. It is three escallops, without any mark of cadency.

He sat in the famous Parliament held at Brigham, in Berwickshire, in 1290,* to conclude a most important treaty between England and Scotland, in consequence of the minority of Margaret Princess of Norway; and, on her unexpected demise in 1292, he became one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition with John Baliol for the crown of Scotland.† He swore allegiance to Edward I. in 1296.‡ He married Mary,§ one of the heirs of the late Marjory of Muscamp, Countess of Strathern, by whom he had a son and heir. He died in the reign of Robert I. before the year 1316.||

Sir John de Grahame succeeded his father, Sir Nicholas.¶ He gave a charter to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse about the year 1303.** He confirmed to the monks of Melrose the grants made to them by his father, which were ratified by Robert I. on the 25th December 1316. He made to the same monks a grant of some lands in Eskdale, and also the patronage of Westerkyrker, in the diocese of Glasgow, to each of which charters his seal is appended.†† It is probable that it is this John de Grahame whose name is inserted in the famous letter of the barons of Scotland to the Pope in 1320. Being of the same name, he has been confounded with Sir John de Graham of Dundaff, who so nobly supported Wallace in defence of the liberties of his country, and who fell in the disastrous Battle of Falkirk on the 22d July 1298.‡‡ Sir John Graham of Dalkeith and Abercorn, on his decease, left a son and two daughters.

The second Sir John de Graham, son of the preceding, flou-

* Rymer's Fœdera, ii. 471.

† Ibid. ii. 553.

‡ Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. 233.

§ "Tenementum de Halsyntoun in vice. de Berwick, by Patrick Earl of March, • • • whilkis lands Maria, sponsa Nicholai de Grahame, militis, et una hæredes quondam Marjoriæ de Musco Campo, Comitissæ de Stratherne, præfato Patriæ, per fustim et baculum sursum reddidit."—Robertson's Index, p. ii. 38.

¶ Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. 234, note.

¶ Ego Johannes de Graham, miles, filius, et hæres Domini Nicholai de Graham, &c. Chart. of Melrose, Vol. ii. page 341. Bann. Club, Edin. 1837.

** Sir James Dalrymple's Coll., p. 397.

†† Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. p. 234, note.

‡‡ Compare Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, anno 1298, and note, Vol. i. p. 311, with Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. i. p. 547, note.

rished in the reign of David II. (1329—1371). He granted a donation of the lands of Elvystone, in the county of Edinburgh, to John de Graham, son and heir of the deceased Richard de Graham;* which grant was confirmed by David II. on the 23d of March 1361-2. Dying without issue, his extensive possessions of Abercorn and Dalkeith descended to his two sisters,—the one, married to Sir William More, obtained the barony of Abercorn;† while the barony of Dalkeith and the estate of Eskdale passed into the hands of William Douglas of Lugtoun by his marriage with Marjory Graham, the other sister.

Thus the manor and lordship of Dalkeith seem to have been in the possession of the Grahams for upwards of 200 years. Tradition intimates to us that they lived in great splendour, and took an active part in the wars and political transactions of the times; and “the gallant Grahams” is still a familiar expression with the inhabitants of this town. But no vestige of their greatness‡ now exists among us to perpetuate their fame; even the wasting recumbent statues which lie exposed within the area of the roofless chapel, and which are commonly regarded as memorials of that ancient family, are proved to belong to a more recent age; and the numbers of high-titled dead that have long been accumulating within those consecrated precincts, present a striking exhibition of the perishable character of human grandeur,—and testify how brief is the enjoyment of the acquisitions and honours of this transitory world!

* “Carta given by John Grahame of Dalkeith to John Grahame of the lands of Elvinstone.”—Robertson’s Index, pp. 44, 49; see also Regist. Magn. Sigill. p. 21.

† In Robertson’s Index, p. 40, 13, we find, “Carta to William More of the barony of Abercorn, by the resignation of John Grahame.”

‡ “No memorial remains of the Grahames, unless the fading traditions of the place, and two curious but wasted tombstones which lie within the ruined circuit of the old church. They represent knights in chain armour, lying cross-legged upon their monuments, like those ancient and curious figures on the tombs in the Temple Church, London.”—Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, Vol. i. page 57. London, 1826.

Probably the distinguished writer of this statement had not seen “these knights on their monuments.” The figures on the tombstone are a knight and his lady; at the extremity of their heads are their coats of arms; the knight has two stars or mullets on a chief,* and the lady has the lion rampant of Scotland, and two stars or mullets;—clearly showing that it is the monument of one of the Douglasses, who married one of the daughters of the royal family of Scotland.† The arms of the Grahams are three escallops, &c.

* Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith bore two stars or mullets on a chief in 1371.

† Three of the Douglasses of Dalkeith were married to daughters of the royal family. 1. James, second Lord Dalkeith, married first Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert III.; 2. James, fourth Lord Dalkeith, first Earl of Morton, married Jean Stewart, daughter of King James I., and Dowager-Countess of Angus,—probably the parties represented on the tombstone; 3. James, third Earl of Morton, married Lady Catherine, natural daughter of King James IV.

There can be little doubt that the ancient Castle of Dalkeith was of greater antiquity than the fourteenth century. Yet the earliest historical notice of it we have met with, occurs in the following passage of the Chronicles of Froissart: "When the King of England (Edward III. 1327—1377), had run over and scoured the plains of Scotland, and had remained there for three months, not seeing any come to oppose him, he garrisoned many castles which he had taken, and thought by these means to make war upon all that remained. He then made a handsome retreat towards Berwick, and in his way he took the Castle of Dalkeith, which was the patrimony of the Earl of Douglas, situate five miles from Edinburgh. He appointed a governor and a good garrison."^{*} This event, which Froissart places in 1333, must have taken place some years later,—Dalkeith Castle being most probably at that date, along with the manor, in the possession of the Grahams.

By the marriage of Marjory Graham with *William Douglas* of Lugton, about the middle of the fourteenth century, as we have already mentioned, the manor of Dalkeith, and the extensive possessions of the Grahams, were transferred into the hands of the Douglasses, the progenitors of the family of Morton, with whom they remained for about 300 years. William de Douglas of Lugton, Lord of Liddesdale, was the eldest son of Sir James Douglas of Lothian, and the fourth in descent from Archenbald, the third of the family of Douglas.† He obtained from King Robert I. (1306—1329), in or before the year 1329, a charter, entitled, "to William Douglas, son to umquhill Sir James Douglas of Laudon, of the barony of Calder Cleir, and Kincavill, in the vicinity of Edinburgh."[‡] He was among the prisoners taken at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.§ He received various charters of forfeited lands from David II., one of which is entitled "Carta to William Lord Douglas, younger, of the baronie of Dalkeith, in vicecom. de Edinburgh."|| He granted a charter to *his nephew, James de Douglass*, of all his lands at Aberdour, in Fife, dated at

* Chronicle of Froissart, translated by Johnes, Vol. i. p. 37. See also Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, Vol. ii. pp. 199, 200, note.

† Some confusion has arisen from ascribing to this individual the heroic achievements of his relative and namesake, William Douglas, the *Knight of Liddesdale*, commonly called "the Flower of Chivalry," who was a natural son of "the Good Sir James," and whose achievements adorn the annals of this period. This subject is fully discussed in Chalmers's Caledonia, and in the Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, vol. i. Art. Dalkeith.

‡ Robertson's Index, page 223. 8.

§ Sir James Balfour's Annals, *sub anno*. See also Lord Hailes' Annals, Vol. ii. Append. page 388.

|| Robertson's Index, page 40, 11.

Dalkeith, the 7th of April 1351, which charter was confirmed at Drummellyer, the 14th December 1366.* On his decease he left one daughter, Mary, who died without issue before the year 1369. This is indicated by a charter† from William, first Earl of Douglas, dated Edinburgh, 6th April 1369, who, in presence of King David II. (1329–1371), and several of his nobles, resigned to the late Mary de Douglas, daughter and heir of the late William de Douglas, all the lands to which he had any title in the barony of Dalkeith. He was buried before St Bridget's Altar, in the monastery of Melrose.‡

It was probably between the years 1360 and 1363 that the celebrated Froissart§ visited Scotland. As there seems to be some inaccuracy in his statements in reference to Dalkeith, we shall best ascertain the truth by comparing his account with the history of the families of Douglas. In describing the battle of Otterburne, (1388), in which James, second Earl of Douglas, was slain, he says, "In my youth, I, the author of this history, travelled through all Scotland, and was full fifteen days resident with William, Earl of Douglas, father of Earl James, at his Castle of Dalkeith, five miles distant from Edinburgh. Earl James was then very young, but a promising youth, and he had a sister called (Isabella)." At the battle of Otterburne, he makes Earl James exclaim, on having taken Percy's pennon, "This I shall carry as a sign of my prowess to Scotland, and shall place it on a banner of my Castle of Dalkeith to be seen by all."|| He says further, "Of this James, Earl of Douglas, there was no issue, nor do I know who succeeded to the estate of Douglas; * * * but there were enough of the name of Douglas; for I knew five or six of his brothers, squires, of this name, at the Court of King

Regist. Magn. Sigill., page 52, 156.

Ibid. p. 65, 214.

Morton's Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, 4to, 1832, page 272.

Froissart was born about the year 1333. He was in England between 1360 and 1363, during part of which time he travelled through Scotland. His work extends to the year 1399, and he probably died about the year 1400. When in Scotland he might be from twenty-seven to thirty years of age.—Bayle's Dictionnaire historique, &c. article Froissart. See also Life of Froissart, prefixed to Jones's edition.

Earl James was probably born about the year 1348, and, consequently, when Froissart saw him, he might be about twelve or thirteen years of age. He fell at the battle of Otterburne, in the year 1388, at the age of forty.

reporteray tant de vostre prouesse en Escocce, et le mettray sur mon Chastel de Dalkeith, pourquoy on le verra de plus loing.—Par Dieu, Compte de Douglas, recueilli par Messire Henry, vous ne le vuiderez ià de Northombellande." Page 304. volume. Histoire et Chronique Memorable de Messire Jehan Froissart. MDLXXIII.

David of Scotland, who were children of a knight called Sir James Douglas."

Did the Castle of Dalkeith then belong to the Earls of Douglas previously to 1388? From the charter of Earl William Douglas, already mentioned, it appears that he once did possess a right to lands within the barony of Dalkeith; and it may even be admitted that he resided in that castle during the minority of the heiress Mary, and entertained there his illustrious guest. But Froissart is assuredly mistaken in ascribing such right to his son Earl James. The barony and Castle of Dalkeith were granted by King David II., not to *Earl James*, but to *James de Douglas*, at Montrose, on the 9th December 1369;* and whatever connection that noble family might subsequently have with the Castle of Dalkeith in the way of social intercourse, there is no evidence to show that these domains were ever again in possession of any Earl of Douglas. That Froissart, however, notwithstanding his high and peculiar excellencies as the historian of chivalry, was not incapable of making such mistakes, is acknowledged by his biographer.† "Froissart est souvent incorrect et surtout incomplet; les dates, les noms-propres, la suite des évènements, ne se trouvent pas dans son livre aussi bien établis que dans un historien moderne." Nor can we omit noticing a statement which appears to have been too hastily made and admitted by some recent writers,‡ that Froissart obtained from the Douglasses, at this very place, (Dalkeith), the materials of his account of the battle of Otterburne, which was fought some time before by their celebrated kinsman. There is no statement in the writings of Froissart, by which it can be proved that he was ever at Dalkeith, or even in Scotland, more than once. According to his own account, this was when he was a very young man, probably about the year 1361, and many years before the battle of Otterburne. Had he obtained the materials of his narrative at Dalkeith Castle subsequently to that battle, it is evident that his knowledge of these families must have been more accurate, and the strain of his observations totally different.§

William de Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, was succeeded in

* Regist. Magn. Sigill. page 70, 239.

† Biographie Universelle, art. Froissart, (Tome seizieme).

‡ Chambers's Gazetteer of Scotland, (1832), article Dalkeith. Parker Lawson's Gazetteer of Scotland, (1841), article Dalkeith.

§ Lord Hailes suspects that Froissart may have mistaken William Douglas of Dalkeith, for the Earl William Douglas, who lived about the same time.—Annals of Scotland, Vol. ii. page 275. The whole subject is fully discussed in the appendix to Wood's Peerage, Vol. ii. page 744-748.

his extensive possessions, on the decease of his daughter Mary, by his nephew, *Sir James Douglas*, first Lord of Dalkeith, and eldest son of his brother, *Sir John Douglas*. This *Sir James Douglas* had previously obtained various possessions; but on the 9th December 1369, as we have already mentioned, on his own resignation, he received a charter from *David II.* of the barony and Castle of Dalkeith to himself, and the heirs-male of his body, on giving annually to the King at the Castle of Dalkeith, if sought, a pair of white gloves, or a silver penny, at the feast of Pentecost.* He was present† at the coronation of *Robert II.* at Scone, on the 26th March 1371, and took the oath of allegiance to that monarch;—and his seal and signature, along with those of other nobles, are still extant,‡ appended to the solemn deed, by which *John*, Earl of Carrick, King *Robert's* eldest son, is declared to be the heir of the Scottish Crown, on his father's decease. This young prince, however, had the misfortune to meet with an accident which rendered him for some time incapable of attending to public affairs.§

In 1373, *Sir James Douglas*, first Lord of Dalkeith, undertook a pilgrimage to Canterbury,|| for the accomplishment of which a safe conduct was given him. He received from King *Robert II.* various other charters; and by his marriage with *Agnes Dunbar*, daughter of *Patrick*, ninth Earl of March, he added to his extensive possessions, and became one of the "greater barons" of Scotland.¶ He granted the lands of Quylt and Fethan, in the county of Peebles, for the support of a chaplain in the chapel of Dalkeith, which was confirmed by *Robert II.*, at Irvine, on the 25th October 1377.** He likewise founded and endowed an hospital††

* "Reddendo nobis et hæredibus nostris—annuatim apud castrum de Dalketh—ad festum Pentecostes, unum parem cirotecarum (xiiijdenar) albarum, vel unum denarium argenti, si petatur," &c.—*Regist. Magn. Sigill.* 70, 239.

† *Robertson's Index*, p. 111, 56, and appendix, page 15, line 12, et seq.

‡ The original document is preserved in the Register Office, Edinburgh. A full copy is given in *Robertson's Index*, Appendix, pages 10–12, and "*Dns Jacobus de Douglas*," is on one of the labels. His seal bears two stars or mullets on a chief, supported by two savages, and the crest has a wild boar and a tree.

§ The following curious entry occurs in *Sir James Balfour's Annals*. "The zeire 1389, King *Robert the Second*, being now broken down with age, and his eldest son *Jhone*, Earl of Carrick, being, with a stroke of *Sir James Douglas* of Dalkeith's horse, quite leamed, and not able to travell, made his second son *Robert*, Earl of Fyffe, by *Sir Adam Muir's* daughter, gouvernour of the kingdom." Vol. i. 132. The same circumstance is noticed in *Hollingshed Boece*.

|| *Rymer's Fœdera*, vii. 32.

¶ See *Regist. Mag. Sigill.*, 140–73.

** *Regist. Magn. Sigill.* 150–113.

†† "What was called the hospital, was nothing more than two mean old houses called the Beid Houses, which were sold for the benefit of the poor about the year 1752,

near the chapel for the support of six poor persons, in 1396. In 1384, some French knights, who had come to Scotland in quest of military adventures, were invited to the Castle of Dalkeith. Here being kindly received, they joined James,* Earl of Douglas, in an unprovoked excursion into the northern counties of England, and returned laden with booty, and elated by the capture of numerous prisoners.† The success of this excursion gave rise, in the following year, to a more numerous arrival of the French, who not being able to find sufficient accommodation in Edinburgh, were billeted in Dalkeith and other neighbouring towns, till the arrangements for taking the field were completed. As the expedition was not of local interest, any further notice of it here is unnecessary.

Sir James Douglas, first Lord of Dalkeith, was engaged after this in various important public transactions. Among others he was, in 1398, appointed one of the council to assist the Duke of Albany in the government of the kingdom.‡ He died in the year 1420, at an advanced age, of an epidemic which Fordun§ calls *le Quheu*,—a sort of influenza occasioned by the great irregularity of the temperature in the preceding part of the year, and which seems at this time to have proved fatal to many, both of the nobles and of the lower classes. He was buried in the Abbey of Newbattle.||

Sir James Douglas, *second Lord* of Dalkeith, and eldest son of the preceding, succeeded his father. He obtained from his father, while yet alive in 1391, a grant of the castle and town of Dalkeith;¶ and in 1401, having married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. (1390–1406), he obtained from that Prince a grant of the barony and Castle of Morton in Dumfriesshire, and of the lands of Mordington and Whittingham. In 1402, he was present at the disastrous battle of Homildon, under the command of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and was taken prisoner

when the Charity Work-house was built. One of the Beid Houses stood directly before the (old) manse, facing the principal street;—the other stood a little to the east of the church. Of the Beid Houses there are no remains, as they were pulled down by the purchasers, and new ones built on the ground where they stood. Dalkeith, 17th February 1796." MS. Letter from the Rev. W. Scott, Minister of Dalkeith, to General Hutton.—Hutton's Coll. Vol. v. Adv. Lib.

* The famous James who fell at Otterburn.

† Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. iii. p. 26–35, from Froissart.

‡ Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. iii. p. 89,—from the first volume of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, (not yet published.)

§ Fordun à Goodall, Vol. ii. p. 460.

|| Two wills of this distinguished Baron, dated 1390 and 1392, containing some curious information, are inserted in the Bannatyne Miscellany, Vol. ii, page 105–120. Edin., 1836.

¶ Regist. Magn. Sigill. p. 203, No. 23.

with his brothers, James and William.* On that occasion, the Earl of Douglas himself fell into the hands of the enemy, and was kept in captivity till the year 1407, when a ransom and thirteen hostages of the noblest families were demanded by the English King, (Henry IV.) for his release, of which number was Sir James Douglas, at that time Master of Dalkeith.† In 1424, he was one of the splendid company of barons who went to Durham, to meet James I., after his release from his long captivity in England;‡ on which occasion, his eldest son, William, who had formerly (1408–13) been a hostage for the Earl of Douglas, and kept in the Tower of London, where King James I. was at that time,—was again (1424) made one of the hostages for the return of James I.; and it is remarked that the amount of his annual revenue was higher than that of any of the other hostages, except that of Duncan, Lord of Argyll, which was equal.§ William died before 1440, in the lifetime of his father.

In 1426, Sir James Douglas, second lord of Dalkeith, was one of the assize before whom Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and his two sons, were tried and condemned to be beheaded.|| At the same time Malcolm Fleming of Cummernauld, and Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock were arrested and committed to ward in Dalkeith, on a charge of taking goods wrongfully, but were shortly after pardoned and set at liberty.¶ By his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert III., he had three sons, William, James, and Archibald. He was next married to Janet, daughter of Sir William Borthwick of Borthwick, by whom he had a son, Sir William Douglas, who was the first of the Douglasses of Whittingham, some of whose descendants became distinguished in the armies of Sweden, under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. Sir James Douglas, the second lord, died about the year 1450.

James Douglas, the *third Lord* of Dalkeith, the eldest surviving son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1450. He married, first, Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglas, by whom he had one daughter. He afterwards

* Sir James Balfour's Annals, sub anno.—Fordun à Goodall, Vol. ii. p. 434–5.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, ix.

‡ Rymer's *Fœdera*, x. 307—309. Tytler's *History of Scotland*, Vol. iii. 197; also notes, p. 394–5.

§ The statement of his yearly income is given as follows: "Jacobus Dominus de Dalketh, vel filius ejus primogenitus ad xv C marc."—See Tytler's *Hist.* Vol. iii. p. 395.

|| Sir James Balfour's Annals, anno 1426.

¶ Drummond of Hawthornden's *History*, James I. p. 3, (Ed. Edin. 1711.)

married Elizabeth, daughter of James Giffart of Sheriffhall, by whom he had two sons, James and Henry.

In 1452, during the commotions consequent upon the murder of William, the sixth Earl of Douglas, in Stirling Castle, the lands of all those whom the friends of Douglas suspected of being favourable to the King, were overrun and plundered. James, brother of the deceased Earl, embraced this opportunity of revenging a private grudge which he entertained against his kinsman, the Lord of Dalkeith, who had formerly disapproved of their proceedings, and who refused to join them on the present occasion.* They plundered and burned the town of Dalkeith, invested the castle, and took an oath not to abandon the siege, till they had levelled it with the ground. Their success, however, did not correspond to their expectation. The castle, being a place of some strength in those days, was so gallantly defended by Patrick Cockburn, the governor, that the assailants, after sustaining great loss in wounded and slain, were obliged to retire and vent their malice in the plunder and devastation of the surrounding neighbourhood.† For these excesses, James Earl of Douglas was attainted in 1455. Among the various articles laid to his charge, one is as follows;—“Pro arte et parte incendiorum burgi de Dalketh, et rapinarum bonorum inhabitantium dictum burgum.”‡

This Lord of Dalkeith having become deranged, his affairs were placed in 1452, by royal charter, under the management of James Giffart of Sheriffhall,§ his relative. He died about the year 1456.

James Douglas, the *fourth Lord* of Dalkeith and first Earl of Morton, was eldest son of the preceding Lord, and succeeded his father. He was a person of great abilities, and in high favour with King James II., (1436–7—1460.) As the number of the nobility had been recently somewhat diminished by the attainder of the Earl of Douglas and others of his faction, it pleased the King to select James, fourth Lord of Dalkeith, as one of those on whom the honour of nobility should be conferred. He was accordingly created *Earl of Morton* on the 14th day of March 1457–8, deriving his title, not from the lands of Morton in Nithsdale, which

* Hume of Godscroft, Vol. i. p. 291, (Glasgow, 1814;) also Drummond of Hawthornden's Hist. James II., p. 30, (Ed. 1711.)

† Buchanan's Hist., p. 213, A. Ed. (Edin. 1715.) Also Tytler's Hist. of Scot. Vol. iv. p. 107.

‡ Acts of Scot. Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 76. See Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 61.

§ James Giffart of Sheriffhall was found guilty of treason, and, “for faulted all his lands, gudes, offices, and possessions to the Crown,” Anno 1485. He kept correspondence with the English, and entertained the English Pursuivant, called Blue Mantle.—Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. ii. p. 76. See Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 61.

heritably belonged to Janet, Dowager-Lady Dalkeith, and her son, William de Douglas,—but from the lands of Morton, in the territory of Calder-clear.* He married Johanna, daughter of King James I., and Countess-Dowager of Angus, by whom he had a son and two daughters.

John Douglas, *second* Earl of Morton,† being the only son of the first Earl, succeeded his father. He married Janet Crichton, daughter of Crichton of Cranston Riddel, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

The Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, having been for some time affianced to King James IV., (1488–1513), the royal bride set out for the Scottish capital in 1503, with a splendid retinue. Passing through England, she was met at Lamberton Kirk, on the borders, by the Archbishop of Glasgow and a great company of Scottish nobles, among whom was the Earl of Morton,—and was there solemnly delivered over to the commissioners of the Scottish King. The procession advanced to Fast Castle on the German Ocean, where they spent the night. Next day, passing through Dunbar, they reached the Abbey of Haddington; and on the third day, the King, accompanied by some of his nobles, having met her at Newbattle,‡ the cavalcade proceeded to the Castle of Dalkeith. Here she was honourably received by the Earl of Morton, who, meeting her at the gates, with great ceremony presented her with the keys of the castle. Some joyful days were spent at Dalkeith. The King, anxious to show every attention to his youthful bride, graced the company with his presence, and enlivened the occasion with various exhibitions of chivalry.§ On the seventh day, the procession advanced with increasing magnificence to Edinburgh, where their

* Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. ii p. 78. His name frequently occurs in the sederunts of the Parliaments of James III.

† This Earl of Morton was present in the Parliament in which James IV. made his settlement upon his Queen, Margaret, in the year 1503. Acts of Scot. Parl. Vol. ii. p. 273.

‡ She seems to have come by what is called the "Salter's Road" and the Maiden Bridge:—a very old bridge over the South Esk near Dalkeith,—now in the grounds of the Marquis of Lothian.

§ The whole of this pageant has been minutely and graphically described by John Young, the Somerset Herald, an eye-witness, and is given at length in Leland's Collections, Vol. iv. p. 282, &c.

The following curious entries have been found in the chamberlain's books, August 6th 1503:—Item, to Auchlek, for gilding of the Quene's bukilles, and boxes of the Quene's bridill and harnessing, that was brynt in Dalkeyth, iij li. ij s.

August 10th:—Item, to Maister James Henrisounis man, of bridil silver of ane hors given for the Quene, for hir hors were brynt in Dalkeith, xiiij s.

Item, to the carturis of Leith brocht the Quene's gere (baggage) to Edin. fra Dalketh, xxij cartis, ilk cart vi s., vi li. xij s. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. i. page 118.

union was consummated in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and has been immortalized by Dunbar in his beautiful poem of the "Thrissil and the Rois."*

James Douglas, *third* Earl of Morton, and eldest son of the second Earl, succeeded his father. He married Lady Catherine Stewart, natural daughter of James IV. by Mary Boyd; and by her he had three daughters, Margaret, Beatrix, and Elizabeth. A safe conduct to England was granted him in 1516. In 1522, he was accused of treasonably corresponding with Hume of Wedderburn, and Gawin Bishop of Dunkeld, but was honourably acquitted in 1524.† Having no male issue, he made an entail of his estate in 1540 in favour of Robert Douglas of Lochleven, reserving a third part as a portion to his wife; but afterwards, as it had been arranged that James Douglas, second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendrie, and brother of David, seventh Earl of Angus, should marry *his daughter Elizabeth*,—he changed his mind, and granted a charter of his lands and earldom in favour of his intended *son-in-law*, who, immediately after the consummation of the marriage, received the title of Master of Morton, as if he had been the Earl's own son. This grant was confirmed by royal charter in 1543.‡ The Earl died in 1553.

In September 1519, from an apprehension that the plague had reached the metropolis, King James V. was removed by the Earl of Arran from the castle of Edinburgh, and brought to the castle of Dalkeith, where the court was held for about a month.§

Shortly after the death of King James V., in 1542, negotiations were commenced by King Henry VIII. to obtain the infant Scottish Princess in marriage for his son, and by this means to reduce Scotland under his sway. As these measures were vigorously opposed by Cardinal Beaton, he was suddenly arrested, on the 20th January 1542-3, and imprisoned in Dalkeith Castle, and thence conveyed to his Castle of St Andrews. Recovering his liberty, the Cardinal succeeded in frustrating the scheme of Henry, who thereupon resolved to invade the kingdom, and accomplish his purpose by force. Prompt measures were taken by Arran, the governor, to obstruct these plans; and as Sir George Douglas of Pinkie, and his son, the Master of Morton, who was now in possession

* See the valuable edition of the Poems of William Dunbar, in 2 vols. 8vo, by David Laing. Edinburgh, 1834. Vol. i. pages 3-10.

† Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. ii. p. 290.

‡ Ibid.

§ Hollinshed's Scottish Chronicle, Vol. ii. p. 159. Perth, 1806.

|| Diurnal of Occurrents, page 26, Bannat. Club, Edinburgh, 1833.

of Dalkeith Castle, had shown themselves devotedly attached to the views of the King of England, the governor resolved either to cut them off, or drive them from the country. With that view, he laid siege to Pinkie and Dalkeith, and quickly succeeded in taking them both. The Master of Morton, however, supported by his two friends, James Douglas of Parkedge and Alexander Drummond, seized upon one of the dungeons of the castle of Dalkeith, and for some days resolutely held out against the governor. They might have been able to set him at complete defiance; but being destitute of artillery and victuals, and receiving no assistance from their friends, they were obliged to surrender, on condition of being allowed to depart in safety with their property.*

On the disastrous defeat of the Scottish army, at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, a large proportion of the fugitives fled in the direction of Dalkeith.† Vast multitudes were slain in the intervening fields; but some, among whom was the Master of Morton, were so fortunate as to reach the castle. Being quite unprepared for a siege, it must have immediately surrendered to the English. But their unaccountable departure from Scotland, within a very few days after the battle, prevented them from deriving almost any advantage from the universal consternation into which the country had been thrown by the defeat.‡

Early in the following year, however, (February 1547-8,) the English again entered Scotland with a formidable army under Lord Grey. Passing through the Merse and Lothian, they laid waste the country, plundered and burnt the towns, and shortly after returned home. Among other places, the Castle of Dalkeith had been marked out for special vengeance. The deceitful part that had been acted by Sir George Douglas for some time past, excited the great displeasure of the English; and, moreover, the wealth of the neighbourhood had been deposited there for security from the depredations to which the country was at that time exposed. A force, therefore, of 600 foot and 100 horse, suddenly appeared before the castle, and summoned it to surrender. An obstinate resistance was for some time made by the garrison, under the command of Sir George Douglas, who was then lying in the castle; but they were at last obliged to yield themselves up to the pleasure of the enemy. Sir George himself escaped; but his wife,

* Saddler's Letters, 7th November 1543, *et seq.*

† See page 508, *infra*.

‡ Hume of Godscroft, Vol. ii. p. 128. Edin. 1743. See also Patten's Expedition, in Dalryell's Fragments of Scottish History. 4to.

—his son, the Master of Morton,—and many others, besides a vast amount of booty, fell into the hands of the English.*

James Douglas, *fourth* Earl of Morton, succeeded to his father-in-law, the third Earl, in 1553. Though this young nobleman rose to the highest honours of the State, and his actions have become the property of general history; yet, from his connection with the parish of Dalkeith, his principal residence being here from the time of his marriage till his death, a brief and connected account of his life may not be unsuitable in the historical sketch of this parish.

The Regent Morton was born about the year 1517.† He was the second son of the noted Sir George Douglas of Pittendrie, — *nephew* of Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, —and *brother* of David, the seventh Earl. In consequence of the attainder of his uncle Earl Archibald, and his father Sir George, under James V., young Morton was obliged to spend his childhood in obscurity. His education was neglected, and he was under the necessity of living for some years under the feigned name of Innes, in the capacity of grieve or land-steward to a private gentleman.‡ On the death of James V., in 1542, his father and other relatives were restored to their estates; and Morton, leaving his concealment, was speedily married to the Lady Elisabeth Douglas, daughter of James, third Earl of Morton; and became heir with her to the estates, honours, and titles of her father.

On the capture of Dalkeith Castle, after the battle of Pinkie, young Morton being taken prisoner, as has been already mentioned, was carried to England, where he was detained for several years. How he obtained his liberty seems not to be known; but, on his return home, he always showed an attachment to England, —imitating their accent and language, and being favourable to their policy. On the death of his brother David, the Earl of Angus, he became tutor to the young earl, his nephew, and lived for some time in retirement, to recruit their exhausted fortunes. When he came to take a part in the management of public affairs, he zealously supported the cause of the Reformers, whose principles he had early embraced :—he signed the Covenant in 1557,§ and

* Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. vi. pp. 49–50; compared with Diurnal of Occurrences, pp. 46–47; and Calderwood's History, Vol. i. p. 255. Wodrow, Ed. 1842.

† He resigned his regency in 1577–8, one reason for which, he says, was "his great age, being now past threescoir ane zeiris." Record of Privy Seal, quoted in M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 197.

‡ Hume of Godscroft, Vol. ii. page 138, Edinburgh, 1743. Also Crawford's Officers of State, page 94.

§ He sat in the Parliament of 1560, which ratified the Reformation.—Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. ii., p. 525–6, &c.

the First Book of Discipline in 1560 ;—he was the intimate and confidential friend of Knox and James Earl of Murray, so long as they lived ;—he adhered throughout to the faction of England, and was a favourite with Queen Elizabeth. But although he was a powerful instrument in promoting the cause of the Reformation, he looked upon Christianity too exclusively with the eye of a statesman ; he was eager to establish an Erastian Episcopacy ; he objected to the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church without his authority ; and even proposed a discussion as to whether the civil magistrate should not be also the head of the church.

In 1561, he was chosen a member of the privy council, and was raised to the office of Lord High Chancellor on the 7th of January 1563–4 ;—an office which he held till 1565–6, when he was obliged to flee in consequence of being accessary to the murder of Rizzio. He was induced to engage in that foul transaction, partly to oblige the king, and partly to prevent the attainder of some of his friends, and the revocation of some dispositions which had been granted to himself and them during the Queen's minority,—measures which it had been resolved to accomplish in the approaching Parliament. By this crime he incurred the Queen's deep displeasure, and continued in banishment till his pardon was procured through the influence of Bothwell, who shortly after became a great favourite at Court.

On his return from England, in 1566–7, Morton spent some days at the Castle of Whittingham, in company with Bothwell, Lethington, and his relative, Archibald Douglas, the proprietor of the place. Here he was made acquainted with the dark designs that were forming against the unfortunate Darnley. Tradition still points out the venerable yew tree, near the old Castle of Whittingham, under whose ample and gloomy shade the foul conspiracy was talked over a considerable time before its execution.* But, though aware of the impending murder, he declined taking any part in the perpetration of the horrid deed ; and, with consummate art, he afterwards directed his plans in such a manner as to seem inclined to proceed against the conspirators, while he always avoided taking any decided step for that purpose. True to his object of promoting his own aggrandizement, he vacillated between the parties, received favours from Mary and Bothwell, and then joined the party that opposed them. And, notwithstanding his solemn promise to permit the Queen to be at liberty after her surrender at Carberry Hill, in 1567, he caused her to be sent to Loch-

* Communicated by the Rev. Mr Lumsden of Whittingham.

leven Castle, which belonged to a relative of his own, where she was guarded with the utmost strictness. During her confinement there, he was one of those who persuaded the Queen to resign the government to her infant son: he carried the sceptre at the coronation of the Prince, and took the oaths in his stead. After the Queen's escape from Lochleven, in 1568, and during the whole period of her captivity in England, he showed himself the devoted friend of the English faction, and scrupled at nothing that would further their views.

On the death of the Regent Murray, in 1570, Morton became the most influential leader of the Protestant party. The Regents Lennox and Marr were controlled or thwarted by his superior sagacity; his crafty, selfish, and ambitious spirit animated all their proceedings. The peace and prosperity of the country were sacrificed to gratify his revenge or promote his aggrandisement;* and recent investigation has disclosed with how little reluctance he would have sanctioned the execution of the unfortunate Mary, had not their dark designs been unexpectedly frustrated by an overruling Providence.†

Being elevated to the Regency on the sudden and not unsuspicious death of Mar in 1572, he pursued his former policy, and laboured to bring about a union of the monarchy between the two countries. Under his administration, however, the country enjoyed comparative tranquillity. He repressed disorder and crime, and maintained the authority of the law. He delighted in planting and building, and enlarged and adorned his castle at Dalkeith, so that it seemed too sumptuous and stately for a subject. Being intent on amassing wealth, he was frugal and economical. He greatly improved the revenues of the Crown, and augmented his private possessions; but he was not scrupulous as to the means of obtaining money. He debased the value of the currency;‡ and, under

* On the 7th of February 1571-2, at 12 hours at noon, there past toards Dalkeith, pertaining to James Earl of Morton, viii^{xx} (*i. e.* eight score) hackbutters, and ix^{xx} horsemen, quhair they raisit fyre in greit abundance, to the greit grief of the inhabitants thair of, and returned saiffie to the burgh of Edinr. again at aucht housis at evin; albeit the uther persones thair enemies lay in wait, and missit at the plesour of God.—*Diurnal of Occurrences*, p. 257-8.

† *Tyler's History of Scotland*, Vol. vii. pp. 385-95.

‡ *Do.* page 297. "At this time (*i. e.* 21st May 1572), was ane cunzie divisit and cunzeit in Dalkeith, of silver, quhilk was half merk pennies, and xi penny pieces, being but slycht, and vi pennies fine layit money. On the ane syid the lyoun, togidder with this subscription following thair about—*JACOBVS DEI GRATIA REX SCOTTORVM*; and on the other syid ane croce in manner of the auld plaukis with this inscription—*SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DNE*. 1572, and proclamit at Leith to have passe throw the realme as sufficient and lawful money, under the paines contenait in the Acts of Parliament," &c.—See also Introduction to Anderson's *Diplomata*, ad finem.

the cover of law, his coffers were enriched by forfeitures, confiscation, and extortion. He was loose in his habits; arrogant and tyrannical in the exercise of his power; haughty and inaccessible towards his fellow-subjects; and of implacable enmity towards such as had incurred his displeasure,—so that he soon lost the favour and confidence of the nobility, and became completely detested by all classes. The advancing years and growing intelligence of the young Prince, and the influence of the Regent's enemies who were about the King's person, soon conspired to accomplish the downfall of Morton. He felt himself obliged to make a show of resigning the Regency, after having held that office for five years and three months,* though the King was still only in his eleventh year, while, by the arrangements made at the Queen's demission in 1567, he was not allowed to enter upon the government till he had reached the age of seventeen years complete.† On demitting the Regency, Morton retired for safety to Lochleven Castle.‡ Here, brooding over the means of regaining his former influence, he left Lochleven Castle with a few attendants,—arrived at Stirling Castle about midnight,—made himself master of the place,—and, with his usual address, soon regained his influence at Court. His success, however, was but of short duration. Aubigny, afterwards Duke of Lennox, and James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Arran, had gained possession of the royal favour; and, when they found the convenient opportunity, they accused Morton of being accessary to the murder of Darnley, the King's father. Upon this he was immediately arrested (1580,) and sent prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, and afterwards to Dumbarton. He received little sympathy or assistance from his political friends. Even England, to whose interest he had always been so devoted, made but a feeble and ineffectual attempt to obtain his rescue. Being carried back to Edinburgh, he was brought to trial on the 1st of June 1581, and condemned to be executed.§ His last hours were spent in company with some of the reformed clergy and other friends. To them his mind appeared to have undergone a vital change;—he exhibited all the symptoms of a deep-seated Christian repentance;—and his agonized conscience found relief only in the promises of the Gospel and the exercises of devotion. In his confessions, which have been recorded at length by Bannatyne

* Even his magnificent castle, sharing along with him in the popular odium, came to be vulgarly designated "The Lion's Den."

† Calderwood, Vol. ii. p. 376. Wod. ed.

‡ Godscroft, Vol. ii. p. 258. Edin. 1742.

§ His indictment, verdict, and sentence, are given at length in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. i. Part 2, p. 114-116.

and others, he acknowledged that he had been made aware of the plot to assassinate Darnley ; but he denied that he had any hand in forming it, or in carrying it into execution ;—and, while he solemnly disclaimed all participation in the crime for which he suffered, he confessed that he merited death for many other sins. On the 2d of June he was brought to the scaffold. He met his fate with magnanimity and resignation. His head was cut off by the axe of the maiden, an instrument of execution which he himself had introduced, and next day was fixed upon the top of the most conspicuous gable of the Tolbooth;* and his body, wrapped up in a coarse cloak, was carried under night by porters to the grave, and secretly buried in the Greyfriars churchyard.

By the condemnation and death of Morton, his estates and honours were forfeited to the Crown.† Aubigny, his accuser, receiving his estates, was created Lord Dalkeith, and shortly afterwards Duke of Lennox. He resided a short time at Dalkeith ; but, as he had incurred the great displeasure of the nobility, the King was prevailed upon to order him to leave Scotland on pain of treason. He went therefore to France, and died, as was suspected, of poison, in 1583.

On the decease of Aubigny, the honours, offices, and partialities, of which he had so largely participated, were soon transferred by the King to his youthful son, Ludovic ; and, among other revenues, the Lordship of Dalkeith was continued to him, till an opportunity should occur of providing for him otherwise. Nor was the delay long. By the death of Lord Methven, in 1584, without issue, the vacant Lordship was bestowed upon young Lennox, and the lands of Dalkeith reverted to the heirs of the House of Douglas.

The Earldom of Morton had been, however, constituted anew in 1581, and conferred by royal charter upon John Lord Maxwell, grandson of the third Earl of Morton. But the act of attainder of the late Regent being repealed in 1585, Lord Maxwell was deprived of his new dignity ; though, when afterwards created Earl of Nithsdale, he was allowed to count his precedency from the time when his former title was conferred ; and the estates and honours of Morton devolved upon the Regent's nephew, Archi-

* Melville's Diary, p. 127. Edin. 1842, Wod. Ed. James Melville was an eye-witness of what he here describes. Morton's head was taken down, by order of the King, on the 8th December 1582.

† A full account of the lands and possessions of Morton is given in the infestment and charter embodied in the act of ratification made in Parliament on the 19th day of April 1567.—Acts of Scottish Parl. Vol. ii. pp. 562—565.

wald, eighth Earl of Angus, who consequently now became *fifth* Earl of Morton. This Earl was not, however, long spared to enjoy his increased honours and patrimony,—for he died at Smeaton, near Dalkeith, in 1588, leaving no issue. His death was ascribed to sorcery.

After the attainder of Morton, and during the reigns of James VI. and Charles I., the Palace of Dalkeith was occasionally used for the residence of these monarchs, and for other state purposes, as appears from the date of various proclamations, despatches, and public deeds of that period.

On the return of King James VI. to Scotland in 1617, after an absence of fourteen years, his Majesty, among other places which he honoured with a visit, proceeded to the Palace of Dalkeith on the 11th day of June that same year. Several congratulatory poems were presented to him on the occasion; and among the rest the following verses by Mr Archibald Simpson, minister of the parish, seem to intimate that he had been no stranger here in his earlier days :

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Et tibi quum dicant Regi tua magna salutem
Oppida,—non magnum tua parvula villa salutet ?
Villula, quæ Regum quondam secessus amænus,
Pectora quum gravibus voluere remittere curis.
Huc laxa invitant palatia, culta Napoeis
Prata meis, geminâ gaudentes Naiades Escâ ;
Invitantque meæ læta ad pomæria sylvæ
Te Dryades ; Licet hic capiti circumdare myrtum,
Sacraque Phœbæâ tua tempora cingere lauro :
Hic legere et cerasos, omnes et carpere fructus,
Quos suavi Pomona sinu produxerit usquam.
Hic quoties pavidas canibus committere Damas ?
Ramosi quoties vivacia pectora cervi
Figere gaudebas ? quoties haurire sonoras
Te hic vidi dulces cunctarum, Magne, Volucrum
Quæ picturatis volitant per inania pennis ? &c. &c.*

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But the strains of the poet failed to propitiate the persecuting zeal of the royal despot. For Archibald Simpson, minister of Dalkeith, having been employed by his Presbyterian brethren to sign and despatch to his Majesty a protestation against some prelati- cal innovations which his Majesty intended to submit to Parliament, was summoned with the rest of the clergy to attend a meeting at St Andrews, at which his Majesty was to be present. Falling sick by the way, he wrote a letter to his brethren exhorting them to oppose these innovations, which he characterised as “ Tricas Anglicanas,” using also, as Spottiswood says, “ some other dis-

* Philomela Dalkethensis in “ the Muses' Welcome,” p. 109. King James's *first* visit to Dalkeith was from 12th to 16th October 1579.—Moyse's Memoirs, &c.

dainful words." This letter being shown to the King, Mr Simpson was banished to Aberdeen on the 10th July for six months. Having expressed penitence for the offence he had committed, and signed a supplication, he was released on the 10th December, and permitted to return to his parish and flock.*

Charles I. spent one night at Dalkeith in his progress to Edinburgh in June 1633,† and was magnificently entertained by the Earl of Morton. On this occasion, an impressive petition was presented to his Majesty by the Presbyterian clergy, setting forth their grievances; but though his Majesty read the petition at length, nothing more was heard of it. He spent a night here also on his return to London. In consequence of the tumult that had taken place in Edinburgh on the 18th October 1637, the sittings of the Privy Council were removed to Linlithgow; and on the 7th December following, a proclamation was made that the place of sitting of the Council and Exchequer was removed from Linlithgow to Dalkeith, "where they were to sit tuisse a weeke, in his Maiestie's palace ther, from 10 in the forenoone till 2 a clocke in the afternoone, one Tuesdayes, wich the saides Lordes appoyntes for publicke business of stait; and Thursdayes for priuat bussiness of parties and complaints."‡ These meetings were to continue till the 1st of February following, when they were to remove to Stirling. Here the subject of the book of canons, the service book, and other Episcopal innovations, were keenly discussed, but no decision was given by the Commissioner till further conference with his Majesty.

But at every successive stage of their negotiations, the differences between the King and the Presbyterians were greatly increased;—matters were rapidly tending to hostilities;—and the Presbyterians making every effort to procure arms and ammunition, among other places, made an attack upon the Palace of Dalkeith.

* Presbytery Records. A somewhat different account is given in Spottiswood's History, p. 532-536. London, 1655.

† Balfour's Annals, vol. ii. page 195. Upon Thursday the 13th June (1633), after breakfast, he (viz. Charles I.) came from Dunglass to Seaton, an house of the Earl of Winton's, where he was nobly entertained by the Earl, and staid there till Friday the 14th of June after dinner. From thence he went to Dalkeith, a house belonging then to the Earl of Morton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, where he was also sumptuously entertained by his Lordship that night, and the next day at dinner. June the 15th, on Saturday, in the afternoon, his Majesty came from Dalkeith towards Edinburgh (five miles distant,) and entered at the West Port, where he was honourably received, &c. Thursday the 11th July, the King staid at his Palace of Holyroodhouse. Upon Friday the 12th, he went to Dalkeith, where he stayed that night. Upon Saturday, after dinner, he went to Seaton House, &c.—Rushworth's Historical Coll., Vol. ii. folio 1680.

‡ Balfour's Annals, vol. ii. page 240.

The following is the graphic statement of Sir James Balfour:—
 “On Saturday the 22d of Marche, 1639, some of the chieffe Covenanters, viz. the Earles of Rothes, Home, Louthean, with the Lordes Zester, St Claire, and Balmerinoche, went to Dalkeithe, and with them a 1000 commandit musqueteires. They no souner presented themselves before the housse, bot the Lord Thesaurer Traquair, keiper thereof, furthwith delivered it to them. They searched all the rouses for armes, and at last found in a seller, dowcat, and a draw-well, and in some other obscure places, 46 barrells of powder, 24 barrells of small shote, 6 carte load of musquetts, and 2 of pickes, wich they brought to Edinbrughe Castle, one Monday the 24 of this same mounthe; lykways from Dalkeithe they brought the royall enseinges of the kingdome, croune, suord, and sceptre, and that with great solemnity and pompe, and put them upe in Edinburghe Castle one Saterdag at night, that same day.”* It is to this latter circumstance that Nicoll refers in his Diary, when he says, that “thrie staris fell down above the thrie honoris of the kingdome, as thai war in the waye transporting fra Dalkeithe to Edinburghe, prognosticating the falling of the monarchicall government from the Royall family for a tyme.”† It is also recorded by the same writer, “that a great flasche of light fell from the hevins upon the 18th day of December 1639, betwixt sevin and aucht at nycht, at the Erle of Traquhair’s incumming to Dalkeithe from Lundoun with the King’s commissioun.”‡

On the death of Archibald, fifth Earl of Morton, without issue, the estates and honours of that earldom now devolved on *Sir William Douglas* of Lochleven, who was descended from Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith, second son of Sir James Douglas of Lothian, and who thus became *sixth* Earl of Morton. It was to this Sir William Douglas that the custody of Queen Mary was entrusted in Lochleven Castle in 1566. His eldest son, Robert, having perished at sea on a voyage to the Netherlands, he was succeeded by his grandson, William, in 1606.

William, *seventh* Earl of Morton, was born in 1582. Being but an infant of two years old at the time of his father’s death, his education was conducted under the care of his grandfather, and no expense was spared in obtaining for him the best that could be procured at home or abroad. He was a person of great abilities, and being possessed of an ample fortune, and highly accomplish-

* Balfour’s Annals, pp. 321–2.

† Nicoll’s Diary, page 78. Bannat. Club, Edin. 1836.

‡ Ibid.

ed, he was promoted to honourable situations in the court of King James VI. He commanded an army of 3000 Scots in Buckingham's unsuccessful expedition to Rochelle in 1627; and, in 1630, he was appointed to the office of Lord High Treasurer, which he held for about five years. He received various grants of land, too numerous to be here particularized; and having subscribed the Covenant, "band and othe," in presence of his Majesty, and in face of Parliament, in 1641, he was nominated to the office of Lord Chancellor of Scotland; but, through the envy of his enemies, and especially from the strenuous opposition made to his appointment by the Earl of Argyle, his son-in-law, the nomination was withdrawn.* Being a devoted adherent of the unfortunate Charles, he supplied him in his exigencies with large sums of money, which so exhausted his resources, that he was obliged, in 1642, to dispose of his valuable property of Dalkeith to liquidate his engagements.† This estate was purchased by Francis, second Earl of Buccleuch, in whose family it still remains. The civil wars‡ had already commenced; and as misfortunes seemed now to be gathering thick around the head of the unhappy monarch, the Earl of Morton, overpowered with sorrow, and feeling that his services could be of no avail in rescuing him from his impending fate, retired to the Orkneys, where he died at the Castle of Kirkwall in 1648, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.§

The castle and manor of Dalkeith passed from the house of Douglas into the hands of the family of Buccleuch in the year 1642, as has been mentioned;—Francis, the second Earl, the purchaser, being at the time a minor in the 16th year of his age, and the late Earl Walter, his father, having been nine years deceased.

Family of Buccleuch.—As this noble family has been now (1844) for upwards of two centuries in possession of this splendid domain; as, during that period, they have generally chosen it for their permanent residence; and as the generous and paternal interest they have always manifested in the welfare of the town and parish, as well as that portion of the community more immediately connected with them, has won for them the strong affection and esteem of the inhabitants;—a brief sketch of their previous history may not be out of place on the present occasion.

* Sir James Balfour's Annals.

† Ibid.

‡ "The year 1637 may be considered as the epoch of a civil war, which lasted with short intermission during fifty years."—Chalmers's Caledonia, i. p. 862.

§ Crawford's Officers of State, p. 405-6.

The surname of Scott was probably first employed as the distinctive appellation of a Scotsman residing among foreigners, and continued to be applied to him after his return to his native land.* The antiquity of the name is proved by its occurrence in charters of the earliest period.† In course of time, the families of this name multiplied into innumerable ramifications. Of these families, two have been regarded as the chief, viz. the Scotts of Balweary in Fife, and the Scotts of Buccleuch in Selkirkshire. The ancestors of this latter family had existed for some generations, (1296–1446) in Lanarkshire, under the designation of the Scotts of Murdieston;—till, in 1446, Sir Walter Scott exchanged the lands of Murdieston for the lands and barony of Branzholme in the county of Roxburgh. Among the circumstances which led to this transaction, there are some which are highly characteristic of the family and the times. The proprietor of Branzholme had complained to Scott, in the course of a conversation about their lands, that he was grievously annoyed by the frequent inroads of the English freebooters; upon which Scott proposed an excambion of their estates.‡ The proposal was accepted, and Scott dryly remarked, that “he had no doubt the cattle of Cumberland would be found to be as good as the cattle of Teviotdale.”§ Here the Scotts continued for some generations as border chieftains of the highest renown. They were first designed by the title of “Dominus de Buccleuch,” in the Parliament held by James III. at Edinburgh, anno 1487. Attaching themselves to the interest of the royal family, they became rivals of the house of Douglas, and gradually rose in wealth and influence, till, in 1606, Sir Walter was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Scott of Buccleuch; and in 1619, his son, Lord Walter, attained the dignity of *Earl of Buccleuch*. It was during the minority of *Francis, the second Earl*, as we have mentioned above, that the estate of Dalkeith came into their hands. This nobleman was prematurely cut off by disease in the 25th year of his age, having died at Dal-

* We have similar examples in the surnames of Inglis, Wallace, and Fleming.

† “Uchtred filius Scot” is the earliest instance of this name that is met with. He is found as a witness in the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Selkirk in A. D. 1118, (Dalrym. Coll. pages 237 and 405); and also in the “Inquisitio facta per Davidem,” &c. *ibid.* 340. Several other very early instances are mentioned by Sir James Dalrymple, who remarks that the word “Scot” is not to be considered as originally a surname, but a distinctive appellation derived from the name of the country to which the individual belonged. Some of the families to whom this name was applied, assumed afterwards a different surname, while others retained it. Dalrym. Collections, pages 411–414.

‡ The Charter of Excambion is dated 23d July 1446.—Douglas’s Peerage, p. 100.

§ Scott’s Lay of the Last Minstrel—Notes.

keith on the 25th November 1651, leaving only two infant daughters, Mary and Anne. As he was greatly distinguished for his loyalty to the unfortunate Charles I., his heirs were treated with proportionable rigour by the Protector, being fined in the "Act of Grace" the sum of L. 15,000 Sterling.*

About this period we have some entries in the records of the kirk-session, which are curious and interesting. We extract the following :—

"A. D. 1647, April 15th. The whilk day, Mr Hugh Campbell and the bailies of Dalkeith declared that the town was infected. My Lord of Buccleuch was removed to Branhholme, so that the kirk of Dalkeith could not be visited until God should stay the plague."

"A. D. 1650, November 21st. The whilk day, the minister (Mr Hugh Campbell), having come to his parish but acht or ten days before, being affrighted to come near it, by reason of the great concourse of the English army therein, desiring to know what moneys might be in the poor's box, and calling for the keys thereof from those who were entrusted therewith, and not getting the same, by advice of the baillies, and some other elders, caused break up the said box, it being by this time in Marion Saddler's house, the kirk being so filled with horse and guards, that neither sermon nor session could be kept therein."

"A. D. 1650, December 29th. The whilk day, the minister began his first sermon in the parish kirk of Dalkeith, after he had a little breathing from the fear of being abused by the English sectaries, in case he should have preached publicly in his own pulpit; and the kirk was cleansed of the horse and guards, and of the muck that was therein, the same serving to them as if it had been a stable."

"A. D. 1651, May 5th. The whilk day, William Cunningham, keeper of the penalty box, answered that the box and all that was therein was taken away by the Englishmen, and gave his honest word thereon, whereupon the said William was discharged."

"A. D. 1652, February 22d. The same day, Mr Oxenbridge gave into the poor's box, as having received the same from the Commissioners of the Parliament of England residing at Dalkeith, to be bestowed on the poor, L.3, 15s. Sterling."

* The Act of Grace is given at full length in the appendix, No. 19, to *Crawford's Lives of the Officers of State*, pages 452-459. Among many others, "the aires of the Erle of Buccleugh were fyned 15,000 li., all to be payit, or in case of failure, the real and personal estait of every one defaulter to be confiscat."

Cromwell entered Scotland with his army on the 22d July 1650. The gloom that clouded the commencement of his enterprise was dissipated by the eventful battle of Dunbar, fought on the 3d September following. Charles II. quickly placed himself at the head of his troops, and boldly determined to advance into England; but he was closely followed by Cromwell; and his defeat at Worcester, on the 3d September 1651, placed both countries at the nod of the conqueror. In the meantime, General Monk had been left in Scotland to reduce or overawe the rest of the country; and eight commissioners, appointed by the parliament for the management of Scottish affairs, occupied the castle of Dalkeith, and held a convention of the representatives of counties and burghs, for the purpose of incorporating England and Scotland. The dissolution of the parliament on the 20th April 1653, put a stop to these proceedings, and on the 16th December following, Cromwell was proclaimed Protector of England.*

In 1653, Monk had been appointed to the command of the English fleet, and the opportunity was embraced of making another effort in favour of Charles II.; but, in 1654, Monk was reinstated in his command of the troops in Scotland, and, by his decision and mildness, soon succeeded in restoring tranquillity.

The presence of this able general in Scotland being considered necessary to maintain the peace of the country, he fixed his headquarters at the Palace of Dalkeith, in 1654, a lease of which for five years he obtained from the guardians of Mary, the youthful Countess of Buccleuch. Here he lived in comparative retirement, and, by a happy union of rural pursuits, with the most unremitting attention to his official duties, his residence at Dalkeith was a source of happiness to himself and advantage to his country. During his stay at Dalkeith, his family was afflicted by the death of one of his sons, who was buried in the chancel of the parish church; and the poignant but manly grief which the general manifested on this sad occasion is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by his biographers.†

On the death of the Protector, 3d September 1658, measures were originated for the restoration of Charles. We are told by his biographer,‡ that, while the general was residing at Dal-

* See Lingard's History of England, Vol. x. page 374. London, 1839.

† Gumble's Life of General Monk. London, 1671, page 475. Dr Gumble was one of Monk's chaplains, and an eye-witness of the transactions which he records, from 1655 and downwards.

‡ Skinner's Life of General Monk, edited by Webster. London, 1724, page 89.

Keith, he was visited by his brother, Mr Nicholas Monk, who, under the pretext of making the general acquainted with the intended marriage of his daughter, had come to Scotland without suspicion to inform him of the projected restoration of the absent prince. He stayed at Dalkeith about two months, during which time their measures were no doubt properly matured. The arrangements were conducted with the utmost secrecy; the general withdrew his army from Scotland to London on the 18th October 1659; and Charles landed at Dover on the 25th May 1660, and was received by his subjects with every demonstration of joy. But that Monk, though a person of the most reserved and close disposition, did not altogether escape the vigilant suspicion of Cromwell when alive, is evident from the very characteristic postscript of one of his letters. The Protector says, "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monck, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart. I pray, use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him up to me."*

Monk's correspondence, as preserved by Thurlow, is remarkable for its brevity and business character; but it contains no information peculiar to the locality in which he resided. The first document, bearing date at Dalkeith, is a proclamation of the 4th May 1654, offering pardon to all who shall submit within twenty days, and his last letter from Dalkeith is dated 12th May 1659.

After the departure of General Monk, Dalkeith ceases to be a place of public notoriety, and its history is chiefly confined to the family of the noble proprietors.

On the death of Francis, the second Earl, in 1651, the manor of Dalkeith devolved on his eldest daughter Mary, then in her fifth year. This lady was married at the early age of eleven, to Walter Scott of the house of Harden, who was only in his fourteenth year. She died in 1661, two years after, having no issue, and was buried with great pomp in the church of Dalkeith. This marriage, brought about principally by her mother, "Lady Weims, a witty, active woman,"† from the apprehension that she might become the prey of fortune-hunters, excited a great deal of interest at the time, and was debated in the Synod of Fife, chiefly at the instance of Scot of Scotstarvet, her tutor *sine quo non*, but nothing was done to alter or reverse it.

* Skinner's Life, &c., p. 72.

† Baillie's Letters, Vol. iii. p. 438. Edin. It was said in reference to this lady that "Monk governed Scotland through the Duchess of Buccleuch."

On the decease of the Countess Mary, she was succeeded by her younger sister, the Countess Anne, who was born at Dundee, in 1651, about the time when it was besieged by General Monk. She was married, on the 20th April 1663, to James Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., and then only in his fifteenth year. On the day of their marriage, they were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and their marriage was ratified by Act of Parliament.* Having had considerable experience in foreign wars, his Grace was commissioned, in 1679, to oppose the Covenanters in Scotland. Though successful in that undertaking, he was subsequently ordered to leave the kingdom, in consequence of some state suspicions that he had incurred. On the death of his father in 1685, he was induced to aspire to the throne, in opposition to his uncle, James II. Being defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Sedgemoor, he was condemned without a trial, and executed on the Tower Hill, on the 15th July 1685. By her marriage with the Duke, which, from his loose habits, was far from being a happy one, the Duchess had four sons and three daughters. She was subsequently married to Lord Cornwallis, by whom she had one son and two daughters. The Duke's personal estates and property being forfeited to the Crown, were restored to her in 1687. Shortly afterwards she built the present palace at Dalkeith, and occasionally lived there in princely splendour. She died on the 6th February 1732, in the eighty-first year of her age, and was buried in the aisle of Dalkeith.†

Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, was succeeded by her *grandson*, Francis. His father, James, Earl of Dalkeith, second son of Anne, by the Duke of Monmouth, lived chiefly in Flanders during the reign of William, but returned to Scotland on the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, and died in 1705, in the thirty-first year of his age, leaving four sons and two daughters.

Francis, *second* Duke of Buccleuch, son of James, Earl of Dalkeith, was born on the 11th January 1695, and succeeded to the estate in 1732. He was married to Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry, and by her had two sons and three daughters. She died at London on the 21st August 1729, in the 29th year of her age, and "her remains were

* Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. viii. p. 454-5, and p. 494.

† For some brief characteristic traits of this celebrated Duchess, see Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh, Vol. ii. p. 42-44 (1825.)

laid upon a theatre in the laigh aisle of Dalkeith.”* He was a steady supporter of the Hanoverian family, and, as a reward for his loyalty, was presented with two of the English titles, viz. Earl of Doncaster and Baron of Tynedale, belonging to his grandfather, James, Duke of Monmouth, and the precedence which they originally acquired. On the approach of the Pretender to Edinburgh, in September 1745, he sent his tenantry to assist in defending the city. After the battle of Prestonpans, when the Prince had resolved to march southwards to encounter General Wade at Newcastle, the Prince lodged two nights at the Palace of Dalkeith. A detachment of his army had been stationed a little towards the south-west of the town, but no tradition or memorial of the circumstance, so far as we have learned, exists in the neighbourhood.† He died on the 22d April 1751, and was buried in the Chapel of Eton College. His eldest son, Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, was married to Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of the famous John, Duke of Argyle, and had four sons‡ and two daughters. He was prematurely cut off by the small-pox in the year 1750, in the thirtieth year of his age, and was buried at Dalkeith.

Henry, *third* Duke of Buccleuch, son of Earl Francis, and grandson of the Duke of Argyle, was born the 13th September 1746, and succeeded his grandfather in 1751. He was educated at Eton College, and had the great advantage of travelling for nearly three years under the care of the celebrated Dr Adam Smith, of whom he speaks in terms of the greatest affection and regard.§ Shortly after returning from his travels, his Grace married Lady Elizabeth Montagu on the 2d May 1767; and as he had not yet attained his majority, an Act of Parliament was obtained to enable him to make the necessary settlements on his intended wife. By her he had three sons and three daughters. Being now settled in life, he was soon promoted to those honorary stations to which his rank and fortune called him; and he not only directed his attention with enlightened zeal to the improvement of his extensive possessions, but, with a generous patriotism, he took a lively interest in all the

* Register of Burials.

† Chambers' History of the Rebellion in 1745.

‡ The Hon. Campbell Scott, who accompanied his brother Duke Henry, in his travels with Dr Adam Smith, was assassinated on the streets of Paris on the 18th October 1766, in his nineteenth year. His remains were brought home by his brother, and deposited in the family vault at Dalkeith.

§ Dugald Stewart's Life of Dr Adam Smith.

public measures that were undertaken for the good of the country. During the protracted war with France, he raised a regiment of fencibles, chiefly from the inhabitants on his own estates; and by the condescension and kindness of his manners, and his close application to his military duties, he secured the affection and esteem of all under his command. Nor was his amiable Duchess less eminent for her virtues within her appropriate sphere. Seldom has fortune bestowed her favours upon one who possessed a heart more generous and kind, and whose hand, guided by a sound discretion, was more readily stretched out to relieve the distressed. Many anecdotes are told of her charity, and her name is never mentioned here but in terms of the very highest respect. Duke Henry died on the 11th January 1812, and was buried on the 17th, in the aisle of Dalkeith church. The Duchess-Dowager Elizabeth survived him for fifteen years; she died at Richmond on the 21st November 1827, and was buried in the family vault at Boughton in Northamptonshire.

Charles William, *fourth* Duke of Buccleuch, was born on the 24th May 1772, and succeeded his father, Duke Henry, on the 11th January 1812. He was educated at Eton College. Having been repeatedly elected Member of Parliament, he was summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Tynedale on the 11th April 1807. He married his cousin, the Hon. Lady Catherine Townshend, on the 23d March 1795, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. This amiable lady died on the 24th of August 1814, and was buried in the family vault at Boughton. Duke Charles having gone to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, died there on the 20th of April 1819, and his remains, being conveyed to England, were deposited in the cemetery at Boughton, beside those of his lamented Duchess.

Dalkeith Palace was honoured with the residence of King George IV. during his visit to Scotland in 1822. He came to Dalkeith on Thursday the 15th August, and departed on Thursday the 29th.

Walter Francis Montague Scott Douglas, *fifth* Duke of Buccleuch, was born on the 25th November 1806, and succeeded his father in 1819. He was educated at Eton College and St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. M. Having visited several of the countries of Europe, he returned in 1828, and entered on the possession of his extensive domains. Nothing can exceed the generosity which his Grace has always evinced in

promoting the improvement of his estates and the comfort of his tenantry; and the magnificent works which he has undertaken, will transmit his name to posterity, as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited noblemen of the age.*

When Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria visited Scotland on the 1st September 1842, Dalkeith Palace was honoured with her residence; and, assuredly, at no former period of its history did a brighter assemblage of the nobility, the beauty, the fashion, and the worth of this ancient kingdom throng the halls of the palace and the streets of Dalkeith than on Monday the 5th September, the day of the celebrated reception. Her Majesty visited the seats of the nobility in the neighbourhood; and, after a brief sojourn of two weeks in this country, Her Majesty, on the 15th, left Dalkeith Palace, and embarked at Granton Pier for her southern capital.

There is a ground plan of the town of Dalkeith on a scale of one inch to 132 feet, which was published in 1822 by Mr J. Wood.

Eminent Characters.—1. John Rolland. Nothing whatever is known of the parentage or personal history of this individual.† He is the author of two poems, one of which is called “The Court of Venus,” and the other, “The Seavin Sages.” The title of the former is as follows: “Ane Treatise, callit the Court of Venus, dividit into four Buikes, newly compylit be Johne Roland in Dalkeith. [Impre]ntit at Edinburgh by [Jo]hne Ros, MDLXXV. Cum privilegio Regali.” This work is of such extraordinary rarity, that the copy in the British Museum is the only one known to be extant. It is said to be a prolix and uninteresting allegory, and an evident imitation of “The Palace of Honour,” by Gawin Douglas.

The title-page of the second poem runs thus, “The Seavin Seages, translatit out of Prois into Scottis Meter, be Johne Rolland, in Dalkeith; with ane Moraltie efter euerie Doctouris Tale, and sicklike efter the Emprice Tale; to gidder with ane louing and laude to euerie Doctour eftir his awin Tale, and ane Exclamation and Outcrying upon the Empreouris Wife eftir hir fals contrusit Tale. (Motto) Tandem veritas vincet. Imprentit at Edinburgh be Johne Ros for Henrie Charteris, MDLXXVII. Cum

* His Grace was married, on the 18th August 1829, to Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath. They have four surviving sons, and one deceased.

† We may infer, however, from various parts of his poems, that he was attached to the principles of the Reformation.

privilegio Regali." A perfect fac-simile of this poem in black letter was printed at Edinburgh by the Bannatyne Club in 1837.

2. Sir William Calderwood, Lord Polton, one of the senators of the College of Justice, was born at Dalkeith in 1661. He was the son of Alexander Calderwood, Bailie of Dalkeith, *nephew* of Dr William Calderwood, minister of Dalkeith, and *grand-nephew* of the famous historian of that name. He was admitted advocate on the 1st July 1687, and became one of the sheriffs of Edinburgh after the Revolution; he was knighted in or before 1707; took his seat as a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Polton, on the 6th November 1711; and died on the 7th August 1733 in the seventy-third year of his age.*

During the latter part of the seventeenth, and the whole of the eighteenth centuries, the Grammar School of Dalkeith attained very high celebrity. It was numerously attended; and some of the pupils rose afterwards to the highest literary and professional eminence. It may be sufficient to mention the names of the celebrated Archibald Pitcairn, M.D., who left school in or before 1688;—Principal Robertson, the historian, who left school at the autumnal vacation in 1733;—Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, born in 1741, who became First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the most eminent statesmen of the age;—Alexander Wedderburn, son of Lord Chesterhall, born in 1733, who became Lord High Chancellor of England, under the title of Lord Loughborough, and was the first Scotchman who held that office;—Dr John Hope, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh;—William Creech, Esq., bookseller, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Mr John Veitch, minister of Westruther, died at Dalkeith going home from the Commission, and on the 18th December 1703, was buried there,† among his ancestors, who had a considerable estate in and about that town for a hundred years together. The tombstone erected to his memory in the churchyard of Dalkeith, the inscription of which was copied by Monteith in his *Theatre of Mortality*, is not now to be found. Nor is there any proprietor of the name of Veitch now belonging to this parish.

Mr Robert Mushet, late master's first clerk, melter and refiner, of the Royal Mint, London, was born at Dalkeith on the 12th November 1782. He received in his native town the usual course of school education. In 1804, he obtained a situation in the Mint,

* Haig's Catalogue of the Senators of the College of Justice, page 492.

† Register of Burials. Also M'Crie's Life of Veitch. Edinburgh, 1825, p. 3, &c.

London, as assistant in the melting of gold and silver. Mr Mushet soon acquired a thorough knowledge of this department of the business, and was entrusted with the whole responsibility of conducting the operations of the melting house, which, at that time, were carried on in the Tower, as had been done for ages before. Shortly after this the new Mint was finished, and, being provided with enlarged furnaces and more powerful machinery, the coinage of gold and silver was increased to a greater extent than had formerly been practicable. In 1816 and 1817, the great silver recoinage took place under the direction of Lord Maryborough, on which occasion Mr Mushet was appointed first clerk and melter,—including gold, silver, and copper, at certain prices, at the dictation of his Lordship, at least 25 per cent. lower than had been formerly paid at the mint. To this office was afterwards added that of refiner both of gold and silver;—all which operations Mr Mushet personally superintended for many years with so much fidelity and skill, that he was now considered by all connected with the mint establishment as a most useful and efficient public servant. As a proof of the great responsibility of this office, it may be mentioned, that, during the progress of the great coinage, Mr Mushet had frequently under his lock and key not less than half a million of bullion.

In the course of twenty-three years, Mr Mushet had acquired a handsome competency; but, from his close application to business, and his frequent exposure to the noxious atmosphere of the melting house, his health, which had long been delicate, became now so seriously affected, that, in the winter of 1827, he found himself unable to continue his personal services. He died in February 1828, at his country residence near Edmonton. He was buried in the church in the Tower, in compliance with an anxious wish expressed by him on his deathbed, that his remains should be deposited there near the scene of his early labours.*

Mr Mushet's evidence before the Lords' committee upon the subject of the new silver coinage, was, at the time, of considerable value, and was thought to have had weight with the Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool, in consenting to the measure after-

* Mr Mushet was author of the following works:—

1. Inquiry into the Effects produced on the National Currency and Rates of Exchange by the Bank Restriction Bill. London, 1810, 8vo.

2. A Series of Tables, exhibiting the Gain and Loss to the Fundholder, arising from the Fluctuations in the Value of the Currency, from 1800 to 1821. London, 1821, 8vo.

3. An Attempt to explain from Facts the Effect of the Issues of the Bank of England upon its own Interests, Public Credit, and Country Banks. London, 1826, 8vo, 215 pages.

wards adopted of coining 66s. in place of 62s. from the pound Troy of silver,—a measure which has since secured to the country a plentiful supply of change, and has tended to prevent its exportation.

David Mushet, Esq. eldest brother of the above, was born at Dalkeith on the 2d October 1772. He has resided many years in England, and greatly distinguished himself by his discoveries and improvements in metallurgy.*

Mr John Kay, whose portraits of remarkable characters of the last generation have obtained so great popularity, was a native of Dalkeith parish. He was born on the 6th April 1742, at a small cottage called Gibraltar, on the banks of the South Esk, in the immediate neighbourhood of Dalkeith. He died at Edinburgh on the 21st February 1826, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.†

Mr Grant Thorburn, seedsman, New York, *the original Lawrie Tod*, though a native of Newbattle parish, where he was born on the 18th February 1773, lived in Dalkeith from his childhood till he sailed for New York on the 13th April 1794. He is a man of great piety and worth, though of a remarkably lively and eccentric character. He visited Dalkeith in 1834, when he published his Autobiography, which he dedicates, with characteristic singularity and elegance, to Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Dalkeith has long been well supplied with gentlemen of the medical profession. In 1784 Robert Calderwood, surgeon, Dalkeith, published “an Account of the discharge of animals by the anus much resembling the common caterpillar, and which were found to be the same kind of insect.”‡ Dr Andrew Graham, a gentleman of eminent professional ability, maintained an extensive practice in this town and neighbourhood for forty years, and died in 1824. At present we have four doctors of medicine in good employment. Of these Dr Charles William Graham, son of the above, is already known to the scientific part of the profession by his successful application of the sulphate of zinc as a remedy in diseases where it had not previously been employed; and also for various contributions to the Edinburgh Medical Journal.§

* Mr David Mushet is author of the following work:—*Papers on Iron and Steel, Practical and Experimental; a series of original communications made to the Philosophical Magazine chiefly on these subjects.* London, 1840, 8vo, 926 pages.

† He was author of the following work:—“*A series of Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes*, 2 vols., Edin. 1842.

‡ Med. Com. ix. p. 223, 1784. Watt's Bibliotheca.

§ Edin. Med. Journal, July 1826, page 107.

Alexander Barrie, Esq. teacher in Edinburgh, and author of the "Collection" and several other popular school-books, resided many years in Dalkeith. He was a native of the parish of Moniedie. He died at Dalkeith on the 9th May 1831, at the age of 81, and was buried in the new burying-ground.

John Berrie, Esq. merchant, was born in Dalkeith on the 30th September 1762. He published "an Abridgment of Marshall on Sanctification." Edinburgh, 1820. And "an Abridgment of Caryl's Exposition of the Book of Job." Edinburgh, 1836, 8vo. He died on the 17th July 1838. He was a man of high respectability, and took an active part in the management of the religious and charitable institutions of the town.

In 1842 the Blane gold medal was presented to Dr James Ormiston M^cWilliam, surgeon, R. N., a native of Dalkeith, who accompanied the Niger Expedition as chief medical officer. This medal, given by the late Sir Gilbert Blane, is awarded every second year for the best medical journal in the service. Dr M^cWilliam's journal contained the cases that occurred on board H.M.S. Scout, of which he was surgeon, when that vessel was employed on the coast of Africa in the years 1838 and 1839.*

Land-owners, &c.—The chief land-owners of the parish are, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who possesses about seven-eighths of the whole; Lord Viscount Melville; the heirs of the late Hugh Watson, Esq. of Torsonce; the heirs of the late John Watson, Esq., Leith; the trustees of James Ker, Esq. of Blackshiels; the Marquis of Lothian, &c. &c.

At the western extremity of the parish are situated the lands belonging to Lord Melville. They consist of 126 imperial acres, are of excellent soil, and, with the exception of some plantations, are all under cultivation. There, too, is the brickfield belonging to the trustees of the town of Dalkeith; it has been wrought for a considerable time, and yields a small revenue to the town. Next to it is the small tract of land belonging to the kirk-session. The space betwixt this and the town is occupied by tracts of land belonging to several small proprietors. Gallows-hall is a central point, intersected by six high roads, and is a great thoroughfare. Eskbank House, which was erected in 1794 by the Rev. James Brown, minister of Newbattle, became the property of the late John Moffat, Esq. Musselburgh, and belongs now by feu to His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It overlooks

* Edinburgh Courant of December 12, 1842.

the finely wooded banks of the North Esk, and commands a beautiful and extensive prospect to the west and north.

The town of Dalkeith stands upon the peninsular ridge which slopes abruptly on the north side, and more gradually on the south, to the respective waters. The banks on the side of the town are adorned with gardens, plentifully stocked with fruit-trees; and on the opposite sides are clothed with the loftier woods in the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith Palace, Woodburn, and Newbattle Abbey. Nothing can be more beautiful than the scenery with which the town is encompassed. In the fine summer evenings, the luxuriant foliage of the woods, —the varied hues and fragrance of flowers,—and the rich notes of the blackbird and the thrush conspire to invest these lovely banks with the most attractive charms.

The pleasure-grounds* connected with the palace of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch comprise in all a space of 1035 imperial acres, and extend into the parishes of Newton and Inveresk. That part of them especially which belongs to the parish of Dalkeith possesses much natural beauty. The rivers, on entering the park, pursue a winding course under the dark foliage that overhangs their banks, presenting at every turn diversified scenery of the richest beauty, till they unite their waters at the distance of about three miles above their influx into the sea. The banks of the rivers, as well as the rest of the park, are tastefully laid out in walks, carriage-ways, shrubberies, and plantations. The oak forest, with its venerable moss-covered trunks and gnarled branches, —numerous herds of deer ranging the woods, or grazing on the open ground at some distance from the palace,—the cawing of clouds of rooks that have for ages appropriated the oakwood for their residence,—and the solitary heron from the adjacent heronry, watching in the stream for its prey, or spreading its ample wings on the slightest disturbance,—all tend to heighten the ro-

* That the pleasure grounds of Dalkeith Palace were formerly an object of admiration, might be shown from the journals of Defoe, Pennant, and others who visited them. We shall subjoin an extract from a poem published in 1752, and entitled "Dalkeith, a Poem, occasioned by a view of that delightful Palace and Park, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch," &c. By a Scotch Gentleman. London, 1752.—The poem contains about five folio pages.

After the proemium, it goes on as follows:

Clasped in the folds of two embracing floods,
Compassed with gentle hills and rising woods,
On a green bank the beauteous palace stands,
And the subjected stream with pride commands.
What though no lofty domes project in air,
Or lengthened colonnades with pride appear:
Yet is the whole in single state designed—
Plain and majestic, like its Monmouth's mind, &c. &c.

mantic scenery, and remind us that we are treading the domains of baronial grandeur, which equal, if not surpass, the splendour of its brightest days.

The *palace* is a plain but tasteful building, overlooking the North Esk, and situate near the north-east end of the town. It stands upon the site of the old castle, and was erected about the beginning of the last century, by Anne Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. The building was not entirely new, as the back wall of the castle still remains; but a new front and wings were then added in imitation of the Palace of Loo in the Netherlands, though on a smaller scale.* The beautiful lawn in front of the palace is partly artificial, the ancient castle being insulated, with a ravine behind and the river in front, crossed by a drawbridge. That this was the natural course of the stream is still apparent, from an examination of the bank of the river at this place. The castle is said to have stood upon an elevated rock.† This statement, however, has been rendered doubtful, from the excavations that were made in examining the foundations of the palace in 1830. The walls were traced to the depth of upwards of 30 feet, but no appearance of rock was seen. There is rock visible, however, at the present level of the water; and near the margin of the river there is a portion of the wall supporting the bank, which appears to be a remnant of the old outworks of the castle.

The interior of the palace is richly provided with all the accommodations and embellishments befitting the residence of so noble a family. Where there is so much to attract and admire, it is impossible within our narrow limits to condescend on particulars. But we naturally look with no common interest on the apartments occupied by Monk, the restorer of the monarchy;—and the furniture presented by Charles II. to his son, the Duke of Monmouth, on his marriage with Anne, the heiress of Buccleuch, which is deposited here, and is still in excellent preservation, will now be regarded as having a claim even upon the attention of antiquaries.

The collection of paintings is ample and select; embracing subjects of every description,—family portraits and family groups, cities, landscapes, and sea views,—historical, scriptural, and fancy pieces,—many of which by the most eminent masters.‡ The following deserve particular notice:—

* Gough's *Cambden*, Vol. iv. page 46.

† Old Statistical Account.

‡ Mr Dibdin, in his *Northern Tour* (1838, 8vo, Vol. ii. pp. 646-651,) gives an account of his visit to Dalkeith Palace, with notices of the paintings and library. See also Pennant's *Tour in Scotland* in 1769, who gives a list of sixteen paintings or portraits in Dalkeith House.

Three landscapes by Claude, one of them of large size, and a splendid specimen of his best style.

A large painting by Andrea del Sarto.

A Jewish bride by Rembrandt.

A rocky landscape, with banditti, by Salvator Rosa.

A splendid series of views in Venice, consisting of seven large pictures, by Canaletto.

Another large and fine specimen of the same master, consisting of a view taken from a point near Montagu House, Whitehall, his Grace's residence in London.

Two beautiful paintings, a St Francis and a St Dominic, by Annibal Caracci.

A hunting piece by Wouvermans, an exquisite production of that master.

Two pictures,—a waterfall and a sea-port,—by Vernet.

A landscape by Wynants.

Two cattle pieces by Vandervelde.

Among the portraits, there are three by Vandyke of first-rate excellence.

Three splendid pictures, (family portraits,) by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Three family portraits by Gainsborough, first-rate specimens of that master.

A portrait of George the Fourth by Wilkie, presented by the King to his Grace after his visit to Scotland in 1822.

Several Holbeins.

A very curious picture of Charles I. going out a-hunting.

And there are also some fine specimens of Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and of other eminent painters.

The site of the garden was changed in 1839 from a low and sheltered spot on the banks of the South Esk to a more elevated and open exposure in the neighbourhood of Lugton; and the whole has been laid out and completed in a superior style by the present head gardener, Mr Charles Macintosh,* whose professional skill has been most successfully exerted in the improvements which he has introduced into this most elegant and useful department of rural economy.

* Mr Macintosh was formerly head gardener to the King of the Belgians, and is author of "The Modern Horticulturist,"—"Flora and Pomona,"—"The Orchard,"—"The Green House," &c.

Lugton.—This place, which is called Logton in the ancient records, formerly constituted a separate barony, with a fortalice, and belonged to a branch of the family of Douglas.* The earliest proprietor that is met with is William Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, who, about the middle of the fourteenth century, obtained the barony of Dalkeith by his marriage with Marjory Graham, the heiress of that property. Subsequently the barony of Lugton seems to have been for a time divided; as we find that one-third part was possessed in the reigns of David II. and Robert II. by Henry Douglas, who is designed of Lochleven and Lugton.† After the attainder of the Regent in 1581, it was acquired by Patrick Crichton,‡ in whose family it remained a considerable time.§ In 1693 we find it included in a charter|| granted to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, and in that family it still remains. The barony of Lugton was detached from the parish of St Andrew's in 1633, and annexed to the parish of Dalkeith.¶ The village, till very lately, was chiefly inhabited by colliers.

Cowden.—This place, called Colden in our ancient records, was, so far back as our information goes, comprehended within the barony of Dalkeith. It was possessed by Peter Luband, Knight, in the reign of Robert I.; but on his being attainted, it was conferred upon Robert de Lawder,** who received various other grants of forfeited lands from that distinguished prince. At what period it came into the hands of the proprietors of Dalkeith we have not been able to ascertain. It now consists of two farms, Easter and Wester Cowden, which, together with a part of the farm of Langside, and the village of Whitehill, make up the south-eastern portion of the parish. The coal-fields in the grounds of Cowden were begun to be worked in 1837. Dwelling-houses for the col-

* Among the missing charters of David II., there is one entitled, "Charter to William Logtoun of the lands of Logtoun *in vic.* Edinburgh."—Robertson's Index, page 40, 14. See also Regist. Magn. Sigill. 68, 232; 156, 14.

† In 1707, Sir R. Sibbald informs us, "that the track of a Roman road appeareth yet in the way from Musselburgh to Lugton, and from thence to Borthwick Castle."—Caledon. Vol. i. page 143, note (k.) But no traces of it, in this parish at least, are now to be seen.

‡ Robert. Index, 65, 5, and 125, 4.

§ Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. iii. page 274.

|| In 1640 Sir David Crichton of Lugton is commissioner for the shire of Edinburgh. He officiates at the conferring of knighthood upon four esquires. "He put a gilt spur upon their right heel, as being the ancientest knight then present."—Bel-four's Annals, Vol. iii. page 140.

¶ Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. ix. 343.

¶ Ibid. Vol. v. 145.

** Regist. Magn. Sigill. page 12, 62. See also 13, 68, and 17, 89. The same Robert Lawder received an annual pension of £.20, to be derived from the revenues of the Justiciary Courts held on the north of the river Forth. (Page 31, 67.)

liers of a very superior description have been recently erected at Whitehill and Thorny bank, and impart an air of elegance and comfort to the neighbourhood. The brickfield at the north-eastern extremity of the parish was begun to be wrought in 1837 : it yields an ample supply of bricks and tiles, which are formed with astonishing rapidity by a very ingenious machine, contrived by the present Marquis of Tweeddale.

Parochial Registers.—The first register is a small quarto, very imperfect ; it contains baptisms and marriages from 1612 to 1617. There is a small square volume, beginning with the following title : “ Compt of the mortclaith made 8th August 1632–1639 ;” it contains also various mortifications and dispositions. The next contains a register of baptisms, from 1639 to 1651 ;—marriages, from 1639 to 1652 ;—and minutes, from 1641 to 1653. Some leaves are wanting at the beginning of the minutes. The first minute is dated the 4th July 1641, and the last is dated 19th June 1653. There is a gap in the series from 1653 to 1659.—There is a minute-book, and treasurer’s accounts, from 1674 to 1681 ; it is in a most imperfect state, many leaves being wanting both at the beginning, in the course of the book, and at the end.—Minute-book from 1659 to 1680, commencing Tuesday, December 28th. A compt and reckoning book from 1687 to 1690. There is another gap in the series of minutes from 1680 to February 8th 1691. There is a register of things acted, from February 1691 to 14th November 1701. Register from 14th November 1701 to 22d May 1709. Register of acts, &c. from 17th February 1723 to 3d December 1766. In page 64 of the minute-book for 1693, there is a list of session books.—The records from the commencement of the eighteenth century to the present time are complete, and, with some exceptions, well kept. The register of deaths and burials seems for some years to have been altogether neglected. Several of the volumes are in very bad order ; the edges are much worn, and many leaves are loose ; in short, the whole series would require to be carefully inspected, repaired, and rebound,—and lodged where they would be preserved from damp and rough usage.

Antiquities.—The principal object in the parish entitled to notice under the head of antiquities is the ancient choir attached to the parish church. It is 44 feet long by 27 feet wide, and is built in a more ornamental style than the body of the church. It contains within its area the statues of the Earl of Morton and his lady re-

clining on a pedestal. It has long been unroofed, but it is worthy of careful preservation, as a venerable relic of the olden time.

In November 1838, when some labourers were digging for sand in a park a few yards to the west of Newfarm, and about the same distance southward from the Musselburgh road, they came upon a number of graves at not more than two feet below the surface of the ground. They were formed of rough stones loosely placed together in the shape of a coffin, and each contained the remains of a human body. There were many fragments of bones and skulls, that generally crumbled to dust on exposure to the air,—but the teeth were remarkably sound and entire. All the coffins were of the ordinary size for full grown persons, and had the feet turned to the east. Upwards of 50 were discovered; and as the digging was not continued farther, there can be little doubt that many more remain. The ground is right in the direction of the flight towards Dalkeith at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547.*

An elegant church of the early English Gothic style was built in 1840, by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, on a commanding site at the head of the town. It is in the form of a cross. The extreme length from east to west is 90 feet; the width across the body of the church is 50 feet; the width of the transepts is 75 feet; the height from the floor to the ceiling is 35 feet; and the height of the steeple and spire to the top of the vane, is 167 feet. The stone is from Fife. It is seated for 950 persons; it was intended for the accommodation of members of the Established Church; but the unsettled state of the Church for some years, and recently the secession that has taken place in the Establishment, both among ministers and members, has rendered an additional place of worship in this parish, connected with the Establishment, unnecessary,—the dissentient members having erected for themselves a humbler edifice at no great distance from the spot.

A new Episcopal chapel, of Gothic architecture, and highly ornamental, is at present building within the grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch, near the gate at Dalkeith. It consists of a chapel and chancel. The chapel is 70 feet by 30; the chancel is 25 feet by 17; so that, including the screen, the extreme length is 105 feet. The stone is from Cowden quarry. It is to be seated for 250 persons.

* A similar discovery was made at Edgebuckling Brae, near Pinkie, when the new line of the post road was forming from the east end of Musselburgh Links to Tranent.

There are two extensive corn-mills, and one woollen manufactory on the North Esk. One of these mills goes under the name of the Iron mill. It was formerly used for manufacturing iron bars, sheet iron, and all sorts of heavy smith work,—the hammers being raised by water power. The work was carried on for many years by Mr James Gray,* grandson of Mr Thomas Gray, surgeon, Dalkeith. It was continued by Mr David Hutchison, his nephew, till from various causes the trade began to decline. The mill was then converted into a corn-mill, and the business was afterwards carried on by his son Mr David Hutchison, who died in 1830. Mr James Gray was distinguished for his mechanical talents, and his zeal for astronomical science. Vestiges of his active genius still remain in the locality where he resided. No fewer than eight dials are placed in different parts of the premises. And a large horizontal one stands in the centre of the garden, of three feet and a half diameter, made of sandstone, and of fine workmanship. His name is inscribed upon it; but there is no date. The lines are now becoming faint, and would require to be renewed. There are also two pillars that formed the stand of a large telescope of his own construction, and on a stone placed between them is carved out the latitude of the place. It is stated as being $55^{\circ} 52' 52''$. The latitude marked on the dial in the Duke of Buccleuch's grounds is $55^{\circ} 53'$. The latitude of Dalkeith town may be regarded as very nearly expressed by either of these quantities. The longitude is $3^{\circ} 4' 30''$ west; and the High Street is 182 feet above the level of the sea.

III.—POPULATION.

The earliest account of the population of Dalkeith, so far as we know, is that furnished to Dr Webster in 1755. The following table will exhibit the amount of population at the periods mentioned.

Dr Webster, in 1755, gives	.	.	.	.	.	3110	
Statistical Account of 1791,	.	.	.	.	.	4366†	+ 1256
Census of 1801,	.	.	.	.	.	3906	—460
1811,	.	.	.	.	.	4709	+ 803
		Males.		Females.			
1821,	.	2408		2761		5169	+ 460
1831,	.	2691		2895		5586	+ 417
1841,	.	2808		3022		5830	+ 244

The following very accurate census of the parish was made in September 1839, expressly for this Statistical Account.

* He died in 1761.

† We are much inclined to suspect that this number is above the truth.

1.	Number of souls in the parish,		5852
2.	Males,	2863	
3.	Females,	2989	
4.	Births since August 1838,		208
5.	Deaths since August 1838,		108
6.	Married since Do.		47
7.	Unmarried upwards of 50,		115
8.	Unmarried women upwards of 45,		351
9.	Insane,		4
10.	Fatuous,		30
11.	Blind,		3
12.	Deaf,		2
13.	Deaf and Dumb,		5
14.	Between 6 and 15 that cannot read,		301
15.	Number attending school,		846
16.	Upwards of 15 that cannot read,		53
17.	Souls under 15 years of age	2082	
18.	between 15 and 30,	1676	
19.	30 and 50,	1278	
20.	50 and 70,	636	
21.	upwards of 70,	130	
		<hr/> 5852	
22.	Persons belonging to the Established Church,		3032
23.	first Secession Congregation,		697
24.	second Secession Congregation,		173
25.	in Dalkeith parish attending United Secession Churches not in Dal-		
	keith,		42
26.	belonging to Relief Church,		875
27.	Independents,		178
28.	Methodists,		105
29.	Baptists,		3
30.	Roman Catholics,		38
31.	Episcopalians,		34
32.	Cameronians,		10
33.	Greek Church,		1
			<hr/> 5868

By a census taken in 1836, which gave a population of 5429, and 1260 families, the number of souls is 13 for three families, or at the rate of $4\frac{1}{3}$.

The cause which has chiefly affected the amount of the population for several years past is the state of employment.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The parish contains about 2119 acres, of which 1253 are in a regular state of cultivation under the plough; 360 in rich old pasture in the immediate vicinity of the town, and in that part of Dalkeith park connected with the parish; 403 under wood; and 103 occupied as nurseries, orchards, and mail gardens. There is no waste or unproductive land in the parish; any thing originally of that nature on the banks of the Esk, and other rivulets, being tastefully, ornamentally, and profitably laid out in gardens and thriving plantations.

Rent of Land.—The land under tillage varies, according to

its quality and situation, from L.1, 10s. to L.4, averaging L.2, 4s. per imperial acre ; that of old rich pasture, at L.4 ; while that of nurseries, gardens, and orchards may be set down at L.7 to L.10.

Raw Produce.—The average amount of raw produce of Dalkeith parish may be estimated as under.

Wheat,	.	.	.	L.	2187	10	0
Barley,	.	.	.		1125	0	0
Oats,	.	.	.		1650	0	0
Beans,	.	.	.		408	0	0
Potatoes,	.	.	.		1440	0	0
Turnips,	.	.	.		1080	0	0
Hay,	.	.	.		1125	0	0
Pasture,	.	.	.		375	0	0
Wood,	.	.	.		1007	10	0
Permanent pasture,	.	.	.		1440	0	0
Gardens and nurseries,	.	.	.		2060	0	0
					<hr/>		
					L.13,893	0	0

The value of the minerals cannot at present be accurately determined.

Wages.—Farm-servants or hinds, married, are engaged by the year ; their usual allowance per annum being L.16 in money : 65 stones of oatmeal ; 4 or 6 bushels of pease or barley ; 4 bolls or 16 cwt. of potatoes, with a free house and garden,—in all equal to 10s. per week. They have no lost or broken time ; are a contented and sober set of men, who, without meddling with affairs of State, mind the bringing up of their families, and their own business. Their children, when above twelve years of age, are generally employed upon the farm, and are allowed, according to their years, from 7d. to 9d. per day,—the latter sum of 9d. being the customary allowance for a full-grown woman at out-door work. In harvest their wages are higher, the lowest rate then being 1s. per day, with victuals. Labouring men are engaged by the week, and receive from 9s. to 12s. Masons, millwrights, carpenters, plumbers, &c. charge from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

Live-Stock.—Of the few cattle reared in the parish, the Teeswater or short-horn is the common kind ; but the farmers derive their chief supply, generally of the Highland breed, from the Edinburgh markets. The keep of a bullock of 40 imperial stones on full feeding may be estimated at L.7 per annum, and the grazing of a cow for the season at L.6.

There are almost no sheep bred, the farmers supplying themselves with ewes in lamb from the neighbouring spring markets,

and they are generally fattened and sold off before winter. Great attention has of late years been paid to the breed of cattle in Dalkeith Park. His Grace's stock of short-horns, as well as of Leicester sheep, are now of great excellence, and may bear a comparison with that of any of the most celebrated breeders in the kingdom.

The general character of the soil may be described as clayey, the subsoil rather close and retentive, interspersed or intersected, however, by thin seams of sand or gravel, while here and there throughout the parish several fields of a light channelly, sandy nature are to be found. Since the introduction of tile and furrow-draining, a very marked improvement has taken place in the character and appearance of the soil; while every encouragement has been afforded by the Noble proprietor, who has lately erected an extensive manufactory of the kind on his property, and by the liberal, and well-devised arrangements of His Grace, these are furnished to his tenantry free of cost, the whole expenses attendant upon the process being also defrayed by the proprietor; while the tenant drives the materials, and pays interest for the outlay at the rate of five per cent. per annum. We would like to see this system much more in fashion, few farmers of common capital being able or willing to engage in such an expensive and permanent operation, and one which ultimately tends so much to the benefit of the proprietor, as well as to the general good of the community. The cost of draining every furrow 16 feet apart, in a proper and sufficient manner, may be estimated at L. 6, 10s. per imperial acre. The mode of cropping customary in the parish is the following:—On the lighter or more pliable soil, potatoes, wheat, grass, and oats, being the four course system, varied occasionally by turnips and barley; on the more stubborn and retentive soils the six course rotation prevails, viz. open fallow, wheat, grass, oats, beans, and wheat. In proportion as the draining system,—the groundwork of all improvement in farming, has increased, that of plain fallowing has decreased; and we could point out a number of fields in the parish, which, a few years ago, in their undrained state, were to be seen every fourth season pining under this profitless system, now in their turn bearing “or rejoicing under” luxuriant crops of potatoes—or, of Swedish turnips, with a double return of wheat and other crops during the whole rotation. To such an extent, indeed, has this improved system been

adopted here, that, in the present season, there is not an acre of plain fallow in the parish.

The leases on the Dalkeith property are of fourteen years' duration. This may be said to be too short a term; but as we have remarked, that the most expensive operation, that of draining, is originally performed at the cost of the landlord, and as few or no changes take place, little if any inconvenience can be said to be felt.

The whole parish is in a high state of cultivation. The practice of grazing for one or two years, "in place of taking hay," is coming more into repute, farmers finding it advantageous now and then to rest and recruit their overcropped lands. The farm-houses and offices are of the best description; the fences, chiefly beautiful, close, well-kept thorn-hedges, are excellent; while the roads throughout the parish are kept in the highest state of repair.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Town.—The town of Dalkeith stands on an elevated peninsula between the North and South Esk. It lies in the direction of north-east and south-west. The principal street extends from the Duke's gate, at the east end of the town, to the railway depot, a distance of two-thirds of a mile; its average breadth from the Duke's gate to the centre of the town westward is about eighty-five feet, and in this place chiefly the market is held. The remainder of the High Street has a breadth of only about one-third of that already mentioned. Parallel to the High Street to the south is the back street, which is but partially occupied with houses. It is a continuation of the Musselburgh road, and passes through the town on the way to the village of Newbattle. The town is intersected across in three places by the main road from Edinburgh. This road diverges into two branches at the toll-bar, near Bridge End. The principal branch, which lies farthest east, enters the High Street, and passes through the centre of the town to New-mills; the second branch speedily diverges again into two, one of which is narrow, and forms what is called the North and West Wynd; the other is broad, and passes through Henry's Row, now called Buccleuch Street; they unite again on the south of the town. The space between the principal streets is occupied by a great number of densely-peopled closes and lanes. The town is upon the whole well built; many of the houses, especially in the High Street, are of recent con-

struction, and exhibit a favourable specimen of the comfort and elegance of modern architecture.

Dalkeith has been a market-town from time immemorial. Previously to 1581 the market was held on the Sundays, but it was then, by Act of Parliament,* changed, and ordained to be held on the Thursdays in all time coming. It is a stock market, and the greatest market for oats in the kingdom. Carts laden with grain from the counties of Mid-Lothian, East-Lothian, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, arrive here on the morning of the market day, or in the course of the forenoon, and are densely ranged along the sides of the High Street, frequently throughout its whole extent, to the amount of many hundreds.† The general grain market is announced at twelve o'clock, and the wheat market at half-past twelve, by the ringing of the church bell. Business to a vast amount is transacted in an incredibly short space of time, and all for ready money. So admirably, indeed, is the whole conducted, that the delivery of grain and the return of money are over in not more than two hours, with scarcely one instance of failure or non-payment on record. During the whole day the town presents the most animated appearance; the shops are full; every person is eager and busy; and the carts return home furnished with supplies for a large extent of country. Grain that remains unsold is not carried back, but lodged in ample granaries till next market day. A market is also held on Mondays for meal, flour, and pot-barley, in which business is done to a great extent; and there is also a cattle market on the Tuesdays at certain seasons of the year. The amount of stock brought to Dalkeith market for the year ending July 31, 1844 is as follows:

	Quarters.		Bags.
Wheat,	18,155	Oatmeal,	6,828
Oats,	43,094	Barley meal,	1,014
Barley,	17,895½	Pease meal,	65
Pease and beans,	2,404½	Flour,	75
		Pot barley,	281
Total,	81,549	Total,	8,363

Bags of 280 lbs. Imperial.

The progressive increase of bank agencies in Dalkeith may be regarded as a correct exponent of the increase of its business. A branch of the Leith Bank was established here in 1808, before which time there was no stationary bank agency in Dalkeith. It

* Acts of Scott. Parl. Vol. iii. p. 238. This act was repeated and ratified in 1587.

† The number of carts on full market days at this season (November) may be estimated as ranging from 800 to 1000.

ceased through failure in 1842. The Commercial Bank established an agency in 1810; the National Bank in 1825; the Royal Bank in 1836; the Edinburgh and Leith Bank (now Edinburgh and Glasgow), and the Savings Bank in 1839. All these still continue.

Few towns are better supplied with bread, butcher-meat, groceries, and garden produce. We have an extensive iron foundry, a gas work, a brewery, several carriers and tanners, builders, carpenters, and cabinet-makers in good employment; manufacturers of felt and beaver hats, straw-hats, and woollen stuffs: besides extensive dealers in meal, flour, and barley, tobacco, saddlery, drapery, shoes, hard-ware, and earthen-ware; in short, almost every article that the present improved condition of society requires may be obtained here in abundance, and of the most approved description. The town is well paved and lighted, and kept exceedingly clean, especially in the leading streets. The burdens are moderate. Gas of a very pure quality is furnished at 7s. per 1000 feet;—water, which is good and generally abundant, at 10s. 6d. per annum;—the assessment for the poor is 1s. per pound of house-rent;—a night watch has been kept up for some time, chiefly by voluntary subscription;—and, on the whole, it may be safely affirmed that few towns are more cheaply governed, or hold out greater inducements for the permanent residence of respectable families—if houses could be obtained.

Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, under His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. In the time of Regent Morton, the barony and regality of Dalkeith possessed jurisdiction over about fifteen baronies, besides many other lands and possessions, in more than twelve counties of Scotland.* Where the records of this baronial court are now deposited, we do not know;—but they would doubtless contain much interesting information in regard to Dalkeith. On the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1747, the present system of administration was introduced. The power of the baron-bailie was restricted to minor cases,—while cases of importance are heard and decided by the justices of the peace and the sheriff of the county, whose courts are held here at stated periods. A statute, to be in force for twenty-one years, was passed in 1759, and has since been repeatedly renewed, ordaining the appointment of twelve trustees, of whom the baron-bailie is always one,—who shall have the power of supplying the town with

* Acts of Scott, Parl. Vol. ii. anno 1567.

water,—and of paving, cleaning, and lighting the streets. The revenue from which these expenses are defrayed, arises from the water-duty,—the sale of the manure of the town,—the impost on ale, beer, and porter, brewed or vended in the town and parish,—the rent of the brick-field and washing-green, &c.,—and a beneficial lease of the fair and market customs, for which they are indebted to the liberality of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch ;—the annual amount of which revenue may average about L. 600. The trustees are appointed for life, and vacancies, by death or resignation, are filled up by the votes of the remaining members. The office has always been accounted honourable,—and its duties have been discharged with fidelity and judgment, and much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

There are few other matters of interest connected with Dalkeith. Cromwell's orderly house, situate in Chapelwell Close, is still shown ;—Major's knowe, or the open space of ground on the east of the church-yard, is said to have been for some time the residence of the infamous Major Weir ;—Spalding* and Christian Wilson† are famous in the annals of superstition and witchcraft ;—Old Geordie Syme, the piper, and Beety Dick, the town-crier, of more recent times, are immortalized in the portraits of John Kay ;‡—and *bittling Kate*, the last lingering remnant of a superstitious age, is said even still to be occasionally heard at the dead of the night plying her mysterious labours.

The population of Dalkeith town is about 4650 ; Lugton and Bridgend have about 290 souls ; and Whitehill, in 1839, nearly 101. It is now nearly 300,—almost entirely colliers.

There is a post-office in the town, from which there is a de-

* He was hanged for murder at Dalkeith in 1638. His story is told at length by Professor Sinclair in his " Satan's Invisible World Displayed."—Edinburgh, 1814, page 126-8.

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. iii. page 194-5, also 601. Notice is taken of several other persons connected with Dalkeith dilated of witchcraft, page 600-2.

From a manuscript belonging to a gentleman of this town, we learn that, in the year 1648-9, no fewer than six persons were executed here ;—one man for murder, —and one man and four women for witchcraft. Being condemned by the assize court, they were " led to the place of execution, wirreit at ane stake, and brynt to asches." So numerous, indeed, were cases of that kind that, in 1661, Sir George Mackenzie, justice-depute, and his colleagues were, in Parliament, " ordained to repair, once in the week at least, to Musselburgh and Dalkeith, and to try and judge such persons as are ther or therabouts dilate of witchcraft." Sir George himself declares that " the minister of Dalkeith (Calderwood) having reproved a witch, immediately distracted." In addition to the above cases, we are not aware of any person having been executed here, with the exception of William Thomson, labourer, who, on the 1st March 1827, was hanged in front of the gaol for assault and highway robbery.

‡ Kay's Original Portraits, No. 48 and No. 121.

spatch and delivery of letters twice a-day.—The whole amount of turnpike road in the parish cannot be less than about eight miles.—Public carriages set out from Dalkeith,* or pass through it almost every hour of the day.—The fields and gardens are enclosed with fences of the best description.

Bridges.—In the year 1594, there were two bridges at Dalkeith,—one over the North Esk, and the other over the South Esk. At that date these bridges were old and in a state of decay, and were repaired by supplies provided by an act of Parliament. They were greatly damaged and nearly undermined by the extraordinary floods of September 1659,† but were again repaired by Parliamentary grant in 1663;—and a custom was imposed on passengers to defray the expense. There seems to have been no other bridge at that time over these rivers in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith;—and attempts were made to avoid the custom by passing at the ford over the South Esk, leading towards the west of Dalkeith,—and the ford at Elginhaugh. An act of Parliament, however, was obtained in 1670 to levy the customs also at these fords. Having again received great damage from the ice and swelling of the water in the two great storms of the winter of 1681, they were repaired anew by act of Parliament, in 1685.‡ A new bridge was built over the North Esk at Lugton in 1765, a few yards above the site of the old one; it was widened and the approaches improved in 1816. In 1756 a bridge was built over the South Esk at Newmills: it was widened and repaired in 1812: three new arches were thrown over it, one-half of the breadth, in 1837, and the other in 1839. In 1797 a bridge

* The first stage coach from Edinburgh to Dalkeith was attempted in 1783, by Dunn, the hotel keeper in Prince's Street.—Arnott's History of Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 1816, page 509.

† This remarkable inundation has been recorded, and with great simplicity accounted for by Nicoll:—"No sooner was the viiid. the pynt begun to be exactit, quhillk was upone the 1st of September 1659, to the great hurt of the subjectis, bot immediatellie thairefter the Lord did manifest his anger in sending down ane unhard and unkoth storme of wind and weit, be the space of thrie dayis and thrie nyctes, viz. the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th dayis of September, quhairby not only sindrie housis in and upon the *Water of Leith*, with eleven myles belonging to Edinbro, and five belonging to Heriote's Hospital, with their damnes, water-gaugis, tymber and stone workis, the haill quheillis of their myles, tymber graith, and haill other workis were destroyed, and violentlie taken away, be these great diludges of watteris: bot lykewyse the haill tounes about sufferit the lyke dampnage, sick as Leith and Leith Harborie, Mussilburgh, Fischerraw, Hadingtoun, Dalkeith, Leswaide, to the great admiration of many, evin of such persones as are of greatest age."—Nicoll's Diary, p. 240-50.

‡ Acts of Scott. Parl., Vol. iv. 85, anno 1594; Vol. vii. 479, anno 1663; Vol. viii. 19-20, anno 1670; Vol. viii. 367, anno 1681; Vol. viii. 497, anno 1685.

was built at Elginhaugh, and repaired in 1828;—and, with the exception of the Cowbridge on the Musselburgh road, which is undoubtedly the bridge of 1594, every bridge in the parish is at present in excellent condition.

Railways.—Few undertakings have contributed more to the commerce, convenience, and health of the surrounding neighbourhood, than the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway. The company was incorporated by act of Parliament in 1826;—the work was begun in 1827;—and the main line between Edinburgh and Dalhousie, a distance of about eight miles, and the Fisherrow branch, about one mile, were opened in 1831. The expense was about L.130,000. This railway is worked by horses, and was intended for the conveyance of coal and other minerals, farm-produce, manure, &c. Passengers were not thought of in the original estimate, though they have become the chief source of profit. The average amount of tonnage conveyed by this railway is about 120,000 per annum; and the passengers amount to about 300,000. The Leith branch, which is a separate concern, and belongs to a different set of subscribers, was opened in 1835. The Dalkeith branch, which is the exclusive property of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and was intended solely for the benefit of that town, was opened in the end of 1838. However desirable, it seemed, for some time, impracticable to extend this branch to His Grace's coal-fields, in the neighbourhood of Cowden. But these obstacles were soon surmounted;—the intervening properties were purchased, and a magnificent viaduct has been erected at great expense over the vale of the South Esk. This bridge consists of six arches;—the two arches at the extremities of the bridge are each of 110 feet span;—and the four intermediate arches are each of 120 feet span. The arches are built of the best Dantzick timber, and rest upon stone piers of hewn ashlar. The height, from the ordinary water-mark to the road-way, is 78 feet;—the whole length is 830 feet;—and the entire width of road-way between the railings is 14 feet. The whole structure is of the most tasteful architecture, and imparts a highly picturesque character to the surrounding scenery.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church of Dalkeith stands in the middle of the town, on the north side of the High Street, and is quite convenient for every part of the parish, from the remotest point of which it is not farther distant than about three miles. It

is an old Gothic building dedicated to St Nicholas,* and seems to have undergone frequent alterations. The present place of worship is 78 feet long by 53 wide; it is divided by two rows of pillars connected by Gothic arches supporting the roof; the height of the centre part of the church is 35 feet, and of the side divisions 24 feet. The height of the steeple is 85 feet.

Though it is highly probable that a place of worship existed in Dalkeith at a very early period, we have not been able, by documentary evidence, to ascertain the date of any such erection prior to the time of Sir James Douglas, in 1368.† At that date a grant of land was made for the support of a chaplain in the chapel of Dalkeith. Various other grants were subsequently given.‡ In a charter granted in 1384, for the foundation of a chapel in the Castle of Dalkeith, it is provided that, in the event of the castle being destroyed, Divine service shall be performed in the Chapel of St Nicholas of Dalkeith, till the castle be rebuilt. In 1406, James Douglas having built and renewed the chapel of St Nicholas in Dalkeith, “dotes it” with sufficient salaries for six chaplains. This chapel was formed into a collegiate church by James, third Earl of Morton, in the reign of James V. (1513–42)§.

The parsonage of Dalkeith formed a part of the deanery of Restalrig, and was within the diocese of St Andrews. The dissolution of this deanery took place in the year 1592, and “Mr George Ramsay, the dean for the time being, was enjoined to pay that part of the parsonage of Dalkeith, which belonged to the deanery of Restalrig, to Mr Archibald Symson, minister of Dalkeith.|| And the said parsonage of Dalkeith was erected into a several and distinct parsonage, to remain with the said Mr Archibald and his successors, ministers of Dalkeith, in all time coming.” By this statement we are probably to understand that Dalkeith was, at that time, constituted into a distinct parish, on the same footing as other parishes, and subject to the ordinary rules of the Church.¶

* The coincidence between the name of the saint and the name of Sir Nicholas de Graham, might warrant us to presume that this church existed in the time of the Grahams.

† Freebairn’s MS., Ad. Lib.

‡ The rent of the Provostry of Dalkeith, as stated in the collection books for 1652–3, was L.26, 13s. 4d., or xxvi. lib. xiijs. iiijd.—Keith’s History of the Affairs of the Church, &c., Appendix, p. 257. (Folio, 1734.)

§ Spottiswood’s Religious Houses.

|| Acts of Parl. of Scotland, vol. iii. p. 551, act 23, anent the dissolution of Restalrig.

¶ See *infra*, page 524.

It is first mentioned as the seat of a distinct presbytery in the year 1581.*

In 1686, the minister having reported the church to be ruinous, the presbytery order it to be completely repaired, and made wind and water tight. In 1762, the building of a steeple and spire for the church was resolved on; and in 1767 the church was again ordered to be repaired.† The church is far from being comfortable at present, and would require anew to be thoroughly repaired. There are two bells of good tone; on one of which is the following inscription:—"Decora domui tue sanctitas, O Jehova, dierum in longitudinem. John Milne & Son fecit. Edinburgh, 1768."

Seats in the Church.—At what time fixed seats were first set up in the church, we have not been able to ascertain; the practice must have been adopted, to a certain extent at least, soon after the Reformation; at all events we find that it was common in the time of Cromwell, as he burned all the seats and pews to make room for his horses.‡

By a minute of the kirk-session, dated 31st July 1655, it was resolved that the church should be furnished with seats. "The sam day it was concluded in session, that it was expedient for decoring of the kirk, that the same should be fitted up with handsome seats, and therefore that the minister should give notice that any of the heritors who had a purpose to make up a seat for himself and his family, that he or they should come to the session on any of the session days, betwixt and Martinmas next, and give in their desire concerning the seating thereof, and if they fail to do so, that the minister should certify to the said heritors, that the session would, after Martinmas next, dispose of the room in the kirk to such other of the inhabitants of the parish as should be content to set up handsome seats for themselves and their families therein, at the session's discretion, and that the intimation be made out of the pulpit the next Lord's day."

It may be remarked that transfers of seats were not reckoned valid, unless reconfirmed by the session in favour of the parties to whom they were disposed.

Besides the gallery appropriated to the Duke of Buccleuch, there are two tiers of galleries which belong to the different incorporations of the town, and seem to have been erected by

* Calderwood's History of the Kirk of Scotland, Vol. iii. page 522.—Wod. Soc. Edin. 1843.

† Presbytery Records.

‡ Balfour, Vol. iv. page 68.

them. The Bakers' Gallery bears date 1660; the Hammermen's, 1665; the Tailors', 1671; the Weavers', 1714; the Glovers', 1727; and the Colliers', 1733. A new gallery was erected in 1838 for the use of the colliers in the employment of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

There are of sittings in the parish church, exclusive of the Duke of Buccleuch's private gallery, 1050;—of these there are of private property, in part occupied by the individuals having right to them, and in part let, 920; minister's seat, 12; held by the schoolmaster, 30; elders' seat, 16; baptism seat, 7, total 65; common loft set apart for the poor, 65. Besides the seats set apart for them in the common loft, the poor have at present access to the elders' seat, to fourteen sittings belonging to the schoolmaster, and to the baptism seat, making in all 102 sittings.

A missionary was employed for some years by the Established Church for the benefit of the parish, but has been discontinued since 1837. A town-missionary has been employed since 1842 by the first congregation of the United Associate Synod. There are at present six places of worship distinct from the Established Church. 1. First congregation of the United Associate Synod had, in 1838*, 445 communicants resident in this parish; and in all about 600. 2. Second ditto, 111; in all 200. 3. Relief Congregation, 380; in all 600. 4. Methodist Congregation, 26; in all 40. 5. Independent Congregation, 53; in all 73. 6. Free Church Congregation in 1844 has in all 484 communicants, of whom 400 are resident in this parish.

The attendance of the various congregations at their respective places of worship is, upon the whole, regular and good. Previously to the late secession, the number of communicants of the Established Church at each communion was, at an average, 700, very nearly all resident in the parish,—and the aggregate number might be about 850.

Societies in the parish for religious purposes are supported by members of all denominations. The Bible Society raises annually about L. 30;—missionary funds are now generally raised and expended congregationally;—the Tract Society raises upwards of L. 9.

Churchyard.—The church is surrounded by a churchyard fronting the High Street, of 60 yards in length, and averaging about the

* The numbers of the communicants here stated have been taken from the Report of the Religious Instruction Commission in 1838. Presbytery of Dalkeith.

same in breadth, an addition having been apparently made to it on the north-west side. The privilege of a burying-ground is acquired by a grant from the kirk-session on payment of a donation to the poor. The area is crowded with graves, and the surface is considerably higher than either the level of the church floor or the street on the outside. There are no epitaphs of public interest. Most of the tombstones being of sandstone, the inscriptions of any antiquity are nearly illegible. The oldest tombstone in the churchyard is of limestone, and contains the following inscription: "Here lies ane worthie man callit Robert Portus, and his wyfe Euphan Wauchope, quha departit in anno 1609. Here lyes his son Robert Portus, and his spouse Jene, and his son, quha departit in ——." The monument of the Rev. John Veitch, of Weststruther, mentioned in Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, is not now to be found. The monument of the Rev. William Mein on the north wall of the churchyard is nearly altogether illegible; and the monument of the Rev. William Calderwood on the south wall within the church, and near the door, though perfectly entire and legible, is covered with a thick black crust, which would require to be removed. It is given in Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, and is as follows:—

Veritas premitur sed non opprimitur.

Memoriæ Gulielmi Calderwood, pastoris Dalkethensis, Patris sui, qui obiit A. D. 1680, mensis vero Martii die 4to. Ac etiam memoriæ Margaritæ Craig, filiæ de Riccarton, suæ matris, quæ decessit anno Dom. MDCLXXXII., mensis Septembris die 30. Necnon memoriæ M. Ludovici Calderwood, sui fratris, cæterorumque puerorum, qui hic cum patre et matre requiescunt:—Hoc quicquid est monumenti poni curavit Thomas Calderwood, filius primogenitus.

In obitum D. Gulielmi Calderwood, pastoris Dalkethensis, annos supra vicanos.

*Non te deflemus cælo, vir magne, receptum,
Ploramus nostram, nec sine jure, vicem;
Dotibus eximiis patris, pastoris, amici,
Vix magis ornatum protulit ulla dies.
Dum fuit Esca duplex, silvamque amplectitur ulnis,
Calderwode tibi fama perennis erit.*

Such is the language of the epitaph. But if no monument exists of more durable material than that on which these last words have been inscribed, the prophecy they contain can scarcely expect a fulfilment.

The dark aisle on the north of the choir attached to the church

is the cemetery belonging to His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It contains a great many lead coffins. In the course of this century the remains of His Grace Duke Henry, the Earl and Countess of Home, Lord Cartaret, &c., have been deposited in it.

A new burying-ground on the west of the town was granted to the inhabitants in 1796, by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It is now almost entirely occupied.

Manse.—The present manse was built in 1802. It is a small but commodious house, situate near the Esk, on the left hand as we enter the town from the north. There is in front an orchard or small pleasure ground, and a garden stretching southwards towards the town. The glebe is in front of the manse, on the opposite side of the Edinburgh road, and consists of very nearly 8 imperial acres. It has long been let out as a nursery, and brings an annual rent of L.40.

The stipend consists of L.75, 13s. 9d. Sterling money; meal, 159 cwt., 2 quarters, 13½ pounds; barley, 92 quarters, 6 bushels, 2 pecks, 1 gallon, 2 quarts, imperial weight and measure. There is also a sum of about L.1, 2s. per annum, collected in twopences and fourpences, under the name of vicarage teinds.* There is a further allowance of L.12 for communion elements.

Ministers of the Established Church.—Little more than a few scattered names are to be found connected with this parish church prior to the Presbytery record in 1582.

A. D. 1545.—Archibald Boyd is recorded as *provost of the Colledge Kirk*.

1568–71.—Robert Wilsoun, minister, Dalkeith.† Stipend vjxxli.

1576.—Maister George Ramsay, minister of Dalkeith.§

1. Mr Andrew Symson is minister of Dalkeith at the commencement of the presbytery record, in 1582. His name occurs till the year 1584, when there is a gap in the record. But at the year 1588, when the minutes recommence, Mr Archibald Symson is mentioned in connection with Dalkeith. The probability is, that the first mentioned minister is the famous Andrew Symson, master of the school of Perth, and afterwards minister and master of the grammar-school of Dunbar. He demitted his office at Dunbar on the 18th September 1582, and was succeeded there by Mr Alexander

* The present value of the stipend, exclusive of manse and glebe, is L.316, 0s. 2d. Sterling.

† Rowallane Papers, p. 84.

‡ Register of Ministers, &c. p. 8. Maitland Club, 1830.

§ Ibid, page 73.

Home, minister of Houndwood. We have not been able to obtain any direct documentary evidence of the fact of his translation to Dalkeith; but collateral circumstances render it highly probable.*

2. Mr Archibald Symson.—The name of this distinguished minister is first mentioned in the records of presbytery under the year 1588. He was the son of Andrew Symson, schoolmaster and minister of Dunbar, and Violet Adamson, sister to Patrick Adamson, Bishop of St Andrews. Of this family there were six sons, who,—with the exception of the eldest, who died young,—all became eminent preachers;—and three sisters, who were all married to preachers. Under the tuition of a parent not less eminent for piety than for talents and learning, we may readily believe that this family enjoyed the highest advantages in regard to education. We find, accordingly, that Patrick, the second son, had attained, even when a youth, to an uncommon proficiency in classical studies, which he was sent to England to perfect; and we may easily suppose that Archibald was no less eminent. He informs us, that when a young man his verses attracted the notice of the famous Sir John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland, who thenceforth became his patron;—and that this same statesman, by whose influence mainly the Act of 1592 was passed in favour of the Scottish Church, was also the person by whom the church of Dalkeith was first put into its present Presbyterian form;—and that in this transaction he himself was in some way or other particularly concerned.† Archibald Symson was appointed ordinary minister of Dalkeith in 1590,‡ and appears to have discharged his ministerial functions with the greatest fidelity. After the decease of his former patron, he acquired the friendship of Chancellor Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, on whom he has pronounced an affectionate and eloquent eulogium. It was at the earnest request of this nobleman that he entered on the composition of his “*Hieroglyphica Animalium*,” &c. which he meant to be an abridged practical view of the elaborate work of Pierius Valerianus on

* Row's *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, page 8, Wodrow Society, Edition 1862.

† His words are these: “*Dum vix excessissem vicesimum tertium ætatis annum, mihi feliciter obligit Joannes Metellanus, Thirlstænæ Regulus, Scotiæ Cancellarius, qui me in suam clientelam receperat, pauculis tantum versibus invitatus, religionis puræ amantissimus, qui Ecclesiam Dalkethensem primus, idque meo nomine, in publicis regni comitiis instauravit.*—Dedication of his *Hieroglyph*. Volat. Edin. 1623. He probably here refers to the dissolution of the deanery of Restalrig, and the erection of the parsonage of Dalkeith, which took place in 1592.—*Acts of Scot. Parl.* Vol. iii. page 551.

‡ Records of Presbytery.

the same subject,—the writings of Pierius, which were compiled from a profound investigation of the sacred mysteries of the Egyptian priests, being a favourite study with the Chancellor, In his declining years, he was on intimate terms with Thomas, Earl of Melrose,* who also patronised his studies, and of whom he speaks in the most laudatory terms. He was the author of *Philomela Dalkethensis*,—a congratulatory poem addressed to King James VI. on his visit to Dalkeith, in 1617, as has been already mentioned. Being a zealous supporter of the purity and simplicity of the Presbyterian worship, he was banished to Aberdeen for six months, for his opposition to the innovations of King James, and his hostility to the Episcopal ceremonies. He died at Dalkeith in December 1628.

Deeply imbued with the love of revealed truth, his sentiments were highly orthodox, and his piety fervent and practical. He possessed considerable genius; his imagination was rich and lively; his learning extensive and varied; and his style, both English and Latin, is fluent, and not unfrequently elegant, though occasionally disfigured by a coarseness of ideas not unusual at that period. But the value of his writings is greatly reduced by his excessive fondness for allegorical exposition,—an unfortunate tendency, which is at all times unfavourable to the interests of truth, but especially so in an age when irreligion and scepticism would consider the refutation of such puerilities as the overthrow of religion itself.†

* This title, derived from the Abbey of Melrose, was suppressed in 1627, and the title of Earl of Haddington substituted in its place.—Wood's Peerage, Vol. i. 678.

† He is the author of the following works, viz :—

1. *Christ's seven words upon the Cross.*

2. *Heptameron, The seven Dayes*,—That is, *Meditations and Prayers upon the work of the Lord's creation. Together with other certaine prayers and meditations, most comfortable for all estates, &c.* By M. A. Symson, Minister at Dalkeith. Saint Andrews. Printed by Edward Raban, Printer to the Universitie. 1621.

3. *Samson's seven lockes of Haire*; Allegorically expounded and compared to the seven spirituall vertues, whereby we are able to overcome our spirituall Philistines. By M. A. Symson, Minister of the Euangell at Dalkeith. Printed at Saint Andrews, by Edward Raban, Printer to the Universitie. 1621.

4. *A sacred Septenarie, or a Godly and Fruitful Exposition on the seven Psalmes of repentance.* Serving especially for the direction and comfort of all such who are either troubled in mind, diseased in body, or persecuted by the wicked. By Mr A. Symson, Pastor of the Church at Dalkeith in Scotland. London, 1623.

5. *Hieroglyphica Animalium Terrestrialium, Volatilium, Natatiliū, Reptiliū, Insectorum, Vegetivorum, Metallorum, lapidum, &c.*—quæ in Scripturis sacris inveniuntur, et plurimorum aliorum, cum eorum interpretationibus, ob Theologiæ studiosos. Opus contextum per Archibaldum Simsonum, Dalkethensis Ecclesiæ Pastorem.—Edinburgi, Excudebat Thomas Finlason, Augustissimæ Regiæ Majest. Typographus, 1622, cum Privilegiis.—This first part contains only the "*Hieroglyphica Terrestrialium*." The second part, containing "*Hieroglyphica Volatilium*," and the third part, containing "*Hieroglyphica Natatiliū*," were printed at Edinburgh in 1623.

3. Mr Patrick Turnet became minister of Dalkeith in February 1629. He was previously minister of Borthwick; he seems to have been pious, faithful, and learned. He was the author of three small Latin poems prefixed to Sympson's "*Hieroglyphica*," &c. He died in August 1634.

4. Mr Hugh Campbell became minister of Dalkeith in February 1635. At a visitation of the parish by the presbytery in 1647, he was approved in life and doctrine; but he was deposed in 1659, having been libelled and found guilty of adultery.

5. Mr William Calderwood was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 22d September 1659. He conformed to Episcopacy. He died on the 4th March 1680. There is a monument erected to his memory within the church, at the west end of the south wall.

6. Mr James Lundie became minister of Dalkeith on the 24th November 1680. He had been previously settled in Edinburgh, where he exercised his ministry for eighteen years with the greatest fidelity. Having refused with many of the brethren of the presbytery to take the test required by the recent Act of Parliament, he relinquished his charge at Dalkeith in November 1681. In 1687, he received a unanimous call to the church at North Leith, where he officiated till his death. He died on the 31st of March 1696, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

7. Mr Alexander Heriot was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 11th June 1683. He had been formerly settled at Kirkcaldy. He was deposed, in December 1690, on a charge of immorality.

It is stated by Dr M'Crie, "that the part which relates to reptiles and insects was published in 1624, under the name of '*Tomus secundus*;' but we have not succeeded in finding a copy of it."—*Life of Andrew Melville*, Vol. ii. page 313-4. Edinburgh, 1819.

There is also in manuscript by the same author, 1st, a "*Life of Patrick Symson, Minister of Stirling*," contained in the Wodrow MS., Vol. xviii., in the Advocates' Library.

2d, *Archibaldi Symponsi, Historia Ecclesiastica Scottorum*, MS. Folio.

3d, *Annales Ecclesiae Scoticae a tempore Reformationis ad obitum Jacobi 6i Regis. Auctore Archibaldo Sympsone, Pastore Dalkethensi*. The latter two we have not seen. Their titles are taken from page 122 of Sibbald's *Repertory of Manuscripts* in the Advocates' Library.

Also "a Chronicle of Scotland," in Latine, not yet printed, is mentioned as a production of Archibald Sympson's in the dedication of a work by his brother, Mr Alexander Symson, minister at Merton. London, 1644.

In Wodrow's Correspondence, Vol. ii. page 314, (1843,) there is the following statement respecting this manuscript, "And Arch. Symson, minister at Dalkeith, his '*Annales Ecclesiae Scotticae*,' writ in a noble style of Latin, about thirty sheet. It reaches from the Reformation to King James' death."

* In November 1680, Mr James Lundie, one of the principal ministers of Edinburgh, removed himself to Dalkeith, whither he had got a call; which I mark as extraordinary for to leave a better stipend for to goe to a much leaner,—their ware sundrie conjectures about it. Some thought the Bishop was displeased with the freedoms he sundrie tymes used.—Lord Fountainhall's *Historicall Observes*, &c. Edin. 1840. Bann. Ed. page 12.

He seems to have afterwards settled in Musselburgh. He published in 1691 a quarto pamphlet in exculpation of himself.*

8. William Mein, D.D., was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 7th of July 1691. He was formerly minister of Lochrutton in Kirkcudbrightshire. He died in 1699. His monument in the north-west wall of the churchyard is much defaced, and the inscription is mostly illegible.

9. Mr James Elphinstone was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 19th November 1700. He was formerly minister of Strathblane. He died on the 1st February 1709. (1710.)

10. Mr David Hutchison, probationer, was ordained minister of Dalkeith on the 7th April 1710. He died in February 1746.

11. Mr David Plenderleath was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 7th October 1746. He was formerly minister of Ormiston. On the 20th December 1764, he was translated to the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh, (where he was colleague to the Rev. Dr Alexander Webster,) and died in 1779.†

12. Mr Harry Grieve was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 7th of June 1765. He was, in 1762, minister of Twynholm, then of Eaglesham, in the presbytery of Glasgow. He was translated to New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, in 1789. He was admitted minister of the Old Church on the 16th June 1791, as colleague to Dr M'Knight, and successor to Dr Robert Henry, the historian. He died on the 10th February 1810, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Dalkeith.

13. Mr William Scott was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 17th February 1790. He was formerly minister of Gretna in the Presbytery of Annan. He died on the 10th July 1831.

14. Mr James Monteith was ordained minister of Dalkeith on the 13th April 1832. He demitted his charge in May 1843.

15. Mr Joseph Rogers Duncan was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. James Monteith on 4th June 1841. He was translated to the parish of Torthorwald on 5th October 1843.

16. Mr Norman M'Leod, formerly minister of Loudon, was admitted minister of Dalkeith on the 15th December 1843.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—A. D. 1659.—The only settlement in this parish that created more than ordinary trouble, was that which arose

* See the pamphlets of that period for the case of non-conforming Episcopal ministers.

† For several particulars in regard to his parentage, &c. see Fraser's Life of Ralph Erskine, pp. 126-128, 12mo, 1834.

in the appointment of a successor to Hugh Campbell, A. D. 1659. That minister having been deposed for adultery, a commissioner was appointed by Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, and her factors, to secure the benefice for Mr John Arthur, her Ladyship's chaplain. The proceedings which followed resulted in the synod and presbytery giving admission and ordination to Mr William Calderwood, contrary to the wish of the Countess.

The following extracts from the presbytery records will be considered interesting, as showing the effect produced in the presbytery of Dalkeith by the enforcement of the test in the memorable year of 1681.

“ November 15th 1681. This day met at Dalkeith Mr Lundie, moderator, Mr Douglas, Mr Collier, Mr Spottiswood, Mr Hamilton, Mr M'Math, Mr French, Mr Miller, Mr Blane, Mr Bannerman, Mr Moodie ; none absent except Mr Purves.

“ There was no exercise, in regard our meeting was not to be till Thursday the 17th, as was appointed ; but the moderator acquainted us by a line, that he had received a letter from our ordinary, the Bishop of Edinburgh, (John Paterson,) on a Friday's night late, which he produced, wherein we were all required to be in Edinburgh about 10 of clock in the forenoon, to give obedience to the law, by taking the test according to the 62d Act of this current Parliament. This letter from the Lord Bishop being read, together with the Act of Council explaining the test, the brethren resolved to meet at Edinburgh, on Thursday morning, and go all together to wait on the bishop.

“ Anno 1682. March 30. There was no meeting since 15th November 1681, in regard of the paucity of our number, the most part of the brethren within the bounds of this presbytery have deserted their charges by not giving obedience to the Act of Parliament, requiring all ministers of the gospel, &c. to take the test. Such as did obey the law, and remain in their charges, met this day, viz. Mr M'Math, minister, Lasswade ; Mr Arthur Miller, do. Musselburgh ; Mr Alexander Wood, do. Cockpen ; Mr Robert Bannerman, do. Newton ; Mr Robert Arbuthnot, now minister at Crichton ; absent, Mr George Purves, minister, Glencross, and no excuse.”

The troublous reign of Charles II. seems to have pressed lightly upon the town of Dalkeith, since, with the exception of the worthy minister mentioned above, and two or three obscure names

mentioned by Wodrow, no one appears to have been subjected to any inconvenience.

Episcopalians.—There has been at different times an Episcopalian minister stationed in this town; but they have not hitherto obtained much support from the inhabitants. The Rev. Erasmus Middleton officiated for three years, from May 1769 till May 1772. We have not learned whether any minister succeeded him.

7. *Education.*—There are in all at present ten schools in this parish, viz. one parochial,—four endowed,—and five unendowed. The parochial or grammar school of Dalkeith has long held a distinguished place among the seminaries of Scotland. It was in former times chiefly eminent for classical studies;—but, during the incumbency of the late Rector, (1826–1843), it assumed a more comprehensive character, and embraced all the branches of a liberal education. In it were taught the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages,—occasionally also Italian and German;—writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping;—geometry, algebra, and practical mathematics;—geography, history, composition, and scripture instruction. The salary is the maximum,—being L.34, 4s. 4½d. The school-fees were 7s. 6d. for English;—10s. 6d. for English, Latin, and Greek;—5s. for writing and arithmetic;—5s. additional for geography and history;—and 5s. for geometry, algebra, and practical mathematics:—but if the latter two divisions be taken by themselves, each was 10s. 6d. per quarter. Composition and scripture instruction were taught gratuitously. The house and garden are not surpassed in extent, or in beauty of situation, by any in Scotland, and reflect the highest credit on the liberality of the heritors. The house was built in 1828 expressly for the accommodation of boarders, and contains on the ground floor four spacious rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c.—and nine excellent rooms above. The ground attached is somewhere about three quarters of an acre, including, besides the garden, a piece of ground called the park, given in perpetual feu to the rector of the grammar school, at the yearly duty of L.1 Sterling.* The extent and figure of the whole may be seen in the ground plan of Dalkeith, drawn in 1822 by Mr J. Wood. Of the unendowed schools, one is set apart for the education of infants or very young children,—and the Benbow school (established in 1825), for the children of very poor persons, both being supported by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The schools of Lugton and Whitehill are chiefly for the children

* Records of Kirk-Session, anno 1752.

of colliers. The remaining schools are on private adventure, and the fees are in general extremely moderate. At the grammar school, the average fee in 1843 was 15s. per quarter ;—at one of the adventure schools, 8s. ;—and the other schools may be from 1s. to 5s. per quarter.

The respectable portion of the inhabitants are alive to the benefits of a good education ;—but a great many are very indifferent. No part of the parish is so distant from the school as to prevent attendance ;—but a systematic arrangement and allocation of the business of education, with well-qualified teachers, is more wanted here than any addition to the present number of schools. It may not be easy to determine the precise effect of a good scriptural education in individual cases,—but there can be no doubt that its direct influence, as well as its general tendency, is most beneficial.

Masters of the Grammar School.—

1. Andrew Allan, 1582. He was teacher and reader.

2. Mr George Hastie, 1591. “ He might assist the minister in preaching, if provision could be got for him.” There was to be only one school in the town.

3. Mr Robert Abercrombie, 1619–1622. He was also a preacher.

After Mr Abercrombie there had been no schoolmaster for a long time from want of provision. An allowance of 250 merks per annum, besides house and garden, was made by the Lord of Buccleuch to the master, and 50 merks for a doctor or assistant.

4. Mr Ninian Douglas, on the 11th November 1647, was recommended by the Presbytery to be master of the school ; but being accused of drunkenness, swearing, &c. he was deposed on the 15th March 1655.

5. Mr Thomas Chambers, 1661. Presbytery Records, 15th August 1661.—“ At a visitation, *inter alia*, the minister, heritors, and elders, being enquired about Mr Thomas Chambers, schoolmaster, his diligence, painfulness, and conversation, they answered that they would have him admonished and exhorted to more diligence, and painful onwaiting on his charge. The presbytery admonished him, and did exhort him to more diligence, and to exercise more authority over the children, and to beware of anything that might be a hindrance to him in the exercise of any part of his charge.”

6. Mr John Bower, 1670–1703.

7. Mr Alexander Dykes, 1707–1725.

8. Mr John Leslie became master of Dalkeith Grammar School in 1731. He came from the grammar school of Haddington, where he had taught with approbation since 1720. He died in 1739. He has left no writings, so far as we know; but he was considered at that time as one of the ablest teachers of Scotland. Principal Robertson, the celebrated historian, was one of his pupils; he could not, however, have been much longer than two years under his charge, as he left school at the autumnal vacation of 1733.*

Mr John Love became rector of the grammar school of Dalkeith in October 1739. He was born at Dumbarton in July 1695. Having received the rudiments of his education at his native place, he studied for some time at Glasgow College, and returning to Dumbarton, became assistant to his former master, and succeeded him in 1720. In 1735, he was chosen, by comparative trial, one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. In 1739 he was appointed by the Duke of Buccleuch to the grammar school of Dalkeith. Having taught here with great ability and success for eleven years, he died on the 20th September 1750, at the age of 55. His character is thus described by Ruddiman: "For his uncommon knowledge in classical learning, his indefatigable diligence, and strictness of discipline without severity, Mr John Love was justly accounted one of the most sufficient masters in the country."

Mr James Barclay was appointed master of Dalkeith Grammar School in 1750. He conducted the business of the school with great ability and success, and died in 1765.†

* Dugald Stewart's Life of Robertson.

† For a full account of this eminent teacher, see Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman. He was the author of the following works, viz.

1. *Animadversions on the Latin Grammar*, lately published by Mr Robert Trotter, Schoolmaster at Dumfries. By Mr John Love, Schoolmaster at Dumbarton. Edinburgh, 1733.

2. *A Vindication of Mr George Buchanan*, in two Parts. Edinburgh, 1749. (93 pages 8vo.)

3. He published, along with Mr Robert Hunter, (who afterwards became Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh,) a most correct and elegant edition of *Buchanan's Psalms*, illustrated with Notes, original and selected. Printed by Ruddiman in 1737.

There is also ascribed to him by Chalmers, in his Life of Ruddiman, a pamphlet, entitled, "*Buchanan's and Johnston's Paraphrase of the Psalms compared*,"—Edin. 1740.

‡ He published the following works:

1. *A Treatise on Education, &c.* Edinburgh, 1743.

2. *The Greek Rudiments*, in which all the grammatical difficulties of

Mr Lawrence Douglas became master of the grammar school of Dalkeith in the year 1766.

Mr Alexander Christison succeeded Mr Lawrence Douglas in 1781. He was born in the parish of Cockburnspath, in Berwickshire, in the year 1749. He is of the number of those meritorious persons of whom Scotland can furnish so many examples, who, at a mature age, by invincible diligence and perseverance, have supplied the defect of early school education. By the private instructions of Mr William Johnston, teacher of Coldingham, he acquired with extraordinary rapidity the elements of scholastic learning, and was thus enabled to become candidate for the parish school of Edrom, which he obtained by comparative trial on the 3d March 1775. On the 19th September 1777, he left this situation and studied for some time in Edinburgh, where his talents and diligence attracted the notice of the professors. In May 1778 he was appointed one of the masters of Watson's Hospital. From thence, in 1781, he was removed to the grammar school of Dalkeith. Here he taught with great celebrity for six years; and in 1787 was appointed one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh.

His talents, learning, and diligence were so much admired, that, on the decease of Professor Hill, he was appointed to the Chair of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh in 1806; and after performing the duties of his office with great fidelity, he died on the 25th June 1820, much regretted. Mr Christison was remarkable for his considerate attention to the poorer class of his students, and his memory will be long cherished by the numerous individuals who owe the beginning of their advancement in the world to his generous and disinterested kindness. *

Mr Ebenezer Bell succeeded Mr Christison in 1787. He was considered a good teacher of Latin. He had long a numerous school of boarders, from which he realized a considerable sum of money. He died on the 15th February 1826.

Mr Peter Steele, A. M., was appointed Rector of the Grammar School of Dalkeith on the 15th of April 1826.

are adapted to the capacities of children, after the plan of Mr Ruddiman's Latin Rudiments. Edinburgh, 1754. Printed by Thomas and W. Ruddiman.

3. The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; in which the difficulties of all the parts of our Latin grammars are made plain to the capacities of children. By James Barclay, A. M., Rector of the Grammar School of Dalkeith. Edinburgh, 1758.

* Though his mind was richly stored with various knowledge, Professor Christison has left no writings behind him to which his name is attached, with the exception of the following pamphlet, entitled, "The General Diffusion of Knowledge, one great Cause of the Prosperity of North Britain: with an Appendix, containing a Proposal for improving the Present Mode of Teaching the Greek Language. Edin. 1802. He made also a few contributions to the "Annals of Philosophy," a periodical long conducted by the celebrated Dr Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in Glasgow.

Secession Church.—The first seceders in or about Dalkeith belonged to the congregation of the Rev. Adam Gibb, 1744, at that time the only secession congregation in Edinburgh. In the year 1745 or 1746, they began to receive sermon in Dalkeith, and were making some preparations for the erection of a meeting-house. In 1747, in consequence of the breach concerning the burghess oath that took place in the synod, the people here also divided, when each party proceeded to erect a separate place of worship.

In 1749 a session was formed here in the congregation of the Associate Antiburghers;—their first minute bears date 2d May 1749.

The Rev. John Robertson, the first minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 2d April 1755. He laboured faithfully and successfully about twenty years, and died in the year 1775.

The Rev. George Whytock, the second minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 17th of April 1776. He was a man of very considerable talent, laboured diligently in the work of the ministry, and took an active part in the business of the Church courts. He acted for a number of years as clerk to the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh, and for sometime conducted the *Christian Magazine*, along with the late Dr M'Crie. Besides contributing largely to the *Magazine*, he wrote a number of small pieces, particularly an approved treatise on the Presbyterian form of Church Government.* He died on the 24th October 1805, after having laboured in the ministry about thirty years.

The Rev. Robert Buchanan, the present minister, was ordained on the 6th of August 1806, and continues to discharge the duties of his office with fidelity and judgment. This congregation has never been numerous, but the members have been generally considered select and respectable.

First Associate Congregation.—The first Associate congregation was formed in the year 1744. The Rev. William Hutton, the first minister, was admitted to the pastoral charge of it in 1750, by translation from Stow, where he had formerly been minister for ten years. This was the first instance of the removal of a minister from one charge to another in the Secession Church. Mr Hutton died on the 7th of February 1791, in the eightieth year of his age, and fiftieth of his ministry.

The Rev. John Jeffray, the second minister, was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. William Hutton on the 7th Ja-

* These have been republished by his son, Mr Richard Whytock, in 1483.

nuary 1784. His connection with the congregation was dissolved by deed of synod in the end of the year 1796, on account of mental derangement,—the congregation providing for his support as long as he lived.

The Rev. Thomas Brown, D. D., the third minister, son of the well-known John Brown of Haddington was ordained at Dalkeith on the 22d January 1799, and died on the 22d June 1828.*

The Rev. David King, the fourth minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 13th January 1830, and was removed by deed of synod in September 1833, and translated to Grayfriars church, Glasgow, as successor to the late Dr Dick.

The Rev. Joseph Brown, the fifth minister, was ordained at Dalkeith on the 27th of August 1834.

The Relief Congregation.—The earliest Relief congregation here was formed about the year 1768. The Rev. Robert Hutchison, the first minister, was ordained in 1770, and died in 1799.

The Rev. Alexander King, the second minister, was ordained in 1799. After exercising his ministry for about four years, he became insane;—he was supported in an asylum for many years by his congregation, and died on the 13th March 1841.†

The Rev. James Scott, the third minister, was ordained on the 24th May 1805, and was translated to Edinburgh on the 18th October 1818.

The Rev. Thomas Fraser, the fourth minister, was ordained on the 18th May 1819. He demitted his charge on the 19th May 1826, and went to the United States of America.

The Rev. William Craig, the fifth minister, was ordained on the 18th July 1827, and died on the 17th April 1834, in his 30th year.‡

The Rev. Charles Waldie, the sixth minister, being translated from Dunfermline, was inducted to his charge on the 17th September 1834.

Wesleyan Methodists.—Dalkeith was first visited by the preachers of this body in 1787. Wesley himself preached here in 1788, and with such success, that soon after, in the same year, a resi-

* He published "A Defence of Infant Baptism, from its connexion with the Faith and its Influence on the Practice of Christians," a Sermon. Edin. 1817. He published some other detached sermons. The whole were collected and published in one vol. 8vo. Edin. 1828.

† His portrait is given in No. 131 of Original Portraits, &c. by John Kay. Edin. burgh, 1838.

‡ His sermons, and a short account of his life were published in a posthumous volume. Edin. 1834.

dent minister was settled in this town. Since that time Dalkeith has been regularly incorporated with the Edinburgh Circuit, and supplied by the preachers sent to Edinburgh, one of whom has generally been located here during the period of his appointment. In the year 1789, their present place of worship was finished, previously to which public worship was conducted in a place which had for some time been occupied by an Episcopalian minister, but was then vacant. The congregations are not so large as they were some years past; there having been a manifest decrease of hearers since the Dissenting congregations opened their places of worship for service on Sabbath evenings. The number of regular members in the society is about forty.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church in Dalkeith was formed in the year 1804. This body is connected with the Congregational Union of Scotland, and holds the same general views of doctrine and discipline which the Independents, both of Scotland and England, are known to entertain. They meet in a chapel of their own, which seats about 400 persons.

Mr Alexander Arthur, their first minister, was ordained in the spring of 1805. He died in 1829. He was a man of modest and retired habits, and was highly respected.*

Mr Edward Napier, the second minister, was ordained in August 1831. He died on the 16th March 1842, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Mr Anthony T. Gowan, the third minister, was ordained on the 9th June 1843.

Free Church.—This congregation was formed on the 28th May 1843; and the Rev. John Macfarlane, formerly minister of the parish of Collessie, Fife, was admitted their minister on the 19th January 1844.

Literature.—A circulating library has existed in this town since 1768. It consists at present of upwards of 3000 volumes. A subscription library was established here in 1793;—it contains at present about 2400 volumes in the various departments of miscellaneous literature. A scientific Association was formed here in 1835, for the purpose of providing popular instruction in science, for the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, at a moderate expense. Nothing could be more gratifying

* He was the author of two anonymous works, viz. 1. *Winter Evenings' Conversations between a Father and his Children, on the Works of God*, Edinburgh, 1824, second edition. 2. *Family Conversations on the Evidences and Discoveries of Revelation*, Edinburgh, 1824.

than the success which the Association experienced for several years;—and we enjoyed the high privilege of hearing excellent lectures in eight of the most important sciences;—but, partly from a difficulty in procuring a succession of suitable lecturers, and partly from a want of interest that arose among the town's-people, the lectures, to the great disadvantage of the community, have for some years been discontinued. There is no public reading-room. We have a printing press; but no newspaper or other periodical is published in Dalkeith.

Charitable and other Institutions.—We may safely affirm that there are few places where the poor have been more carefully attended to than in this parish. We believe that a great amount of poverty and distress is relieved by private benevolence;—the ample funds which were formerly at the disposal of the kirk-session lightened the miseries or the burdens which must have otherwise been felt;—and the deserving poor have always found seasonable relief from the distinguished generosity of the Noble House of Buccleuch. A charity work-house was established in this town, for the benefit of the parochial poor, in the year 1750.* The house was built by the joint contribution of heritors, kirk-session, and inhabitants of the town. It stood in an open space of ground between the town and the North Esk. Being required as an hospital for the troops stationed in Dalkeith, during the war with France, it was, about the year 1803, exchanged for the old manse,—the Duke of Buccleuch having given for the benefit of the poor a compensation sum of L. 155. The management of the institution was vested in a committee of thirty-six persons, representing the heritors, kirk-session, and certain classes of the inhabitants. It was capable of accommodating about forty inmates, who were to be employed in useful industry. For many years the establishment was supported by voluntary contributions,—a portion of the funds of the kirk-session,—and the proceeds of the labour of the inmates. The kirk-session expended the rest of their funds upon the poor of the parish, who were kept on a separate roll. The comfort of the poor was, upon the whole, well attended to, and the establishment was productive of much good;—but, in course of time, as the demand for the labour of the inmates failed, and the voluntary offerings were but partially furnished, the supplies fell short of the expenditure, and an assessment was resorted to in 1813, as the best means of proportioning the amount

* Records of Kirk-Session, A. D. 1750.

of contribution to the ability of the inhabitants. It continued for several years to bear the character of a poor-house rather than a house of industry;—till, in 1833, it was thought expedient, from various causes, to abolish the institution;—and, in a few years afterwards, the entire management of the poor of the parish was placed in the hands of the heritors and kirk-session, as provided for in the statute. The average expense for the support of the charity work-house, including its out-door paupers, was usually about L.500 per annum.

Besides the charity work-house, various other societies have been formed for the relief of the poor. The Indigent Sick Society was formed in 1808; the Old Women's Society in 1814; the Clothing Society, for supplying work to industrious poor women, in 1837.

Friendly Societies.—There are ten friendly societies connected with Dalkeith. The Weavers' was instituted in 1566; the Hammermen's in 1694; the Shoemakers' in 1714; the Free Masons' in 1724; the Old Carters' in 1745; the Gardeners' in 1808; the Youths' in 1811; the Buccleuch Carters' in 1828; the Rechabites' in 1840; and the Odd Fellows' in 1841. It is believed that their effect has been beneficial.

Poor.—Average number of persons receiving parochial aid, 106. The sum allotted to each of such persons per week, varies from 6d. to 4s. per week. Average annual amount of contributions for relief of the poor, L.670, 17s. 7d.: from church collections, L.49, 0s. 2½d, including mortcloth dues; from legal assessments, L.510, 19s. 5d.; from alms or legacies, &c., L.110, 17s. 11½d.

A National Security Savings Bank was established in Dalkeith in 1840;—the sum invested for the year ending 20th November 1843 was L.2822, 18s. 9d., and the sum withdrawn was L.1849, 9s. 2d. The investments are chiefly made by persons among the working classes.

Prison.—The prison is situate in the High Street opposite the church, and is a plain old building.* It contains on the ground floor two apartments;—one is used as a weigh-house on market days, and in the other there is a prison and black-hole for offenders;—on the floor above there is a court-room for judicial meetings, and the adjoining room is also used as a prison. The of-

* The stone over the door, bearing the arms of the Earl of Buccleuch, and the date 1648, was no part of the original building, and does not indicate its age. It was brought from the grounds of the palace, and placed in its present position when the prison was last repaired, within the memory of persons still living.

fences for which confinement is awarded, are generally drunkenness on the streets, rioting, theft, &c., and occasionally offenders are lodged there on their way to Edinburgh.* The confinement does not continue longer than twenty-four hours. The prison is well secured,—the diet is good,—but the prisoners have no bedding except straw;—and, in one of the apartments, communication may be held through the grating with persons on the outside. Males and females are placed in separate apartments. The number of persons confined during the year is about thirty. The prison is under the superintendence of the Bailie of Barony.† Since the establishment of the county police, in 1841, this jail has been in a great measure superseded,—offenders being now lodged in a police office properly fitted up in the West Wynd.

Fairs.—By a statute, passed in 1581,§ a fair was ordained to be held annually in Dalkeith on the 10th of October. It is now held on the third Tuesday of that month. By a statute,‡ passed in 1672, two other fairs were appointed to be held annually for the benefit of the town, the one on the last Tuesday of April, and the other on the second Tuesday of July;—but they have been discontinued. In 1820, at the suggestion of the Agricultural Association, a fair for horses was appointed to be held in May, on the first Thursday after Rutherglen fair, which still continues.§ Two other markets have been recently introduced for hiring servants, one on the second Thursday of October, and the other on the last Thursday of February.

Inns, Alehouses, &c.—We have at present (1844) 3 inns,—45 ale-houses,—and, including these, 62 spirit-dealers in the parish. In 1839 there were 85. A certain number of these may be considered necessary;—but, unquestionably, the multitude that have long been established here, have proved most injurious to the morals of the people. The dram-shops especially, that invite the labourer in the morning, or minister to the cravings of street wanderers at night, ought to be regarded as a moral nuisance, and discountenanced by every person of respectability.

* As a historical fact in connection with this prison, it may be mentioned, that Andrew Guillan, weaver, who lived near Magus Moor, and who was executed at Edinburgh on the 20th of July 1683, for being present at the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, was apprehended near Cockpen for refusing to drink the king's health, and confined one night in Dalkeith Jail on the 11th of June 1683. The account of his apprehension, trial, and execution, which is deeply interesting, is narrated at length by Wodrow in his *History of the Church of Scotland*, Vol. ii. page 303-4, 4to edition.

† See Report of the Commissioners on Prisons, Vol. xxxi. A. D. 1837-8.

‡ Acts of Scot. Parl., Vol. iii. page 238.

§ Ibid. Vol. iii. page 238, Vol. viii. page 74, 1672.

Fuel.—Coal from the mines in the neighbourhood is universally employed for fuel, and the expense, according to the quality, is from 6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d. per ton ;—or 4d. to 5d. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Since the publication of the last Statistical Account, most important improvements have taken place in Dalkeith. New houses, churches, and streets have been built ; the hamlets have been rendered more comfortable ;—new roads have been opened and bridges constructed ;—stage-coaches have been multiplied ;—gas-light, railroads, banks, libraries, Sabbath schools, infant and charity schools, religious, charitable, and scientific associations have been introduced ;—agriculture has been conducted upon a more enlightened system,—and the working of the coal mines has been vastly extended.

Suggestions.—The town should be thoroughly drained. A portion of the fields on the south-west of the town might be advantageously laid out in small villas, suited to the accommodation of genteel families, and at a moderate rent. Improvements in agriculture and manufactures, that supersede the necessity of human labour, ought to be cautiously introduced ;—employments in greater variety, and yielding a better remuneration, ought to be provided for female industry ;—the education of the young, especially among the lower orders, and their religious and moral training ; and the health, habits, employment, and instruction of the adult poor and labouring classes, and their general comfort and happiness, ought to receive more attention from the upper and more influential parts of the community than they have hitherto done.

November 1844.

UNITED PARISHES OF FALA AND SOUTRA.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JAMES INGRAM, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Situation, Extent, Surface, Prospect.—THE former of these parishes is situated in Mid-Lothian, and the latter in East Lothian. United, they form a parallelogram, 5 miles long, from east to west, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, from north to south. The adjoining parishes are, Humbie on the east; Humbie and Crichton on the north; Stow on the west; and Channelkirk on the south. The eastern division of the united parishes, comprising somewhat less than half their extent, presents an undulating surface, well cultivated and fertile, composed of clayey soil, and producing all the variety of crops common in the Lothians. The western division, being a ridge of the Lammermoor mountains, is, excepting a few cultivated spots, all laid out in sheep pasturage. The great road* between Edinburgh and Lauder is the line of demarcation, and is at present greatly frequented. There are twelve stage coaches passing daily. The distance from Edinburgh is about 14 miles, and about 8 miles from Dalkeith, the nearest market-town. The highest top of Soutra has been ascertained to be 1230 feet above the level of the sea. The ancient site of Soutra church and hospital, 1184 feet; the site of Fala church, 800 feet. “To a traveller coming from the south, the view from Soutra is most enchanting. Passing for a considerable way through the dreary moor, where nothing meets the eye but barren heath, here, all at once, the fine cultivated counties of Mid and East Lothians, with the Frith of Forth and coast of Fife, burst upon his view. The suddenness of the change, and the mingled group of hills, and dales, and woods,

* This road is carried by a large tunnel over the Dean burn, the arch of which measures 150 feet in length, 20 feet of span, and 8 feet rise. The embankment over this tunnel is 30 feet in breadth on the top. The slope on each side is $1\frac{1}{4}$ horizontal to 1 perpendicular. The height of the embankment above the arch is 35 feet.

and waters, which now stretch extensive to the eye, give such a throb of pleasure to the heart as is not to be described.”* Even after his descent from Soutra’s ridge to the lower but still elevated region, this pleasure of the tourist is prolonged. Seldom is the view of so many noted and lovely spots included within a drive of a couple of miles. The beautiful villa and grounds of Woodcot, adorned by the cascade of Linndeane, forcing its troubled waters through the gorge which there divides Soutra from Humble, lies immediately beneath the road. The beautifully undulating parish of Humble, its lovely hills cultivated or planted to their summits, its retired valleys giving shelter to many a comfortable mansion, and its meandering streams diffusive of beauty and fertility, next spreads itself along the northern base of Lammermoor. There the ancient sites of Hamilton and Fala Halls, (although their mansions are now deserted and dismantled,) by the singular beauty of their situation, their cultivated fields and wooded inclosures, and their intersecting rills,—and then the church on the summit of a “law,”† with its adjacent village, also occupying a commanding situation, with the commodious inn of Blackshiels, a village in itself,—and the mansion-houses of Whitburgh and Costerton, the one on an elevated, the other in a retired and most romantic situation,—afford every variety of delight to the lover of the picturesque. At some miles distance, Saltoun Hall elevates its imposing front, displays its extensive plantations, occupying the whole extent of a lovely valley: and Elphinstone tower, occupying a lofty summit, lifts up its embattled walls on high. Within a still wider range, but still, by the aid of a clear sky, within the sphere of distinct vision, are the town and environs of Haddington,—then, Traprain Law, the Bass, the Isle of May, Berwick-Law, the Earl of Hopetoun’s Monument, Inchkeith, Arthur’s Seat, and between it and the Pentland hills, the Castle of Edinburgh, conspicuous in all its strength and majesty, delight and astonish by their multiplied attractions. Still farther, the Forth, its shipping and steamers quite discernible, and beyond, the Lomonds and Laws of Fife in full view, to the East Neuk itself, complete a landscape of extraordinary beauty.

Climate.—The climate is very salubrious, although the air is sharp and sometimes loaded with fogs caused by the wet and

* Former Statistical Account.

† Chalmers in his Caledonia derives the name Fala from Fah, of the Anglo-Saxon, which signifies “speckled,” and “law,” the sort of hill on which the church stands.

marshy grounds of the hilly part of the parish. The greatest improvement of the climate might be made by plantation of the ridges of Soutra Hill, and by drainage of a morass called Fala flow, which is situated about 1000 feet above the sea. This is, indeed, already in progress,—a most necessary road and several plantations having been laid out near the church at the north-eastern extremity of Fala-moor.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Eminent Men.—Mr John Logan, the author of a volume of very elegant sermons, of “Elements of the Philosophy of History,” and of a variety of lyric and elegiac poems, and of some of the finest paraphrases in our Church collection, was born at Soutra in the year 1748.

Antiquities.—History.—On the summit of Soutra Hill formerly stood the church and village of Soutra, appropriately and graphically designated by that name, which signifies in the Cambro-British, “the hamlet with a prospect.” This village was anciently a place of consideration and resort, and a scene of the stirring ostentatious charity of the middle ages. Malcolm IV. founded here, in 1164, a hospital for the relief of pilgrims, and the shelter and support of the poor and the afflicted, and he endowed the institution with some lands near St Leonards in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and conferred upon it the privileges of a sanctuary. A causeway, leading from the vale of the Tweed to Soutra, and still traceable among the sinuosities of the mountains, bore the significant name of Girthgate, meaning the asylum or sanctuary road. A small eminence, about half a mile south of the hospital, is still called Cross-chain-hill, and would appear to have had a chain suspended for a considerable way along its summit, to mark the limits of the privileged ground. The establishment was called the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, and, by the generosity of its founders and of others in after times, it became one of the best endowed hospitals in Scotland. The masters and brothers of the hospital were owners of the church of Soutra with its pertinents, also of the church of Wemyss in Fife, with its tithes and tofts, the church of Kirkurd, and the church of St Martins, with their pertinents; also the church of Limpetlaw, and the church of St Giles of Comiston. On the approach of Edward I. in the year 1296, Thomas, the Master of the Trinity Hospital, Soltre Hill, did homage to him at Berwick, and obtained in return orders to several sheriffs to deliver him the estates and rights of the Hospital. In 1462,

when Mary of Gueldres founded the Trinity College and Hospital in Edinburgh, she bestowed upon it the endowments of Soutra Hospital, and converted its dependent church into a vicarage. Indeed, the whole establishment, which she founded "by apostolical authority for the praise and honour of the Holy Trinity, and the ever-blessed and glorious Virgin of St Ninian the Confessor, and of all the saints and elect of God," was little else than a transference of the Trinity Hospital and Church from Soutra Hill to Edinburgh. The Town-Council of Edinburgh, getting possession in 1560-1 of Trinity Church and its pertinents, became in consequence proprietors of the ecclesiastical appurtenances of Soutra, and the patrons of its church. The first occasion of their exercising the right of presentation was on 29th August 1616, when, just as the Presbytery of Dalkeith were proceeding to induct a minister chosen by the parishioners, Mr John Logan appeared in their assembly bearing a presentation from the provost and magistrates of Edinburgh. The Presbytery demurred, on the ground that, according to use and wont, they were proceeding, with consent of parishioners, to fill up the vacancy. At a subsequent meeting, a letter from the Bishop of Edinburgh was laid on the table, in which the Town-Council's claim to the patronage was asserted, on the ground that they paid the stipend of the minister. Upon this the Presbytery referred the matter to the Synod, and it was, in consequence of the decision of this superior court, that Mr John Logan was inducted into the church of Soutra.

The patronage of Fala belonged, previously to the Reformation, to the lairds of Edmestown of that ilk. The history of this church is involved in obscurity until the year 1618, when, on the 20th of February, it was united to Soutra by the admission of the same Mr John Logan as minister of both parishes. From this time the patronage has been exercised alternately by the Town-Council of Edinburgh and the proprietors of Fala. This property descended at length to Thomas Hamilton of Preston, and his daughter Elizabeth brought the estate of Fala, with the vice-patronage, to her husband, Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland.

By the seizure of its charity revenues, the ruin of its hospital, and the reduction and afterwards the abandonment of its church, the village of Soutra was stripped of its importance, and brought to desolation. The seat of conviviality and busy, though doubtful

charity, of a great hospital, and of a general refuge for the distressed debtor, the weary traveller, the friendless pauper, and the afflicted invalid, is now silent and abandoned to the lonely visits of the mountain sheep. Some hardly perceptible tumuli, overgrown with herbage, faintly indicate the site of prostrate dwellings. Slight irregularities of surface, with not a tombstone or the small tumulus of a grave, dimly mark the limits of a cemetery. A single aisle of the church, rising amidst a dreary sward of heath, and preserved from the common ruin by its inclosing the burial-place of the Maitland of Pogbie family, is the sole memorial of Soutra, and the only monitor, on this once stirring and famous area, of the instability and vanity of the institutions of mortal man.

In the immediate vicinity of the aisle is a small piece of ground called Beatman's Acre, with which the following tradition is connected:—King James V., who indulged the habit of travelling incognito, came one day to the house of a person called Pringle, who lived at Soutra Hill, from whom he requested lodgings for the night. The goodman, delighted with the humour and conversation of his guest, directed his wife to take down from the *baulks* the hen that sat next the cock, and to prepare it for the stranger's supper. The monarch, in return for this hospitality, made Pringle (and his descendants) proprietor of the ground, of which he had till then been tacksman, on condition of him and his heirs presenting a hen to the king and his successors in the sovereignty. This property remained in the possession of Pringle's descendants till about twenty years ago, when it was purchased by the proprietor of Woodcot, in the heart of whose lands it lay,—the Pringle family retaining only a burying-place at Soutra, with a monumental stone, built into the eastern gable of the aisle.

About half a mile to the south of the aisle, and directly on the Girthgate, lies a small spot, of an appearance quite distinct from the adjoining heath. It is called the King's Inch. Being the property of no individual, it has been used from time immemorial as a resting-place by drovers for their cattle, in taking them from one distant market to another; and it is wonderful, that though there is no direct road to it now, and though it lies quite out of the way, drovers of the present day, especially from the Highlands, continue to avail themselves of it.

On the north side of the hill, a little below where the hospital stood, there is a fountain of excellent water, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, still called Trinity Well. This well, though

it does not now appear to have any medicinal qualities, was formerly much celebrated, and much frequented by invalids.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the united parishes was, according to the last census, 393. It was 312 in 1755. These inhabitants are collected to the number of 120 in the villages of Fala and Fala-dam, and for the remainder are dispersed in small hamlets and single cottages over the different farms. Their dwellings are most generally of a very humble description, although in this respect also there is a tendency to improvement, and the cottages are usually provided with gardens. The people are all employed in tending the flocks or in the cultivation of the soil. There are no manufactures or means of profitable occupation distinct from agriculture. They usually contrive, by an exact economy, to maintain themselves and their families respectably; and they willingly and cheerfully defray the expenses of the education of their children. They are, with few exceptions, temperate and orderly in their behaviour. They have established, by their contributions, an excellent parish library; and they spend much of their leisure in reading and instructive conversation.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Cultivation.—The cultivation of the parish is mentioned in the former Account as having been “in a great measure owing to the spirited exertions of the late Mr Hamilton of Fala, who first set the example of improvement by inclosing part of his estate with ditch and hedge, and sheltering the inclosures with clumps and belts of planting,—an example which excited a similar spirit of improvement in the neighbouring gentlemen” of that period, and which has been well followed up by the Earl of Stair, his successor in the possession of the whole parish of Fala proper, and also by the various proprietors of Soutra.*

Rent.—The real rental of the parish, now about L. 3000, was stated in the former Statistical Account as about L. 1100. It is said not much to have exceeded L. 400 in the year 1727, while the valued rent of the parish is L. 1326, 7s. 8d. Scots. The tillage of the parish, rated in the former Account at $17\frac{1}{2}$ ploughgates, now employs 21 ploughs. The horses employed then for the purposes of agriculture were 52, and the number is now about the

* The present proprietors of Soutra are, Mr Brown of Gilston, Mr Dickson of Woodcot, Mr Ogilvie of Soutra, Mr Broun of Kellybaak, and Mr Anderson of Nether Brotherstones.

same. But as, in the intervening period, various small farms have been joined, and several are now held by persons resident in the adjoining parishes, these numbers do not convey a correct idea of the increased cultivation. The sheep were then 144 score, and their number at present is only 130 score; while the number of black cattle then was 177, and is now about 312. Wool then produced from 7s. to 11s. per stone, now from 10s. to 15s.

Wages.—Male servants employed in husbandry then earned from L. 6 to L. 9 per annum, exclusive of board and lodgings, now they receive from L. 9 to L. 11. Female servants then received from L. 3 to L. 4, now usually they get L. 7. Day labourers then earned from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day, now from 1s. 3d. to 2s.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Poor.—Of a rural population so industrious and intelligent, very few are in the class of actual paupers, and none except the aged and infirm. These receive from 4s. to 8s. a-month, levied by a parochial assessment; while occasional relief is also afforded from collections at the parish church and other contributions. But, as all the heritors are non-resident, there is a deficiency of the sources from which such means of relief might be derived. If the price of labour and provisions must remain as at present, barely sufficient to enable the peasantry to subsist and educate their children, without enabling them to accumulate any considerable savings, or raise themselves in the scale of society, it is highly desirable that they should enjoy a surer prospect of being provided for in their declining years.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is conveniently situate for the population. The date of its erection is not known. Externally, it is one of the most humble and unpretending of our sacred edifices, but interesting for its venerable proportions; its narrow, lengthened form, its high peaked roof, its hoary surrounding monumental stones and columns, its rude, battered, churchyard wall, and its aged, umbrageous trees. It is capable of containing 250. The number of communicants at the last and the previous celebration of the Holy Supper was 117.

Within a few hundred yards, is erected a commodious church of the United Secession, to which a large congregation from this and the adjoining parishes resorts. At the distance of two miles, though beyond the bounds of this parish, is also reared a tabernacle of the Free Church, to which several families now repair.

The inhabitants are pre-eminently a church-going population. Many of them are remarkable for their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Their humble cottages are the frequent scenes of domestic prayer and praise, while the youth partake largely of the nurture and admonition of the Lord, administered with parental care and tenderness.

On the eastern slope of the hill whose summit the church crowns, and still at a considerable elevation, stands the manse, with its garden within a substantial inclosure. The glebe, of nearly eight acres, adjoins, and there is another glebe of about six acres on Soutra's summit, besides a right of pasturage for pony, cows, and sheep. The stipend from Fala is L.17 per annum, and from Soutra, L.20, 12s. 7d. Sterling, 24 bolls 2 firlots oats, and 20 bolls 2 firlots bear,—emoluments, which the writer of the former Statistical Account, when there was no Exchequer allowance, describes as “very inadequate to the subsistence of a family, unless they are clothed, like the Baptist of old, in coats of skins, and live, too, like him, upon locusts and wild honey.” The manse, which was new at the date of the last Account, received several important additions and repairs in 1831, and is now a comfortable dwelling. The minister of the Secession church is also furnished with a house suitable for his accommodation.

Education.—At a short distance from the church, stands the parochial school and the master's dwelling. The former is sufficiently commodious, though very numerously attended; the latter is of the narrowest dimensions and most irregular construction. There is no other school within the bounds of the parish.

The schoolmaster's salary, which is stated in the former Statistical Account as “not the largest in Scotland, being only L.2, 4s. 4d.,” is now the maximum; but, as the fees of scholars do not average more than 10s. per annum each, the schoolmaster of Fala, like most of his fellow-labourers in other parishes, is very inadequately remunerated.

November 1844.

PARISH OF CURRIE.*

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. THOMAS BARCLAY, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name Currie is supposed by some to be derived from a Celtic word signifying valley, referring probably to the dale that serves as the channel of the river; but there is more weight in the opinion of those who think it a modern corruption of the Latin word *coria*, the name given to the place by the Romans, who seem, from several traces of ancient encampments, to have had a station in the neighbourhood. But though it is probable that the name still applied to the parish and the principal village traces its origin to this remote source, the names of all the other places connected with it seem to be entirely modern. Thus, for instance, the village of Hermiston was originally, according to popular tradition, nothing else than “herdman’s town.” The name of Kenleith is reported, on the same authority, to have arisen from being an elevated mark for ships in sailing up the Forth, by which they ascertained the direction of Leith; and that of Cleuch-maidstone is said to be derived from being the pass to the chapel of St Catharine in the valley below, and having a font of water, in which the pilgrims washed before entering the chapel of the holy maid St Catharine.

Extent, Boundaries, &c.—The parish of Currie, reckoning from the farm of the Gyle, is situated not more than four miles west from Edinburgh. From this north-eastern extremity to Buteland, the remotest point in the opposite direction, it extends about eight miles in length; and its breadth, from Redheughs to its southern boundary in the Pentlands, does not exceed four and a-half. Its superficial character is marked by great irregularity. Undulating throughout, and in some parts intersected by steep declivities or

* Drawn up by the Rev. Robert Jamieson, late incumbent of the parish—now of St Paul’s, Glasgow.

an isolated knoll, it presents no two portions that can be considered exactly alike, or selected as affording a just and correct picture of it as a whole; and yet, as the lands on the north are low-lying, being considerably below the level of the canal and the railway, while those on the south rise to a rapid elevation as they approach the mountain range, a general idea of its topography may be given by describing the main body of the parish as reclining on a slope at a pretty acute angle, with a large tract of high table land on the right.

The altitude of the parish is from 300 to 850 or 900 feet. The old bridge at the village of Currie is about 500; and the pond on Harelaw moor was found by Mr Jardine, who took its level for the water springs, to be 802. The temperature of the climate, as might be expected from this elevated situation, is cold, and yet the air is very salubrious;—in proof of which we may mention, that asthmatic patients are often ordered to enjoy its benefit; and, speaking generally, the parish has long been, both on account of the purity of the atmosphere and the classical beauties of the scenery, a favourite place of resort with the citizens of Edinburgh during the summer and autumn seasons. Formerly rheumatism and ague were very common; but from the great extent to which drainage has been carried during the last twenty years, the damp as well as the general asperity of the climate has been removed,—the health of the inhabitants materially improved,—so that those disorders which are indigenous to marshy places are no longer prevalent. The west winds, which are moist, piercing, and boisterous, prevail during three-fourths of the year; and their coldness, violence, and moisture are easily and naturally accounted for by the circumstance of their blowing over an immense extent of ocean, where no land intervenes to break their impetuosity. There are no prognostics of the weather peculiar to Currie that are necessary to be mentioned, except that, on the appearance of a storm in the west, its direction can be generally predicated by the clouds breaking on the high ridges of Murieston and Mid-Calder, after which they either skirt along the Pentland range or overhang the channel of the Forth. Hence it often happens that there is rain along the coast of that river while the high land in Currie is perfectly dry, and *vice versa*.

Soil.—The north-east district is of a superior quality, and under the highest culture, growing to advantage every kind of white as well as green crop. The south-west or upland district consists

of a thin, wet, moorish clay, the farmer chiefly depending on the growth of oats, the rearing of cattle, and the produce of the dairy. "Most of the agricultural improvements in this parish," says the former Statistical Account, "are the work of the present race of inhabitants,—a singular enough fact in a district only six miles from the capital. Mr Craig of Riccarton was the first who set an example of enclosing land on his own estate. The late clergyman, Mr Craig, was the first who introduced into it the modern practice of husbandry from East Lothian. He was succeeded in the same system by the ingenious Professor Fergusson, who has made a variety of agricultural experiments on a small property he possesses in the parish, which he has changed in a few years from a bare heath into a scene distinguished for beauty and fertility." Agriculture may be described as now in a state of great advancement in this parish, since from the spirited and liberal views of the large proprietors, aided by the enlightened and well-directed industry of the farmers, facilities are afforded for the introduction of every new improvement. Drainage in all its forms is extensively practised, so that, even in the high lands of Currie,—where, at the date of the last Statistical Account, the crops are said to have been frequently damaged or lost by the winter rains, or whitened only by the winter frost, harvest is expected, except in unpropitious seasons, with as much regularity, and in proportionate luxuriance, as in the lower and more sheltered plains. The manure in use, besides the ordinary stable produce, consists of guano, compost of lime, or the police dung of Edinburgh, which is carried by the canal boats at 8s. per ton. It may be added, that several of the farmers have been successful competitors at cattle-shows; and that a plough, considered by practical farmers a great improvement on the common one, and now introduced into extensive use, was invented by Mr John Cunningham, farmer at Harelaw.

Minerals.—The natural history and geology of the Pentland range, as well as of the whole district within ten miles of Edinburgh, including Currie, have been so fully described, first, by Professor Jameson in the Wernerian Memoirs, afterwards by the late Mr Cunningham, and by Mr Maclaren, that it is superfluous to repeat what is already before the public. In addition to the scientific details of these writers, it may be noticed, that freestone abounds along the south bank of the Water of Leith, but more especially in the neighbourhood of the village of Balerno. The bed of rock there, which is of the very best quality, is distinguished

by this peculiarity, that, although it *dips* very fast, and uniformly lies to the south-west, in most cases it comes to the very surface of the earth, which enables the tradesmen or men of small capital to work it to great advantage. Hence the many neat and comfortable erections in that quarter of the parish.

There is a kind of bastard limestone found in considerable quantity on the south-east of the Malleny estate, which was partially wrought some fifty or sixty years ago by the tenantry; but after considerable perseverance the work was given up, from the great difficulty experienced in quarrying and breaking the stone, as well as from the high price of coal, which was brought from the other side of the Pentlands on horseback.

It is said there is a small vein of copper ore on the south bank of the Water of Leith, near East Mill. An English company, about eighty years ago, sent workmen to explore it; but found it too insignificant, or incapable of repaying their labour. Coal, although reported by some, with great confidence, to exist on the Malleny property, has not hitherto been obtained.

Hydrography.—There is abundance of excellent water. Springs are numerous and perennial, of which we may particularize only St Mungo's Well, from which the villagers of Currie are supplied; and the celebrated Black springs, which were examined and looked to with great interest by the new company, who proposed, a few years ago, to procure an additional supply of water for the city of Edinburgh.

The Water of Leith takes its rise within the parish of Mid-Calder, at a place called Wester Burn, which, after flowing eastward under the name of Leith-head Water, and being joined at Balerno by the Bavelaw, passes Currie, Colinton, Broughton, and empties itself into the Frith of Forth near Newhaven. In the early part of its course it abounds with small trout; but the chloride of lime and other chemical substances used by the paper-makers have almost entirely destroyed them at the village of Balerno and downwards.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Antiquities.—Currie bridge is said to have stood upwards of 500 years. The water being very deep beneath it, gave rise to the proverb, "As deep as Currie brig,"—indicating not only shrewdness but selfish cunning.

Riccarton House was formerly a place of considerable strength and of great antiquity, if we are to suppose that this was the Ric-

carton bestowed by Robert the Bruce as part of the dowry of his daughter, when he gave her in marriage to the Steward of Scotland.—See Kerr's History of the Bruce.

Lennox Tower, now popularly called by the uncouth name of Lymphoy, was formerly the property of the Lennox family, and a place of great strength. It was an occasional residence of the lovely but unfortunate Mary, and also a favourite hunting place of her son and successor, James VI. In consequence of his pecuniary embarrassments on one occasion, it is said to have fallen into the hands of the celebrated George Heriot, and by him bequeathed to a daughter, from whom, along with the adjoining land, it was purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor. Tradition reports it to have had a subterranean communication with Colinton tower, formerly the residence of the Foulis family; and, about the beginning of the last century, a piper attempted to explore it. The sound of his pipes was heard as far as Currie bridge, where he is supposed to have perished. It certainly had a communication with the Water of Leith, and with another building on the opposite bank of the river, on the lands of Currie hill, to be mentioned afterwards. Persons living a few years since have descended a considerable way down the hidden passage. It is supposed that the garrison secured by this means a clandestine supply of water, and that, during a siege, when they were hard pressed for provisions, and the enemy in confident expectation of starving them, one of the soldiers in the act of drawing water, accidentally caught some fish in his bucket, which the governor boastingly hung out in sight of the besiegers. On seeing this unexpected store the assailants hastily raised the siege, deeming it a hopeless attempt to starve a garrison that were so mysteriously supplied. The town appears to have been surrounded by a moat, and there are still traces of a deep ditch.

Curriehill Castle was a place of note in the time of Queen Mary. Crawford, in his memoirs of that princess, mentions six places in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh as being fortified,—three on each bank of the river; among which were Lennox Tower on the Queen's side, and Curriehill Castle on the side of her opponents.

Malleny and Baberton Houses are also said to have belonged to King James. The latter was a few years ago honoured as a seat of royalty, having been the temporary residence of the unfortunate Charles X. of France.

There are the remains of a Roman station on Warklaw Hill and another on Ravelrig Hill. A few years ago there was on the farm of Cocklaw, a round tower, nearly 18 feet in diameter, built round with stone, and filled with fine sand ; for what purpose is unknown ; but it is supposed to have had some connection with the station on Ravelrig Hill, as some underground passages have been found in parks adjoining that eminence.

Enterkin's Yett or Gate.—Tradition reports that a bloody battle was fought here between the native Caledonians and the invading Danes ; and that the Danish commander, having been killed and buried on the field, gave rise to the name, which has been in popular use for centuries.

Jugs.—Till within these few years a pair of jugs were fastened at the north gate of the churchyard ; as well as at Hermiston, at Malleny, and also on a large tree at Buteland.

On the lands of Harelaw, near the present farm-house, there was an immense cairn of stones, consisting of probably between 2000 or 3000 cart-loads, which, on being gradually removed by the late Mr Cuninghame of Harelaw, was found to contain a stone about 2 feet square, inclosing many human bones. There was also ploughed up in the same field, a stone-coffin of the ordinary size, but no bones could be discovered. The only thing remarkable in it was a piece of broken earthenware. About a quarter of a mile to the south of the large cairn were five very tall and large stones set perpendicularly in the earth, which, along with the cairn, tradition says, were erected to commemorate a skirmish fought on that spot. The legend seems to derive some confirmation from the many stone-coffins discovered at the bottom of the field, and over which the late General Scott erected a tombstone with a suitable inscription to mark the spot.

A little to the south-east of Kenleith are the remains of what is supposed to have been a camp ; and it is further said that its purpose was to guard against a stolen march upon Edinburgh, through a hidden and narrow pass on the north-east end of the Pentland Hills.

Along this narrow pass and by the ravine at Cleuchmaidstone, Sir John Dalziel of Binns, after having crossed the old bridge at Currie, marched the royalist army to attack the covenanters at Rulion Green.

Eminent Men.—Sir John Skene of Curriehill was Lord Regis-

ter, and his son, Sir James Skene, Lord President in the reign of James VI.

The Scots of Malleny of that period, both father and son, were eminent in the legal profession. The son was elevated to a seat on the Bench.

Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, a contemporary of these illustrious men, was celebrated as a feudal lawyer, and attained the dignified station of Lord Advocate.

John Brand of Baberton, a favourite of James VI.

Sir Archibald Johnstone of Warriston, so famous in the history of the Church of Scotland, possessed property in this parish, if he did not belong to it.

James Anderson, LL. D., author of several agricultural essays, and projector of the North British Fisheries, was born at Hermiton.

The late General Thomas Scott, who died at the advanced age of 96, distinguished himself by his services both in America and on the continent. He entered the army when almost a boy, and on one occasion during the American war, some important despatches requiring to be conveyed to a portion of the regiment which lay on the other side of the enemy, young Scott was entrusted with the mission, which he executed with the greatest dexterity and success. Having secured the papers in his rifle, he assumed the dress of a pedlar, and in that disguise passed safely through the hostile tents. His gallant services were acknowledged by the Government of Lord Melbourne, who, without any solicitation, settled a handsome pension upon him for life.

Heritors.—The following was the roll of heritors in 1691: Lord Ravelrig; Robert Craig of Riccarton; John Scott of Malleny; Alexander Brand of Baberton; D. Denira of Curriehill; Charles Scott of Bavelaw; Laurence Cuninghame of Balerno; William Chesley of Cockburn. The heritors in 1844, according to their valued rent, are, Sir James Gibson-Craig, Bart. of Riccarton; Carteret Scott, Esq. of Malleny; Lord Morton; Lord Aberdour, through his recent marriage into the family of Saughton; Archibald Christie, Esq. of Baberton; John Marshall, Esq. of Curriehill; Lord Rosebery, Buteland; Robert Davidson, Esq. of Ravelrig; — Graham, Esq. of Ravelrig; the Governors of George Watson's Hospital; Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay of Balerno Lodge; David Davidson, Esq. of Balerno Bank; and Miss Davidson of

Newmills. The spirited improvements which the large proprietors are yearly carrying on on their respective estates have greatly increased the value of these possessions;—of which we may give an instance in that of Malleny, the rental of which, about sixty years ago, was under L.300 per annum, whereas it is now upwards of L.2000.

There are several respectable families not heritors, who have small properties with elegant mansions, which they hold of the larger estates of Ravelrig and Buteland.

In connection with this, we may mention that some families of inferior rank have been long resident in the parish, as for instance, the present tenant on the farm of East Mill, with his father and grandfather, have been farmers on the estate of Malleny for upwards of 120 years. The present tenants on the farms of Harelaw, Kenleith, and Balleny, with their progenitors, have held land on the same estate upwards of 100 years, and their ancestors, as well as those of the Cuninghams of Balerno, have resided within the parish for three or four centuries.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of Currie was anciently much larger than it is at present. Several populous villages have entirely disappeared, and the upper parts of the parish in particular are much more thinly inhabited now than formerly; one main cause of this diminution being undoubtedly the extension of farms, and the various improvements in modern husbandry, by which a few labourers are competent to do the work which it required many hands to overtake. For several years, however, the population of this parish has been steadily increasing again from causes altogether independent of agriculture, viz. the erection of the numerous mills that line the Water of Leith.

In 1821, it amounted to	1715
1831,	1833
1841,	2000

Longevity.—The inhabitants of Currie are rather famed for being long-lived. William Ritchie died at the age of 108. His son, Adam Ritchie, exceeded the age of 100. About fifty years ago William Napier, Balerno, died at the age of 112. William was an excellent pedestrian, and was frequently victor at the Lammases races, formerly a favourite pastime in rural districts, where the peasantry met and entered the lists to contest for small prizes. This man, on one occasion, when running the “bruze” at a wed-

ding, not only distanced his competitors, but outstripped a person mounted on a hunting horse, who rode as arbiter of the race. He was through life noted for his prodigious muscular power; and it is mentioned in evidence of his athletic frame, that he was in the habit of providing grass for his cow daily, by cutting it with the scythe, when he was upwards of 100. John Dawson died at Nether Currie in 1821 at the advanced age of 100. Mr Thomas Craig of Riccarton died at the age of 86, having been eighty-four years proprietor. A few years ago, six members of the Malleny family survived, whose united ages averaged 81 years.

Sports and Amusements.—The annual fair and Old Handsel Monday are the only periodical holidays for the working classes, on which latter occasion the servants enjoy the pleasure of returning to the bosom of their families, and spending the close of the day with their friends. The early part is generally devoted to the less innocent amusement of raffles and shooting with fire-arms, which, being often old and rusty, as well as wielded by inexperienced hands, have occasioned some disagreeable accidents.

Currie has a curling club, the members of which have long been celebrated for their scientific knowledge of that national game. The Malleny family, a few years ago, at very considerable expense, constructed a pond, on which the parishioners can at all times, and with perfect safety, enjoy the exhilarating sports of the ice. There is also a coursing club, which meets once a-week during the season on Malleny Moor. The proprietor generously affords all his tenants and their friends the privilege of enjoying this agreeable pastime, in consequence of which not a few of the respectable citizens of Edinburgh are accustomed to partake of the amusement on Saturdays.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The parish is estimated to comprise an extent of from 10,000 to 11,000 imperial acres. About 6000 of these are arable. One hundred and ninety acres form the general extent of the farms; and the average rent of arable land may be stated at L. 2, 2s. per imperial acre, whilst that of pasture land does not exceed 7s. 6d.

Wages.—A ploughman occupies his house rent free. There are 193 of this description of workmen, including a few other labourers connected with agriculture. The average wages of hinds, for servants hired for farm-work by the year, amount in cash, to-

gether with house and garden allowances, to L.26 per annum ; while common agricultural day-labourers are paid at the rate of 10s. per week. Women who are fit for field work are hired at 10d. per day, and children at 8d., without victuals. The families of many in different branches of trade are accommodated with houses by the farmers, on the single condition of giving a stipulated amount of labour in harvest ; and during that season the employers give them maintenance also. There are no handloom weavers, colliers, nor miners ; but there are other artisans of all sorts, whose earnings may vary from 8s. to 14s. per week. About 150 persons are connected with the manufactories, among whom are included a good many women, and children under fourteen years of age, who are employed in picking rags, finishing paper, &c., and earn from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per week. The rent paid by labourers for a cottage, which has always a garden attached to it, seldom exceeds L.2 ; and this class of inhabitants may be described generally as distinguished for their habits of cleanliness. A few years ago an attempt was made, on the recommendation of the Highland Society, to introduce the system of cottage and garden premiums ;—without, however, being attended with the same successful results it has produced in other and more sequestered parts of the country. Bad passions were engendered between neighbours,—an unwholesome jealousy and dissatisfaction rankled in the minds of the unsuccessful competitors ; and the practice, after two years' experiment, was given up ; nor, happily, is there much cause to regret its discontinuance, as the people do not require any foreign stimulus to maintain the observance of domestic order and cleanliness. It may be mentioned, that a great improvement has recently been introduced here, as elsewhere, into the construction of cottages, which, instead of the wretched pig-stye-like huts that have so long disgraced the character and deformed the appearance of the country,—being every way unfavourable both for domestic economy and morals,—are neat houses, with slated roofs, and divided into two apartments, with other appurtenances. The food of the peasantry consists of the various preparations of oatmeal, potatoes, wheaten bread, tea and sugar.

Manufactories.—The Water of Leith, being remarkable for its rapid descent, is exceedingly favourable for the erection of water-mills, and, although its course does not exceed fourteen miles, it boasts of an extraordinary number of this description of works. There are three extensive paper manufactories, all at present in

the most flourishing condition, circulating a considerable sum of money amongst the shopkeepers in the villages of Currie and Balerno. Above the latter place there is an extensive yarn and sail-cloth manufactory on the Bavelaw,—the property of a small joint-stock company, and well conducted by one of the partners. There are besides one snuff and several flour mills.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town.—There is no weekly market in Currie. Its vicinity to Edinburgh invites the farmers to carry their produce to the capital; and, accordingly, duly as Wednesday returns, masters and servants, with their various commodities, may be seen wending their way eastward in such numbers, as to convey an impression that the parish is emptying its population into the city. For all articles of household consumption, the numerous shops and stores in Currie and Balerno afford every facility.

The establishment of the rural police has been of essential service to the tranquillity and order of the parish. In consequence of its vicinity to Edinburgh, a number of idle and disorderly persons frequently invade it to commit depredations; and, besides, the great abundance of game both on the cultivated fields and on the adjoining moors of the Pentlands, present temptations often too strong for the young and the profligate to resist. Poaching is consequently no uncommon crime; and, were it not for the surveillance of an efficient constabulary, offences of this description, as wells as petty thefts, would be perpetrated to an extent that would materially affect the security of property and the comfort of society in the neighbourhood.

There are three villages, distant about a mile and a half from each other, and in these collectively there are seven dram-shops and public-houses, which comprise the whole of that description of houses in the parish.

Means of Communication.—The means of communication are ample and excellent,—the parish roads in all directions being kept in an exceedingly good state, and indeed are in a state of progressive improvement every year. The same remark is not applicable to the bridges, which, with the exception of one near Hermiston, and that, too, only recently widened, are genuine specimens of antiquity. The turnpike road to Lanark, to and from which there is a coach every day, passes along the Currie road; while that to Glasgow, Ayr, and Hamilton goes through the village of Hermiston. The line of the Caledonian Railway, which is in con-

templation, to Carlisle, stretches along the back of Currie village. The canal, as well as the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, extend about two miles along the northern district.

From this abundant means of communication, every facility is afforded for correspondence by letter and otherwise; and it is remarkable, that, in a place where no trade on a very extensive scale is carried on, the inhabitants enjoy the privilege of an arrival and departure of the post twice a-day. It is brought from Edinburgh *viâ* Colinton by a pedestrian carrier, and conducted with great regularity.

Ecclesiastical State.—Notwithstanding careful and minute investigations, we have not been able to ascertain whether Currie was an outpost of the great religious house at Corstorphine, or whether, as is more probable, in common with Fala, it formed part of the property that belonged to the more splendid establishment founded by Mary of Guelders (now the Trinity College Church of Edinburgh.)* It is certain, however, that in the times of Popish ascendancy in Scotland it was a religious station, and that ordinances according to the Roman Catholic ritual were regularly dispensed here. In the report given in to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 2d May 1627, by the commissioners chosen out of the parish of Currie, according to the ordinance of the Lords of the Commission, it is declairit “that the said kirk of Currie was of old ane speciall rectorie and personage apperteneing to the Archedeane of Louthane as ane part of his patrimonie, and speciall manssioun and duelling place. And that the same kirk wes laitlie takin from the said benefice, and erectit in favoures of the prouweist, baillies, counsell, and communitie of Edinburgh, and disposed to thame be King James of worthie memorie.” At the time of the Reformation the inhabitants embraced the Protestant faith; and Currie seems to have been one of the first rural places in Scotland that enjoyed the services of a Presbyterian minister, being probably raised into importance as the favourite summer residence of the Court. The Register of Ministers (published by the Maitland Club, 1830,) contains the following entry: “Mr Adam

* Part of the lands in Currie undoubtedly belonged to this latter foundation, for in an old paper in my possession it is said, “thair is no chaiplanries, prebendaries, nor frierlandis within the said parochin, except some landis apperteneing to the prouweist and prehandrie and chaiplanes of the Trinitie Colledge of Edinburgh of auld, and now perteneing and acclamed to appertene to the towne of Edinburgh be vertue of ane erectioun maid in thair favouris of the said Trinitie Colledge, viz. the landis of Eister and Wester Limphoyes, and pairt of the landis of Balerno, and ane pairt of the landis of Curriehill possesst be the proprietaris thairof, be vertue of their fewis.”

Lethane, minister at Currie, 1568-76, to be payit as follows, his stipend, jc li. with the kirkland of Curry : And. Robeson, reidare at Curry, his stipend, xx lb., but (without) kirkland."—In the seventeenth century, Matthew Lichtone, nephew of the celebrated Archbishop of that name, was curate of Currie during the establishment of Episcopacy, and was one of the few, if not the only one of his order in this part of the country, not turned out of his living at the Revolution, an exemption from the consequences of that crisis which he owed to the strong attachment of the people, to whom he had endeared himself. He died at an advanced age, and a monument was erected to his memory, which still forms a prominent object of interest in the village churchyard.

The present church was built about 60 years ago on the site of the former, and is capable of accommodating about 800 people.

In the document already referred to it is said, "as to the right of patronage quhome to the samyen apperteinit, quhither to the King or to the Paip. It is unknowin to ws speciallie seing the samyen kirk appertenit to the Archedeane of Louthiane, quha wes ane speciall beneficed man of dignitie in this realme, quha wes cheiff of the chapter of the Archbischoperick of Sanctandris, and quha had mony perogratives in the kirk of Scotland of auld, and speciallie in that poynt of patronage, as all the appellatiounes from the commissariatis and officiall seattis of Scotland wes to the officiall of Louthiane, quha was deputt to him in the said office."

The patronage of Currie seems to have been at an early period after the Reformation exercised by the Town-Council of Edinburgh, having been conferred on that body probably by a grant from the Crown. Their right was, however, towards the middle of last century, called in question by Alexander Anderson, farmer, Easter Currie, and also baron bailie on the estate of Riccarton. The parish having become suddenly vacant by the death of the incumbent, Mr Spark, who was drowned on his way from Edinburgh in attempting to ford the water at Slateford, then much swollen by a flood, the people were thrown into a state of great ferment, and by the exertions of the above-mentioned baron bailie, succeeded in obtaining their choice of a minister, when they called Mr Mowbray, a very able and popular preacher, who, in a few years, was translated to Libberton. The Town-Council of Edinburgh afterwards had their rights confirmed by law, and have exercised them ever since.

The stipend of Currie, in the beginning of the seventeenth cen-

tury, seems to have been paid by the Town-Council of Edinburgh as the titulars; for in the document quoted above it is said, that the minister "hes only four hundreth pundis payit to him be the towne of Edinburgh, quha hes the pretendit right to the hail fruttis, and rentis, and teindis of the said hail parochin, alsweill personage as wiccarage thair of, and the said stipend payit to him be thair thesaurer."

The stipend of Currie, levied now from the parish lands, and including communion elements, at present averages L. 300. The glebe amounts to 8 acres, which, together with the house accommodation furnished to the minister, has been estimated by practical men at the annual rent of L. 40. The manse, in the year 1837, the year of the writer's appointment to the parish, and without solicitation from him, underwent a thorough repair, and at the same time was enlarged by an expensive and elegant addition.

A place of worship in connection with the United Secession Church, capable of holding about 500 persons, was erected at Balerno in 1829. The emoluments arise from seat rents and collections, and there is a very neat manse with garden attached to it.

Education.—The present commodious as well as ornamental school and schoolhouse were built in the year 1832. The teacher, Mr Robert Palmer, has the maximum salary. There are generally about 120 children attending his school, which having for many years been in a state of great efficiency, has deservedly met with corresponding support from the public. The branches taught include, besides the common range of parochial education, Latin, French, geography, and mathematics. The advantages of education are very generally appreciated, and provision is made for the education of those children whose parents are in such circumstances as make them unable to defray the expense of keeping their children at school. From fourteen to fifteen children are thus paid for by the heritors and kirk-session annually, at a charge, including books, pens, ink, and paper, amounting to L.12 or L.13. But the number of poor children, gratuitously educated, is sometimes much larger than this; and such is the well-known liberality of the parish authorities, that if any pauper families remain uneducated, the privation is entirely owing to their own negligence.

There is a female school in the village of Currie, the object of which is principally to teach sewing. A salary of L.5, over and above the school fees, is paid to the schoolmistress out of the parish funds, which, together with a free house and an allowance of

meal and potatoes from the family of Riccarton, help to make a tolerable living to a single person.

Within the last few years a neat and commodious school and schoolhouse have been erected at Balerno, by means of a grant of L.100 obtained from the Government Board of Education, and an equal sum raised by subscription. The school is under the management of eight directors, half of them adhering to the Establishment, and the other half being Dissenters.

There are three Sabbath schools in the parish: one at Currie, taught by the parish minister; a second under his superintendence at Hermiston, taught by members of the Village Sabbath School Society; and a third at Balerno, by the Rev. Andrew Tod.

Library.—A parish library was founded by the writer, 1839, which has been greatly enriched by donations in money and books from the heritors and others, and which, both for the number and value of the works it embraces, may vie with any similar institution in the country.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The list of poor supplied at the expense of the parish of course varies according to circumstances. In the year 1842, there were 34 paupers on the permanent roll, and on the occasional 12,—making in all 46. There are various small sums occasionally given to poor travellers passing through the parish,—the number of whom is considerable, particularly after the harvest. The amount of relief afforded to regular paupers varies from 4s. to 8s. a-month. In one instance, where an idiot girl was in the family, 12s. were given for a considerable time. The amount of legal assessment for the poor in the above-mentioned year was L.200, which was apportioned as follows:—

To enrolled poor,	. . .	: L.106 16 0
Occasional relief,	. . .	34 18 5
In coals,	. . .	29 1 2
In house-rents,	. . .	8 8 6
To lunatics,	. . .	21 11 7½
In clothing,	. . .	1 15 0½
Educating poor children,	. . .	12 0 0
Salaries—session-clerk, beadle, and precentor,	. . .	29 1 2
Incidental expenses,	. . .	11 0 1

L.254 12 0

The assessment is levied in equal proportions on the rate payers; one-half on the heritors according to their valued rent, and the other half on the tenants and possessors, in proportion to the real rent. None are assessed whose property falls under L.6 of yearly rent. An annual meeting of heritors and kirk-session determines the

amount of assessment for the ensuing year, which is held on 31st December. The only officer for collecting and distributing the poor's funds is the schoolmaster, who for the former duty receives an allowance of L.5 per cent., levied along with, and over and above the sum assessed, and for the latter duty, L.6 per annum, paid out of the general funds. It may be added, that in the year to which the preceding data refer, the sum of L.3, 13s. 6d. was expended for the medical relief of paupers, and that this assistance is always given when required.

Besides the sources mentioned above, the poor's funds are increased by the collections made at the church doors, which amounted to L.36, 15s. 10½d., together with L.15 intrusted to the minister by private individuals, for the temporary aid of industrious workmen, who might be overtaken by disease, and distributed at his discretion.

There is no saving bank in the parish, but there are several depositors in the Edinburgh Savings Banks.

Two Friendly Societies have existed for some time. One of them has recently been dissolved, and the funds divided among the members. It was but of short duration, and never could boast of more than sixty supporters. The other and the principal one, which is very flourishing, was established in 1785, and has 200 members. Its affairs are regulated, and books audited at the yearly fair, which takes place in July.

March 1845.

PARISH OF NEWTON.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JOHN ADAMSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, &c.—ACCORDING to Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, previous to the Reformation, there were two parishes,—Newton and Wymet, which now form the parish of Newton. “The name of Newton,” (in former times, the spelling was Neaton or Naton), as he there remarks, “is obvious, and seems to show that there was
EDINBURGH.

N II

in the neighbourhood some old town." Whatever there may be in this, the new town has in lapse of time passed away as well as the old, if there was one, there being now only what was the mansion-house when it formed a separate property, and a farm-steading remaining,—the church and manse having been removed, nearly a hundred years ago, to a more central situation for the united parishes. Anciently, Newton comprehended that part of the parish which is described by Chalmers as lying "on the western side of the Esk below Dalkeith," the barony of Lugton, however, being interposed betwixt it and the river, except for a short distance towards the south-eastern extremity; and was composed of the lands of Sheriffhall and Newton; while the other comprehended the lands of Edmonstone and Wymet, now written Woomet, Wolmet, and Woolmet. "This name," as the same author observes, "is of very doubtful etymology."

Boundaries, &c.—The parish is bounded by that of Dalkeith on the south; Inveresk on the east; and Liberton on the north and west. It may be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth,—comprehending an area of upwards of 3 square miles. What formed the ancient parish of Newton is generally of a uniform surface, sloping towards the Esk; the other part, however, is chiefly occupied by a ridge, which, commencing in the parish of Inveresk, makes a considerable rise just after entering this parish, and passes on by a gradual ascent to Gilmerton, where it attains its highest elevation.

From the crest of the ridge there is a very commanding prospect. Owing to the want of wood, the landscape for the most part is very uninteresting, and its aspect is far from being improved by the large villages of red-tiled houses and numerous steam engines connected with the collieries.

Climate, &c.—The climate is genial and salubrious, less rain, it is believed, falling in this parish and that of Inveresk adjoining, than in most other places, from the westerly, which are the prevailing winds in summer, carrying the clouds past on either side, after leaving the Pentlands,—constituting what is called a weather-shed. In common with the east coast in general, however, it is exposed to the ungenial easterly winds which prevail in the early part of the season, though the fogs with which they are so often accompanied do not prevail so much as on the opposite shores of the Frith. We are not aware that there are any peculiar phenomena of the atmosphere which serve as prognostics of the

weather, but our miners are made aware of approaching changes by the state of matters below ground, since they are preceded by an increased flow of water from crevices, and issue of gases and foul air from among the minerals; and when very bad weather is at hand, these last are emitted with such force as to make an audible sound not to be mistaken.

Hydrography.—As has been already noticed, the parish, at one point, touches the Esk within the policy of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Powburn slightly intersects it at the north-west corner; but in the parish otherwise, there can scarcely be said to be a perennial streamlet, which, as compared with the country generally, may be regarded as a peculiarity. The want of water, consequently, in dry seasons is much felt, and puts the inhabitants, in these cases, to no small inconvenience.

Geology, &c.—The geology of this parish belongs exclusively to the coal formation, which renders it unnecessary to enter into detail, its general characteristics being well understood. The ridge above mentioned is traversed in the western part of the parish by numerous edge seams of this valuable mineral running in general from north, 40 degrees east, to south, 40 degrees west, and with the adjacent limestone on the north, dipping at an angle of nearly 90. Of these there are at least fifteen of various thickness from two to nine feet, and at no great distance there is the outcrop of about a dozen flat seams which run from south-east and north-east to north-west and south-west, with a dip of about 10 degrees. The first principal one of these from the surface, is the four-foot or cubical coal, which terminates about the centre of the parish, the greatest depth at which it has been found being about fifty yards in sinking. The next in succession is the splint coal, about sixteen yards deeper than the former, which varies from 5 to 7 feet in thickness. The third is the rough coal, generally fourteen yards below the splint, and varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. The fourth is the beefy coal, which is found fourteen yards deeper than the former, and in thickness varies from 3 feet 8 inches to 5 feet. The fifth is the diamond coal, which lies about thirty yards below the bed of the preceding, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness where it occurs. It is not found, however, in almost any of the workings of the Edmonstone colliery, which extend over the south-eastern part of the parish. The sixth is the jewel coal seam, which is the deepest that has been wrought. It is of very superior quality, and lies ten yards deeper than the last mentioned in those places where it is

found. Most probably there are a succession of valuable seams at a still greater depth, but as the expense of working would be too great to admit of their being turned to account, the riches of the field have not been farther explored.

The depths above given apply to the field about the centre of it. In the Edmonstone engine-pit, which is the farthest working to the dip of the jewel coal, its depth is 84 fathoms; and the splint, which is the nearest to the surface, the four-foot or cubical coal not being found there, is at the depth of 50 fathoms.

In general the flat seams in this parish are found extending in regular order: there are, however, what are technically termed nips and dikes, which, where they occur, occasion interruptions and dislocations, which have the effect of rendering mining operations often very troublesome and very uncertain in their results. In the eastern part of the parish there is a dike, whose course is in general from south-east to north-west, which has the effect of throwing the above seams down to the east from ten to fifteen feet. About 800 yards west of the place where this dike was first discovered in the Edmonstone coal-field, there is another in the jewel coal seam, which may more properly be called a nip, the coal being found nearly on the same level after the interruption thereby occasioned. It runs about north-east two degrees, in a direction to meet the one already mentioned, which in reality it is found to do. There are also two dikes in the Sheriffhall coal-field. The first occurs in the eastern part of it, where the diamond coal terminates, and runs generally north twenty degrees west. The other is near the hamlet of Sheriffhall, at the extremity of the parish, with a direction nearly north-west. This is called a revolution dike, because, to the west of it in the parish of Liberton, the nature and qualities of the seams are changed, and are decidedly inferior to those lying on the east, being the seams already described. With regard to the edge-seams, there is one found intersecting them a little to the north of the village of Edmonstone, which has the effect of shifting them some distance out of their previous course. All these dikes are of whinstone.

As to the surface, there is a considerable variety of soils in the parish. Towards the south-east corner, the soil is light and sandy, which is succeeded by stiff clay. About the centre it is a rich loam, which deteriorates as we ascend the ridge, the northern exposure of which is indifferent, while there is at the foot of it, in

the north-west quarter, strong carse land, which at one time formed an extensive meadow.

Zoology and Botany.—Under these heads there is nothing to note in particular, there being no species of animals or plants but what is common to this part of the country generally. Game is not abundant, there being a want of cover; and as to farm stock, there is little or no breeding of any kind, with the exception of a few horses. As there is no waste land, there is no scope for the botanist; neither are there any plantations, with the exception of about sixty acres of thriving young wood added to the Duke of Buccleuch's park from his property in this parish, and a quantity of fine old trees surrounding the mansion-house and diffused over the policy at Edmonstone, the seat of John Wauchope, Esq.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

"The church of Newton (says Chalmers) and its pertinents were granted during the twelfth century to the monks of Dunfermline, to whom it was confirmed by Bishop Richard and Pope Gregory. Till the Reformation exploded such establishments, the monks enjoyed the parsonage, and the cure was performed by a vicar." As to Woolmet or Wymet, we are informed by the same authority that "it was granted by David I., with all its rights, to the same monks, which was confirmed by the diocesan and the popes. They enjoyed the parsonage, while the cure was performed by a vicar. These two parishes were united at the Reformation, and the lands and churches were included in James VI.'s grant to Lord Thirlstane, from whose descendants the patronage went by purchase into the family of Wauchope of Edmonstone, with whom it remains." After the Reformation, it was long in being planted, in consequence, it is believed, of the benefice being appropriated by the crown; and the parish for many years had only the benefit of a reader, to whom the vicarage was assigned for his maintenance. Probably this circumstance may have given rise to the following somewhat singular entry in the presbytery record, (it commences with 1582,) 31st October 1583, "Quhilk day it was appointit to reasone in thay matters, and that with diligence, quhidder gif Newton was ane parochie kirk or nocht, and also the Moorfet, quhilk things wes referrit to the eldership of Dalkeith be ye synodal assemblie." Accordingly, of date 26th March 1584, the record bears that "it is found be tryall of honest men quha hes knowledge, that Newton kirk is ane parochie kirk."

It appears that Lawrence Watstone was reader at this period, and probably the first who held the office, for, on the 24th January 1582-3, he was "ordainit to gif the names of the sclanderous persons within his parochin of Newton that day aucht days."

The first volume of the presbytery record is very defective, there being several large blanks. After 1584, in which year the meetings of presbyteries were interdicted by royal authority, it is not resumed till October 1586. Then there is only one half-year wanting till July 1594, when there occurs a hiatus till 1612, after which it is complete.*

* It may be interesting to extract from this record a part of the early notices in reference to this parish, which, as illustrating the ecclesiastical history of the period, may in so far be possessed of general interest. With this view we have extracted the following:—18th January 1582-3. "The quihlk day it was ordainit that Mr Wille. Knox and Archd. Simson† suld speik with the Laird of Edmonstone anent the plantation of the kirk of Newtone." 25th January. "Reported by Mr Wille. Knox that the Laird of Edmonstone promisit to be cairful in the rebuilding of the kirk of Newtone. As for provisione to ane minister, he shew that John Barbour, presentit unto him be the presbyterie, was in title given be him, and possession of vicarage and kirkland, quihilks suld find ane minister to serve the cuir—of the quihlk they are disappointit."

The kind and amount of instruction the parishioners received, when thus unprovided with a minister, is shown by the following:—"12th July 1583. Reportit that, in the visitation of Newtone, first, the pareschone being inquirit how they were exercised, answerit, that John Barbour, an reader, did reid twa chapters, and say the common prayers, and lernit them the grounds of religion after the reiding. Being enquyrit of his life, they answerit, in respect of his non-residence thair, that was not to be submitted to thair judgment. And with ane consent desyrit ane minister give be their moeyen thair culd attein unto the benefitt. John Barbour being askit give be sett any tax of the vicarage, denyit any tax to be sett." It would appear that the difficulty hinted at to the granting of this request was found to be a serious one on the part of the presbytery, for, thereafter, we find this entry: 27th September 1583. "The brethrene having some kirks to be plantit, and not being able to be yair awa moeyen to do the turne, refers ye advyss of ye Synodall next, to be taken anent ye plantation of Newton, now fallen into ye Queen's Majestie's band." Nothing came of this at the time, and, after the long blank in the Record above alluded to, we still find this object unattained. 12th August 1612. "The quihlk day compeird Mr Thomas Hoip with Mr Patrick Edmestone, ye laird of Schiraha, and gave in a bill desyring for yair interest ye planting of ye kirk of Newtone, as also desyryng ye brethers' consent give yai suld offer unto yaim ane qualefyit man, either ane of ye expectants of Edinr. or our own, to teich yair for a quihlle till his provisioun was seen to, and yairefter to be admitted; quihlk ye presbyterie yieldit to, and ordainit ye same to be enacted in yair buiks." 20th August. "The quihlk day Mr Thos. Hop did direct Mr John Aird unto ye presbyterie, desyryng ye brether to direct him to Newtone, and he, according to order, producing his testimoniales of his qualificatione and honestie, was ordainit to ade to ye exercise ye nixt day, as also the Sabbath following to teich at Newtone." 10th December. "The quihlk day ye parochiniers of Newtoun gave in ane bill desyryng Mr John Aird's planting with yaim at Newtoun, yei being content with his life and doctrine. Unto the quihlk suit ye presbyterie yealdit, and has ordainit his edict to be served ye nixt day." After the edict had been served three times, and none of the parishioners having appeared to object, it was resolved to proceed to his admission, after the customary wials had been gone through.

† William Knox was minister of Cockpen and brother to John the Reformer. Archibald Simson was minister of Dalkeith, and afterwards came under the ban of the court for maintaining the ancient liberties of the kirk, as may be seen in Calderwood's History, anno 1617.

Chief Land-owners.—The property of Edmonstone in former times belonged to a family of that name, the founder of which is

Which having been done, and a reference made to the Archbishop of St Andrews to ascertain his pleasure as to that matter, instead of allowing the presbytery to go on by themselves, he answered that he would be present himself at the admission, which occasioned delay; but, on the 6th January 1614, it is reported by some of the brethren who were present, that the Archbishop had admitted him on the 4th, whereupon they gave him the right hand of fellowship.

Thus it appears, that, for more than fifty years after the "Paips kirk" had been abolished by law, the parish of Newton remained without an ordained clergyman, and that, up to this period, and, as will presently be shown, for ten years after this, no legal provision out of the benefice had been obtained.

Mr Aird did not remain long, and probably had little encouragement to do so. On the 28th September 1615 he was translated to Newbattle, and, on the 2d November, "My Lord Clerk of ye Register directit ane letter to ye presbytery, desyring Mr John Melville, sone to Mr James Melville, martyre and witness for Christ, should be heard at Newton kirk with yair permissioun. Mr Archd. Symone was ordainit to shaw ye Clerk of Register yat ye young man behoveth to be heard before yaim and then at Newtown. Mr John Aird appointed to teich at Natoun kirk on Sunday come sucht days, and try the mind of ye parishoners how yai are affectionate. 23d November. Reported Mr Aird, yat he had taucht at Natoun and had renewed it ye wouted offer of ye gentilmen yair extending to twa hundret merkis, and obtainet some esperance of ane hundret merkis more of ye commonaltie gif yei sall and culd have ye occasioun of an intrant quhom yei lyked. Quhilk day also ye gentilmen parochoners of Natoun directit ane missive yat yei might have permissioun to heir some utheris quhom yei had not as yet hard. The presbyterie grantit yair suit, provyding Mr John Melville taucht ye next Saboth day, and ye nominat suld first be hard in ye presbyterie, according to yair former act, and after at Natoun." 7th December. "Reportit Mr Jon. Aird, that ye parochiners of Natoun was desyrous to heir Mr Andro Stevenson at yair kirk, the presbyterie, according to yair former act, consentit to ye same." 11th January 1616. "The parochiners of Natoun being secure, and ye presbyterie surmising sundrie guid men to teich unto yaim, thoct guid yat yei might be more desyrous to seik some, not to gif yaim any furdre benefit." This it would seem had not the desired effect, and accordingly it is thus followed up. 14th February. "The brethren considering yat ye parochiners of Natoun had had sundrie guid young men to teich to yaim, and yet was not so desyrous to have any one as need were. (the voluntary system did not work well in this instance it would appear,) ordains Mr Jno. Aird to advertis yaim, yat ye next day yei suld report yair own mynd and suit."

On the 21st February three of the heritors appeared, and "being posit quhat yai thoct of these expectants quhom ye presbyterie had directit to yaim, deponit, yat be ressoun of ye laird of Edmonstone and Sir Alex. Hay, his absence, quho had principal interest yair, yai could determine nothing. The brether ordeinit ane letter to be pennit to be sent to ye laird of Edmestoun for ye knowing of his mynd and dyet of coming, the convoy quhercof ye foresaid gentilmen promisit to tak ane care of, as also to speik Sir Alexr. Hay." 7th March. "Quhilk day compeirit ye laird of Edmestoun with ye gentilmen aforementionate, quha being posit anent yair resolution, promisit ye next day to declair yair choise." 14th March. "Compeirit Mr John Edmestoun in name of ye rest, wishing yaim to direct Mr John Melville to yaim, on this condition, that they wald sett down with him no particular sowme of stipend, but that he wald content himself with yair offer and guid will howsoever. The brether houping weill on all sydis without any farder urging yaim, ordeinit Mr John to teich yair quhile farder advysment." 20th Jan. "Mr John Melville being now content of ye provisioun quhilk ye parichoners of Natoun wald give him voluntarie, desyrit that ye brether suld further his admissioun. Mr John Aird was ordeinit to signifie ye same to ye bischope." This was done, and Mr Aird "reportit yat ye bischope meanit yaim to proceed *ad ultimum*, and then to schew him." When this was going forward, Mr John Barbour, the reader, being "convict of riot in ye kirk and sclander," on the 22d August, "ye brether appointit Mr Archd. Symone and Jno. Aird to see his desk removit by the authority of Gilbert Hay of Monkton, baillie of ye bounds," who, on the 29th, "reportit yat yei had acquainted ye aforesaid with ye presbyterie's commissioun, quha promisit yat in all tyme coming yei sould be commerless of Jon. Barbour." In those days the "baillie

said to have come with Queen Margaret to Scotland, and to have got from her husband King Malcolm III., some lands near Edin-

of ye bounds" was ever ready, on application, to interpose his authority as a civil magistrate for such summary processes as the above, and for the enforcement of discipline where the parties were refractory.*

Mr John Melville's† trial having been gone through, and his edict thrice served, on the 19th September, he desired "ane formall testimoniall for his admissions to be given to ye bischope *per se*. It was grauntit." Ordination and induction must have followed though not noticed in the record; and accordingly, at a visitation of the kirk of Newton by the presbytery some time afterwards, occasioned by a complaint of his having been slandered by one of the parishioners, we find, among other things, Mr John expressing his "earnest desire to ye brethr yat yei wald have cair of ye provision of ye stipend and of ane manse to him and his successors." It is to be noted, therefore, that, up to this period, neither a stipend out of the tithes, nor a place of residence for the minister was provided in this parish. The want of them, however, was greatly felt, and measures were from time to time taken for the attainment of both. As to the former, one is as follows:—23d January 1623. "Quhill day Mr John Melvine relaiting unto ye brethr yat it was ye will and mynde of ye Prince's counsel yat ye brethr, for ye better provision of Natoun, suld deall with ye gentilmien of ye parochin to see what yei will give for yair pairtes, and ye Prince's grace will fill out ye rest, also bringing a letter fra ye Archbishop to hold a visitation for yat effect. It was appointit for Tuesday next." Having taken place, "Reportit the moderator ye visitation of Natoun, where Mr John Melvine, minister, being removed, was approved. The gentilmien yair present being earnestlie desired be ye brethr, yat everie one of yaim wald do for yair own pairtes to make up a stipend to yat kirk, and ye Prince's grace wald fill up ye rest. Answered, yei payed deare for yair teyndes, so yat yei culd do nothing except yat privillie, yei wald give Mr John suretie for some help. As likeways willed ye brethr to tak ordour aens ye valuation of yair vicarage, and to deall with ye Prince's counsel," (the crown was patron and in possession of the benefice,) "to make up ye rest of ye stipend. It being also regraitted by ye brethr yat yair was not a manse for ye minister, and yat ye kirk-yaird had no dyke. The gentilmien were content to build both, and choosed to yat effect four of yair tennents stentmaisters, &c. But in regard yat seed-time was now to come, ye gentilmien desyred a prorogation till after heir seed-time."

Mr John Melville was guilty of various misdemeanours, on account of which his conduct was animadverted upon by the brethren of the presbytery, on one of which occasions the record runs thus:—"4th March 1624. Compeired Mr John Melville, having come fra court, quho declaired to ye brethr, yat he had obtained of ye Prince his grace, three hundreth merks money yeirlie, and settilld by his grace's counsel to be yeirlie paid to ye kirk of Natoun. The said Mr John being posed aens his unorderlie soleinnizing of marriage, confessed he had sinned against God and ye kirk yairin, and quhat he had done, he did upon necessitie, being engaged in debt to ye parties be reason of his meanness of his provision. But now seeing God had provyded him, besought ye brethr most humble to pardon him, and promisit yairair,

* That the said official also voluntarily interposed his authority for the attainment of these objects at a much later date, during the existence of the heritable jurisdictions, the following will show:—"Acts of the Barron Court of Edmonstoun, holden at the tounhead thereof by Alexander Elphinstone, bailie to John Wauchope of Edmonstoun, the 26th October 1708." In the first, the said bailie ratifies and approves of all former acts of court made for frequenting of God's worship on the Sabbath day, and for obeying the church censures and the discipline thereof, and ordaines those guilty being convict to pay ten pounds Scots for pious uses according to the said acts of court.

† From what is said of him above as having been the son of one who was a martyr and witness for Christ, he must have been son of Mr James Melville, who was coadjutor of his uncle, Andrew Melville, both at Glasgow and St Andrews, and who, having incurred the royal displeasure, along with his uncle, by an intrepid stand for the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, was driven into exile, and, having been at last permitted to reside at Berwick, died there 19th January 1614, in the eighth year of his banishment.

burgh which were called after him. The family was not only of great antiquity, and from which a number of other families of distinc-

upon no occasion whatsoever, quither in baptism or marriage, to do anything contrair to ye laudable acts and customs of ye kirk. Quhilk ye brethr, considering in as farre as God has wrought a good work be him in getting yat provision to his kirk, is content to pardon him; assuring him if evr he be found to fail any way heirefter, they will proceed to ye suspending of him fra his calling." The record also bears, that, at next meeting, "The moderator delivered to Mr Jas. Robeson a band of ye laird of Edmestone's of ane hundreth merkis yeirlie to ye kirk of Natoun, to see yat Mr John Melvine put it to ye register." It is subsequently reported, (22d April 1624,) by the aforesaid Mr James, "yat he had seen ye laird of Edmestone's band put to ye register in Mr Alex. Gibsons bookes, and ane extract yairof given to Mr John Melvine." This mortification has ever since been enjoyed by the incumbent.

Mr John Melville, upon whom the want of a sufficient provision had produced such bad effects, was still in want of a manse, for it appears that the promises made by the heritors at the foreited visitation were not redeemed. A variety of proceedings on this subject is recorded in the minutes. But the manse, after a time, was built at the town of Newton about half a mile from the church, and that too at the minister's expense in the first instance, for at his demise, (26th October 1638,) his relict applied to the presbytery to have a valuation set upon it, as a necessary step towards claiming reimbursement from his successor, which was done, and it was reported, (8th November,) that it was valued at 1000 merks by the tradesmen appointed for the purpose. The heritors present acknowledged "ye expense upon ye said building to have been debursd of ye charges of ye said Mr John Melvine."

On the demise of Mr John Melville, no steps were taken by the Crown to fill up the vacancy, by presenting to the benefice, but the parishioners were left to provide for themselves, which they did, first, by obtaining supply from the presbytery, and then by agreeing with an expectant to take upon himself the duties of the cure, as appears from the following extracts: 31st January 1639. "Quhilk day, at ye earnest sollicitioun of ye parichoners of Natoun, the brethr yeldit to supplie ye place of Natoun *per vices* till ye catalogue be endit. And appoyntes Mr James Porteous begin yis next day, and to advyse with ye sessioun quhat gentlmen are most fitt to be ruling elders in yat parochie." 12th December 1639. "Quhilk day ye gentlmen of ye parochie of Natoun desyred ye brethr to further thame with some expectant, to preach with thame till thair churche were provyded. The brethr desyres thame with one consent to set their eye upon ane expectant, and to forsee for his provision, and to report to thame the next day." 19th December. "Quhilk day compeired Mr Patrick Edmiston of Womet, Mr Alex. Hay of Monkton, Mr D. Anderson of Hill, in name of the remanent parochioners of Natoun, and earnestlie desyred the brethr to be pleased to authorize Mr Robt. Carsane, one of their expectants, to teach with thame, and labour in the word during the tyme of the vacancie of ye said kirk, and they faithfullie promise to recompence the labours of the said Mr Robt. to his contentment. Whereunto the brethr gladly accords, and authorizes the said Mr Robt., and thanks thame for their caire in provyding for their churche and giving in their contribution to the Commissioners of the General Assemblée." A visitation having been appointed for the redressing of various evils, and particularly the "eyelist of Lady Melrose of Sherifhall, hy a tree-trap having been erected to the pillar of repentance, whereby her sight of the minister was intercepted," the proceedings thereat bring distinctly out the state of matters at the date thereof. (21st May 1640.) "Quhilk day preached Mr Andro Cant, moderator. Mr Robt. Carsane serving the cure, (upon a supplication of the parochinars and heritors of Natoun given in to the presbyterie before the Assemblée,) being removed, and the gentlmen heritors and remanent parochinars being posed if they were edefiet be his doctrine, and if he was of a good lyff and conversatioun,—the whoile parochinars did approve him both for lyff and doctrine. Mr Robt. being recalled, the samine was declared unto him, and he was exhorted to continue. Mr Robt. being posed how often he did preach on the Sabbath, answered once, because of the gritt distance of many of the parochinars from the kirk; exhorted to preach twyse, especiallie in long dayes. The parishonars of Natoun supplicat the brethr to deall for a presentatioun to the said Mr Robert. The laird of Posso, baillie of the stewardrie of Dalkeith, protested that nothing were done in prejudice of his Majestie, patrone of the said kirk, and yet promised his concurrence for lifting of the stipend to him quho suld serve the cure. The brethr desired

tion derive their origin, but distinguished also by a royal alliance, John Edmestoun having been married to Isabel, Countess of Dow-

the gentlemen heritors to agree with Mr Robt. privately anent his provisione for serving the cure, and thereafter to report their diligence to the presbyterie. Quhilk day Janet Kellie, relict of umquhile Mr John Melville, lat minister at Natoune, did supplicat for the brethir their concurrence for the anne due to the relict be the favourable custome of the kirk. The laird of Posso, (upon the desyre of the brethren,) undertakes to doe his diligence for procuring unto her a precept out of the Checker for lifting of hir anne out of the hands of the heritors. Mr D. Anderson and all the remanent heritors undertake to answer her, according to the accustomed precept, their pairs *pro rata*, exceptand Mr Jas. Reth and Sir Willm. Murray.

"The kirk of Natoun being ruinous, motion made for repairing of the same. The heritors appoint a stent roll, to be condescendit upon be the gentlemen heritors, and the kirk to be repaired." Agreeably to the recommendation given above, Mr Robert Carsane reported, (11th January,) "that he had transacted and agreed with the parishioners of Natoun, and that there was a contract past betwixt him and thame for securitie of his mantinance."—16th July. "Mr Robt. Carsane did exhibit unto the brethren the contract of agreement betwixt him and the heritors of Natoun," and his trials were appointed in order to ordination. 30th July. "Supplicatioun given is by J. Kellie, relict of umquhill Mr John Melville. Mr R. Carsane removed. The brethren ordaine Mr R. Carsane to submitt what concerns the manse and gleib and all things debatable betwixt him and the relict, and that befor his admissioun. Mr R. Carsane continues his answer." 19th August. Anent the reference as aforesaid, &c. submitted to arbitrators, chosen from the brethren. 20th August. "Mr Rob. Carsane, his submission with the relict this day was reported, the gentlemen heritors being present, and not opposing, but consenting." 2d September. "Mr Robt. Carsane returned his edict execut and endorsat. The parishioners and heritors of Natoun called, compaired, and to cutt short any more edicts, did testify befor the brethren their accepting of Mr R. Carsane for their minister, requyring with expeditioun his admissioun." Notwithstanding, his edict was served a second and a third time, according to the practice in those days, "when being returned endorsat, (17th September,) and the parishioners being called, compaired the gentlemen heritors, supplicating a short day to be fixed for the admissioun of Mr R. Carsane to the ministrie at Natoun. Quhilk desyre the brethren thinking equitable, appoint the day eight dayes for his admissioun. The clerk appointed to writt to the presbyteries of Edinburgh and Haddingtoun for their concurrence be their commissiouners." The ordination and admission accordingly took place on 24th September, admission to the cure only, and not to the benefice, on a "contract entered into betwixt him and the parishioners for the securitie of his mantinance." December 3. "Quhilk day Mr Robt. Carsane reported he had given satisfaction to ye relict of umquhile Mr Johne Melvin for building of ye manse. The brether condescend that a letter of repetition be drawn up in favours of ye said Mr Robert, quhilk they will gladdlie subscriyve." 4th March 1641. "Quhilk day Mr Robt. Carsane presented to the brethren ane writ for his securitie for repetition from the next intrant by his death, or transport the five hundreth marks debursed be him to Mr John Melvine, late minister at Natoun, his relict, for the building of the manse, quhilk securitie the brethren did all subscriyve." A presentation to the benefice was at length obtained, the minute, in reference to which runs thus:—June 3, 1641. "Quhilk day Mr Robt. Carsane produced the King's Majestie his presentatione under the privie seale to the kirk of Neatoune, and the brethren subscriyvit to him ane collation, and ordained Mr John Knox and Mr Hew Campell, to repair to the said kirk at Neatowne the 4th of this instant, and to give him institutione in dew forme as effeirs." 10th June. Reported that this had been done. The only other extract we shall make, is "The condition of the kirk of Natoun, made up in answer to a requisition, both by ecclesiastical and civil authority, when attempts were making to have the temporalities regulated by statute. It is of date 2d November 1648. "This kirk was an peccle of Musselburgh, and was erected in a parish church in the yeir of God . . . The king was patron, but about seven yeirs since it was be him, with the superioritie of the lordship of Musselbruch, disposed to the Earl of Latherdaill, who is now patron. The number of communicants about 400. The greatest part of the parish is an mile and an half distant from the church, the rest within half an mile or thereby. The stipend is 300 merks and two chaldre of victuale, twa pairs oats, and third pair

s, relict of James, Earl of Douglas, killed at the battle of Otburn (1388), and daughter of King Robert II., the first of the use of Stuart. This family disappeared about the beginning of the 17th century,* and the property appears ultimately to have been disposed of to a gentleman of the name of Raith, a member of the faculty of advocates, who leaving no male issue, his daughter came heiress, who was married to the second son of Sir John Wauchope of Niddry Marischal, which has since been the family name. This gentleman was appointed (1682) one of the senators of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Edmonstone, and leaving no male issue was succeeded by his eldest daughter. She was married to Patrick, son of Sir Alexander Donn, who afterwards assumed the name of Wauchope, and from them the present family is lineally descended. The late Colonel Wauchope, brother of the present proprietor, was distinguished for philanthropy, and his benevolence, as well as readiness to do good on every occasion, endeared him to all when living, and has embalmed his memory in the recollection of every one who had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his character.†

Mr Wauchope is the principal and only resident proprietor. The others are the Earl of Wemyss and Duke of Buccleuch.

Parochial Registers.—As already noticed, they were begun in 1728 during the incumbency of Mr John Melville. All the registers then commenced are in one small volume, which is in bad

1. The two chalders of victuale and an 100 merks payable be the patrone. The other 100 merks mortified by the laird of Edmeston. The third 100 merks is vicarage, payable be above 40 severall persons, and they are little more worth in respect the whole parish is laboured. The parsonage teyndis belongs to the patrone, except the 10 of Sheriffhall, which belong to the Earl of Buccleuch, who had decimas inclusas. The said two chalders of victuale and 300 merks was the free stipend and provision of the said kirk, till of late, Latherdail was pleasit to give order to his chalmers to mak up 600 merks yeirly untill some settled course wer takin for provyding same at the sitting of the commission for plantation of kirkes. There is sufficient further provision of the said kirk, and that by the teyndis of the parish."

It would appear to have been between 1627 and 1630, for in a Report of the state of the parish preserved in the Register House, dated 1627, after stating the proportion of the stipend paid by his Majesty, it is added, "the rest is paid be Sir Jhone nonestoun of that ilk; whereas, in the valuation of the year 1630, James Raith is prior of Edmonstone.

In a tribute to his memory inserted in the records of session, of which he was an exemplary member, it is stated that "two school-houses for female education were built by him on the most approved plan, and partly endowed by an annual grant from their support, besides commodious dwelling-houses for the mistresses, also built at his expense, the one in the village of Edmonstone, the other in the Edmonstone kirk; that when, in consequence of the increased number of communicants, the elders had agreed to make an alteration in the seating of the church, so as to afford an additional communion table, he presented the session with a pair of communion tables, and a salver for the bread, all of silver, which are inscribed with his name, and go down to posterity as memorials of his piety in connection with one of the most sacred ordinances of our holy religion."

preservation, and contains meagre details of the proceedings of session, a register of baptisms and one of marriages, together with accounts of collections and disbursements. It ends about 1640, and there is a hiatus till 1651, when separate volumes for baptisms and marriages respectively are begun and continued, in the case of the former without interruption to the present time, and in the latter with only a few blanks from 20th December 1678 to 29th June 1679; from 18th November 1688 to 18th May 1692; and from 26th November 1695 to 1st June 1697, from which date they are complete. There is only one volume entitled "the defuncts in the parish of Newton since the 11th July 1731." It ends with 1761, and there is no other till 1823, when a more perfect register of deaths and burials was begun. All these volumes are in good preservation.

A volume for the minutes of session was also begun in 1651 and ends with 1671 at the one side, and recommences with 29th June 1679 at the other, on which day it is said, "Ninian Miln, formerly reader, precentor, and schoolmaster at Bolton, was received reader, precentor, and schoolmaster in the parish of Neatone." It ends with January 1694. The next volume commences with 21st November 1697, from which date the minutes are complete, and contain a full record of the strict discipline that, for a long period, was exercised for the reformation of manners, and of other ecclesiastical proceedings.

Antiquities.—An ancient edifice adjoining the village of Edmonstone, which had been used for divine worship before the Reformation for the parish of Wymet, was afterwards converted into a chapel, where the laird of Edmonstone received permission from the presbytery (1641), to have "reading of prayers morning and evening, providing it were not prejudicial to the public exercises in the church," and where, by the same authority, children were permitted to be baptized, "providing always the people should be there present at public worship." In process of time, it came to be exclusively converted into the burying-place of the Edmonstone family, and having gone into decay was renewed in the form of an elegant mausoleum by the late proprietor. The tower of the ancient church of Newton, which was situated quite at the extremity of the parish, is still entire, and has been preserved to form a feature in the landscape as seen from the grounds in Dalkeith park. The church-yard around it, where parties have long since ceased to bury, has been sadly desecrated by the encroachments of the

husbandman, and many of the monuments removed to make way for the plough. It is hoped that, to preserve what yet remains of the olden time, it may still be surrounded with a fence.

In the former Statistical Account, it is said, "the only antiquity here that deserves to be taken notice of, is a very high ridge, of a circular form, and of considerable extent, which evidently appears to be altogether artificial. The people of the country have always called it 'the Kaim,' a corruption it is supposed of the word camp." Now this is a twofold mistake, since the word *Kaim* has a well-known meaning attached to it, viz. that of a ridge somewhat zig-zag in the form of a cock's comb, which is quite characteristic of the local appearances; and as coal pits have been sunk in some parts of it, it has been conclusively ascertained that it is not artificial. Indeed, being in the form of the letter S reversed, and somewhat elongated, it is strange how it could have been supposed to have formed a camp or enclosure of any kind, since the extremities, instead of approaching each other, actually recede in opposite directions. It is true that the supposition is countenanced by a farm-steading situated at one extremity being now called Campend; but, in former times, it is uniformly written *Kaimend*, and was descriptive both of its locality and of the idea then attached to the appearance presented by the ridge in question. How to account for its having assumed so singular a form is quite a different matter, as to which we shall not hazard a conjecture.

Modern Buildings.—Woolmet House has somewhat of a baronial appearance, and must, at the time of its erection, have been a splendid residence for the property, though now it has come to be let with the farm by its present proprietor, the Earl of Wemyss, into whose family it came by purchase at a comparatively recent period. Edmonstone house, the residence of John Wauchope, Esq., is large and commodious, though without any great pretensions to architectural display.

III.—POPULATION.

Population in 1801, Government census, 1060	
1811,	1578
1821,	2150
1831,	2272
1834,*	2091
1835,	1836
1836,	1762
1837,	1728
1841,	1743

* This and the following were taken by the writer personally in his annual visitations of the parish, and he has the utmost confidence in their accuracy.

The rapid decrease, as here shown, has been owing to the state of the collieries, which are not wrought to the same extent as formerly. The Sheriffhall colliery, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, is nearly wrought out; and in that of Edmonstone, belonging to John Wauchope, Esq., a few years will suffice to exhaust all that can be wrought by levels from the present engines. The field, however, is far from being exhausted, and by a powerful engine farther to the dip than the present, a large winning of very valuable coal may be obtained,* which would maintain the population to as great an amount as it has ever reached, otherwise there must be a very great diminution indeed at no distant period.

The whole of the collier population, and artisans connected with the collieries, may be considered as living in villages, and amounts to 1074. To this there must be added the population of Edmonstone and Woolmet, (which may be regarded as forming one village,) amounting to 145.

The yearly average of births for last seven years is	59†
of marriages,	19†
of deaths,	61‡†
Number of persons under 15 years of age, .	701
betwixt 15 and 30, .	408
30 and 50, .	385
50 and 70, .	210
above 70,	33

John Wauchope, Esq. of Edmonstone is the only individual of independent fortune resident in the parish, and he is also the principal proprietor, having five-eighths of the valued rent. After him comes the Earl of Wemyss, two-eighths, and the Duke of Buccleuch one-eighth. Sir John Hope of Pinkie is also possessed of a property of greater yearly value than L. 50, but enjoying it free from all public burdens, he is not rated as an heritor.

Number of unmarried men above 50,	3
females above 45,	20
Average number of children in each family,	3‡

There are two fatuous persons belonging to the parish, but none insane, blind, deaf, or dumb.

The collier population is subject to a peculiar disease which is

* This is now (1845) in the course of being done. Sir John Hope has taken lease of the Edmonstone Colliery; has erected one of the most powerful engines in the country, which was constructed in Cornwall on the model of those employed in the mines there, and is engaged in sinking an engine pit at the depth of about 100 fathoms, and at the lowest dip, so that all the remaining jewel coal and seams above it may be won, and will probably give employment to the collier population for half a century.

† This average has been raised by the deaths of 1832, which amounted to 117, owing to the prevalence of cholera, there having been 257 cases, of which 67 proved fatal. Were these deducted the number for that year would be 50, and the average for the 7 years be reduced to 52‡.

vulgarly called the black-spit, and by the faculty is dignified with the Greek term *melanosis*. It is a wasting of the lungs occasioned, as is supposed, by the inhaling of the coal-dust while working, and the expectoration is as black as the coal itself. Many strong men are cut off by it before they reach the age of forty, especially if they have, for any length of time, been engaged in what in opposition to coal-hewing is called stone-work, (sinking of pits, driving of mines, &c). Almost all the men are affected by it sooner or later, so as to be rendered unfit for any active exertion for years before they drop prematurely into the grave, between the ages of forty and sixty or sixty-five. The vicissitudes of temperature to which they are daily exposed on issuing from the pits throughout a great part of the year, coupled with irregular habits in the case of too many, no doubt contribute to this mortality.

Though their earnings are such that the collier population might enjoy the comforts of life in a superior degree to agricultural labourers, yet, from want of management, this is far from being generally the case. In too many instances, this happens from excess in eating and drinking followed by the necessary abstinence imposed by exhausted resources, the wages being no sooner got than with many they are spent in sensual indulgence, as they know no other. It is their custom, also, to procure every thing upon credit, which makes their expenditure much more and their enjoyment much less than they would be, if they were in the habit of husbanding their resources. Instead of independent action, according to what prudence may dictate as for the best, they are entirely regulated by custom; and hence there is little hope of their being speedily elevated from the degraded condition indicated by such a state of things. To this, however, there are honourable exceptions, and there are individuals and families that, for character and the manner in which their households are conducted, may stand a favourable comparison with those of their own rank in any other sphere of life. When the parties are free from indolent, and, above all, intemperate habits, the actual condition, in respect of food, clothing, and other comforts, is exceedingly good, the working classes connected with the collieries earning very good wages, so that it is only intemperance, vice, and mismanagement that render it otherwise. Indeed those who have tastes and inclinations elevated above the prevailing sensuality and vice have it in

their power to gratify them, and hence in their dress and household equipments are distinguished for cleanliness and comfort; while in the very next dwelling, and with an income no way inferior, there may be nothing but squalor and hardly a seat to sit upon.

While the habits are dissolute, the intelligence and morality are low. Ignorance and ungodliness go hand in hand. Nor can it well be expected to be otherwise. The young, even where not previously neglected as to their education, are taken from school often as early as eight years of age, to be set to work in the pits, and soon forget any smattering they may have acquired, and being, from so early a period of life, daily exposed to the most corrupting influences, nothing else can result but that the tastes and habits they acquire should be of a vitiated nature, and their notions of morality perverted and debased.

It is pleasing to record, however, amid so much that is unfavourable, that a marked improvement has been going forward, and that the means that have been used to render them as a class more intelligent, moral, and religious, have not been altogether unavailing, so as perhaps to warrant the expectation that by perseverance therein, still more cheering results may yet be produced, and a reformation be gradually effected, alike happy for the individual and profitable for society. These, however, are prevented from taking effect with numbers, who are continually shifting from place to place, removing whenever they can get no more credit, and in order to get quit, it may be feared, of the debts that have been contracted. This mode of life they can all the more easily follow, that coal-masters generally make no inquiry as to character, and if they have need of workmen, give employment to the first that offers. As far as obtaining employment is concerned, good and bad are on an equal footing. In this respect, it is no advantage to have a good character, while a bad one subjects to no penalty, so that self-interest does not require that the latter should be avoided or the former maintained; and thus one of the salutary influences which men are subjected to in their dependent relations in society is rendered inoperative. This is a very great disadvantage,—must have contributed not a little to make them what they are, and renders more hopeless their ever being raised out of it while such a state of things continues.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—With the exception of the policy at Edmonstone, and some plantations of the Duke of Buccleuch, the whole of the parish is under cultivation, and that according to the most approved methods of farming,—every improvement being forthwith introduced, so soon as brought into notice and tested by experience. It is unnecessary, however, to enlarge on this head, the system pursued in the Lothians being so well understood. The four shift rotation is that generally followed; but on the largest farm in the parish, the Berwickshire system, of allowing the land to lie two years in pasture, has been introduced, it is believed, with advantage, and probably would become more general, were the fields provided with sufficient fences, which is not the case at present, as never being required.

There are above 80 acres of wood in Dalkeith Park in this parish, planted at different times chiefly with oak in a very thriving state, and, as may be supposed, under the best management. There is also some fine old wood in the policy at Edmonstone.

The average rent of land is from L.4 to L.5 per acre, Scots measure, and it is all arable. The rate of labour is nine and ten shillings a-week for day-labourers, and 9d. per diem for women. In the collieries, labourers, such as banksmen, &c. have twelve shillings. Farm-servants who are engaged by the year are allowed 6½ bolls of oatmeal, 3 to 4 bolls of potatoes, L.16 money, and when they can stack and sow, &c., L.18;—grieve L.21, with the foregoing in each case, and in addition, a month's meat in harvest.

The land, as already stated, being all under tillage, there is no rearing of stock with the exception of a few horses. On the farm already alluded to, where grazing has been introduced, the stock is purchased from year to year to be fed for the butcher; and there are only one or two cows kept on each farm for a supply of dairy produce to the respective families.

The leases are all of nineteen years' duration, with the exception of the Buccleuch property, where they are limited to fourteen.

The state of the farm-buildings is generally excellent, and steam power is now being extensively introduced for the thrashing-mill. The same, however, cannot be said for the enclosures, since practically they are of little or no benefit. The hedge-rows, wherever they exist, are kept with the greatest neatness.

The principal improvement, of late years, is frequent or furrow
EDINBURGH. o o

draining, which has been entered on with spirit, and will no doubt be carried into effect wherever its introduction may be deemed necessary or beneficial. The expense is exclusively defrayed by the tenant, as it is believed to be an improvement that will soon repay the outlay. As an instance, a field so drained, being in potatoes the year after, produced a crop of 75 bolls per acre.

Quarries and Mines.—Of the former there is none, and of the latter coal mines only, which have been wrought in this parish for at least 200 years, and form its chief riches. The edge-seams lying, as formerly mentioned, in the north-west quarter, were first wrought, as from their position and the nature of the ground a considerable winning could be obtained by a day-level, which was afterwards extended to a more considerable depth by a sea-level. The crop of the flat seams was then wrought by the same means, and afterwards steam-engines were erected at different parts of the field in succession, always farther to the dip, till the whole has been wrought out but what lies in the south-east quarter of the parish, where a great quantity of valuable coal still remains to be wrought, but which cannot be effected to a much greater extent by the present engines. The value of such a field may be estimated by calculating from the following data :—An acre of jewel coal, the average thickness of which may be taken at 4 feet, produces 15,000 tubs of 4 cwt., or 3000 tons, which, at 5d. per cwt., or 8s. 4d. per ton, gives £1250 as the gross produce. Then there are the rough and splint seams, thicker than the jewel, but of inferior value. Taking the average thickness of both together to be only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the price 4d. per cwt., or 6s. 8d. per ton, we have £1125 per acre for each; and in addition there is the beefy seam, of inferior value still, which if taken at only 4 feet in thickness, and at 3d. per cwt., or 5s. per ton, gives £750—in all £4250 as the value per acre when brought to the pit mouth. When the four-foot and diamond seams are found, the value of course is considerably more; but this does not apply to what remains to be wrought.

The coal is now all wrought on the long-wall system, by which means the whole is excavated without any stoops being left to support the roof, which gradually sinks as the workings advance, and by which the surface to a certain extent is affected, especially as this takes place unequally and produces what are called sits.

These are frequently such as to render the drainage of the fields worse than useless, as the water can no longer find its way for want of level, and occasions a stagnation which it costs both trouble and expense to remedy. In general, however, the surface resumes its relative position at a somewhat lower elevation, exhibiting the astonishing effects that may be produced by the labours of man, for thus no inconsiderable part of the parish, at a depth of from 50 to 80 fathoms, has, by these workings, at three several distances been undermined, and let down by separate stages to rest permanently at a lower elevation than it originally occupied.

Produce.—The following is an approximation to the average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish. The prices of grain are the average fair prices for the last seven years.

Wheat,	323 acres, 8 to 10½ bolls per acre,	2887 at 24s. per boll,	£9464	0	0
Barley,	235 ditto, 9 to 10 ditto,	2182 at 21s. 4d. ditto,	2327	9	4
Oats,	270 ditto, 9 to 11 ditto,	2581 at 15s. 6d. ditto,	2000	5	6
Hay,	237 ditto, 48,191 stones at 9½d. per stone,	.	1907	11	2
Potatoes,	250 ditto, 8738 bolls at 9s. per boll,	.	3932	2	0
Turnips,	97 ditto, at L.16 per acre,	.	1552	0	0
Beans,	50 ditto, 5 quarters per acre, 250 at 30s. 7d.,	.	382	5	10
Grass,	138 ditto, at L.4, 10s. per acre,	.	621	0	0
Gardens,	10½ ditto, gross produce,	.	214	0	0
			L.16,400	13	10
Last year's working in Edmonstone Colliery, 35,520 tons, various prices,					
Ditto	Sheriffhall Ditto,	.	12,584	0	0
		.	6,000	0	0
Total yearly value of produce raised,			L.34,984	13	10

To the above there ought perhaps to have been added the straw, which is regularly disposed of; but this is held by the farmers to be a set-off against the manure, which, in consequence, they have to purchase, instead of making it, by having the straw consumed by live stock, and no return of it has been received.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Dalkeith is the nearest market-town, which is distant about two miles, and Edinburgh five from the centre of the parish.

Villages.—There are four principal and two smaller villages connected with the coal-works; and Edmonstone and Woolmet, which, from their contiguous position, may be considered as one, is the only village inhabited by the agricultural classes and tradesmen.

Means of Communication.—The means of communication enjoyed by the parish are most ample. The turnpike from Edinburgh to Lauder, &c. by Dalkeith passes along the west side of it, while it is intersected in its whole extent by that from Leith

to Dalkeith, and from the latter to Musselburgh—each of these for a distance of two miles and upwards. There are also cross roads which are turnpike, uniting these in different directions, besides parish roads, which in general are kept in good repair, and leave nothing to be desired in point of accommodation under this head.

Besides coaches between Dalkeith and Edinburgh several times a-day, there are a number of others from Edinburgh to greater distances, such as Lauder, Dunse, Newcastle, &c. which pass daily on the same turnpike; and the Dalkeith Railway, which affords much more accommodation to the inhabitants in their intercourse with the metropolis, passes diagonally through it, giving opportunities for going and returning at least eight times a-day. The post-office is in Dalkeith.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is nearly in the centre of the parish, and very conveniently situated for the parishioners, there being none more than one mile and three-quarters distant; while the great body of the inhabitants is within a circuit of a mile. It was built in 1742, (the site having been changed as already mentioned,) was reseatd in 1819, is in excellent repair, and rendered comfortable in winter by a stove. It is seated for 480, allowing 18 inches to a sitting. The sittings are allocated among the heritors according to their respective valued rents, but it ought to be mentioned, that when built, the then proprietor of Edmonstone added an aisle solely at his expense, which, besides a gallery for the family, and a retiring room immediately behind, afforded accommodation beneath for the servants and immediate dependants, as well as collier population on his property. A gallery was also erected by the then Duke of Buccleuch, with the consent of the heritors for the Sheriffhall colliery, in addition to the share of the sittings effeiring to his property. It deserves to be recorded to the honour of the collier population at that period, that they appear to have been at the expense of fitting up the part of the area allotted to them, and in evidence of their right to the sittings, had tablets affixed on the walls, with the motto of their craft and the names of the parties inscribed, which exist to this day. Probably they had a part of the area thus given them as a compensation for what they enjoyed in the old church of Newton, in which, on application, as the records bear, to the heritors and kirk-session, (given in 4th April 1725), they obtained permission (2d May

1732) to erect a *loft* for themselves, "providing that the possessors and users of the said loft shall be obliged to keep the roof of the church above the said loft always in repair at their own charges," which hard, and, as it appears, unreasonable condition, was complied with, on their part.

The manse was built in 1803, has had its accommodations recently increased, and is in good repair. It stands on the glebe, and is about half-a-mile east from the church, the reason of which is, that when both were removed from their former situation, the proprietor of Edmonstone, whose lands surrounded the old glebe, had none nearer to give in exchange.

The glebe, including the site of the manse, garden, and offices, extends to somewhat more than seven acres of good land, which lets at L. 5 per acre. The great value of the glebe, however, arises from the coal under it, which, after a decision of the Court of Session had been obtained,* establishing the minister's right to the minerals, was sold for the sum of L. 2500. From this there was deducted, by the authority of the Court, the expense of process, &c. amounting to L. 193, 13s., and the balance of L. 2306, 7s. is heritably secured on lands belonging to John Wauchope, Esq. of Edmonstone, by whom the purchase was made in 1815, at 5 per cent. interest, for the benefit of the incumbent. It thus produces L. 115, 6s. 4d. yearly.

The teinds are exhausted, and the stipend consists of

Wheat, 25 bolls	2 firlots	1 peck	2½ lippies.
Barley, 52 do.	3 do.		3½ do.
Oats, 78 do.	1 do.	2 do.	1½ do.

The average amount of the above for the last seven years, at the fairs prices, is L. 147, 16s. 5d. There is also L. 53, 6s. 8d. Scots, or L. 4, 8s. 10½d. Sterling, for communion elements, and 100 merks, or L. 5, 11s. 2d. of mortified money, making the average of the whole amount for these years to L. 273, 2s. 9½d.

List of Incumbents.—Allusion has already been made to Lawrence Watson and John Barbour, who, as readers, enjoyed the vicarage, there having been no clergyman ordained to the pastoral

* By this decision it is believed this point was finally and authoritatively settled. The interlocutor of the Court of Session, which is of date 31 June 1807, is as follows:—"Upon report of Lord Bannatyne, and having advised the mutual informations for the parties in these conjoined actions, the Lords, in the suspension, repel the reasons of suspension, and in the declarator, find that the minister has right to work the coal in question below his glebe, at the sight and under the direction of the heritors and the presbytery, and that the value and proceeds of the coal are also to be under their control and management, for behoof of the minister and his successors, and decern and declare in terms of the other declaratory conclusions of the pursuer's libel, and remit to the Lord Ordinary," &c.

cure till Mr John Aird, the first minister, who was admitted 4th January 1614, and translated to Newbattle 28th September 1615. He was succeeded by Mr John Melville 1616, who died 25th October 1638. Mr Robert Carsane was ordained 24th September 1640, and collated to the benefice on a presentation from King Charles, 4th June 1641. His demise seems to have taken place in the beginning of 1673, and on 4th September of that year, the presbytery record bears that "Mr Archibald Douglas, minister at Cavers, Teviotdale, did show the presbytery that he had received a presentation from the Duke of Lauderdale to the church of Newton, and that upon his exhibiting of that presentation to the Bishop, he had granted him an edict, which edict Mr Malcom is ordained to serve and return endorset." Institution followed on the 24th September, and on the 7th July 1681, he was once more translated to Newbattle. He was succeeded by Mr Robert Bannerman, who, in Nesbit's Peerage, is stated to have been younger brother to Mr G. Bannerman of Dunboig, second son of Elsie, solicitor to King Charles II. He was deprived at the Revolution, after which there was a long vacancy till 21st April 1696, when Mr John Shaw was admitted; but not finding himself comfortable, on account, it would seem, of the heritors withholding their countenance, he accepted a call to the parish of Leslie, and was transported thither in the end of 1698. Mr Thomas Moffat was ordained 24th September 1700, and met with a more encouraging reception, for the session record of 27th October following bears, that "the session met, and being constituted by prayer, thereafter my Lord Edmonstown and the Laird of Woollmet being then present, told that this being the first day of the session's meetings since Mr Thomas Moffat's admission to be minister in this parish, they were come to wait upon the session for the said Mr Moffat's encouragement, and the rest of the elders, to show that they were readie to strengthen their hands and to encourage them, and to concur with them in punishing of vice, and that they should do what was competent to them as heritors for the session's encouragement." Mr Moffat died 14th January 1743, and was succeeded by Mr David Gilchrist 19th July of the same year. On his death Dr Mein was transported from Athelstaneford, 12th October 1770, and served the cure till his death, 1795. He was a person of great worth, and has left a volume of sermons for the instruction of posterity. His literary acquirements procured his election to be Fellow of the

Royal Society, Edinburgh. His character is still venerated by the few survivors who had an opportunity of knowing him; and a marble slab, with a suitable inscription, has been inserted in the wall of the church, by the side of the pulpit, as a tribute on the part of the parishioners to his memory. The late Dr Moodie of Inveresk was appointed in 1796, and, on his removal to Kelso, was succeeded by Mr Thomas Scott, who was translated in 1801 from Ballingry in Fife. On his demise the present incumbent was presented, 1826.

According to a return made to the Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to inquire as to the deficiency of church accommodation, &c., in December 1835, and which was prepared with the greatest care, there were, out of a gross population of 1836, 1414 belonging to the Establishment, and 422 Dissenters of various denominations. In 1837, when the population had decreased to 1728, the respective numbers were 1365 Established Church, and 363 Dissenters, distributed as follows:—Relief, Dalkeith, 222; Do., Musselburgh, 9; Do., Edinburgh, 10. Associate Synod, Dalkeith, Mr Brown's, 78; Do., Mr Buchanan's, 2; Do., Musselburgh, 2; Do., Leith, 3; Do., Edinburgh, 15. Independents, Dalkeith, 5; Do., Portobello, 6. Methodists, 7. Cameronians, 1. Associate Synod Original Seceders, 3. In a note to the aforesaid document it is stated, in explanation, that where the head of a family is a Dissenter, all the children have been reckoned as such, though many of them, above twelve years of age, are in the habit of attending the Established Church. This rule has been followed even in cases where the mother is in communion with the latter, the father being a Dissenter, although the only religious instruction and pastoral superintendence the families receive are from the Establishment; and were these deducted, as perhaps in fairness they might and ought to be, the numbers above given would be considerably reduced. It will be seen, (it goes on to state,) that 129 sittings, at the utmost, are taken in dissenting places of worship, which corroborates this to the extent of showing that the *families* are not provided with accommodation, especially since of these 129 sittings, at least 41 are taken by individuals, leaving 88 for 881.

The attendance on divine service in the Established church is generally good; but as whole pews are allocated to tenants who have not families to occupy them, and from which the population generally feel themselves to be excluded, the habit of church-go-

ing cannot exist with many, nor be formed by the young, since there is only 430 sittings in all for the 1365 at present ostensibly belonging to the Establishment, while there is a considerable proportion of them not available to the full extent, from their being particularly allocated, which, especially in reference to the young has long been felt as a grievance, since they cannot be encouraged to attend, lest those more advanced should be thereby excluded.

The number of communicants on the roll in 1835 was 363, and in 1837, 343. The average number that has communicated of late years is about 325. During the last five years, 122 have been admitted for the first time.

A parochial Association was formed in 1831 in support of the General Assembly's schemes for education and the propagation of the gospel in India, the only ones then in existence, and during the seven years that have since elapsed, L.232 have been collected for these objects. In 1835 another Association was formed, auxiliary to the Church Extension Scheme; and afterwards it embraced the Colonial Scheme. For the former there was collected in 1835, L.132, and for the two conjoined, in 1837, L.64.

Education.—There are one parochial, one unendowed, and two female schools supported by individual subscription. The parish schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and all the legal accommodations, with the exception of a small deficiency in the size of his garden, which is compensated by a certain quantity of oatmeal, at the fiars' prices annually, according to the provisions of the act of Parliament. He also has an annuity of L.5 for the coal under his garden, or rather for leave to drive a mine through it for the working of the coal, payable by Sir John Hope, Bart. of Pinkie, and L.8 per annum for the education of four boys, according to the terms of a mortification afterwards to be noticed. In a parliamentary return made in 1834, L.60 is given as the amount of fees, and L.37 as that of other emoluments, including, of course, the items before specified, and also the session clerk's salary and fees. In all, the master's income is L.131, 4s. 4½d.,* with a dwelling-house, which is commodious, and garden, surrounded by an excellent wall. It may be mentioned, to the credit of the heritors, that the whole establishment of school and school-house is on the most liberal scale, and in addition, a spacious play-ground, provided

* L.50 has since been mortified by the late Mrs Laing of Newton, the interest to go to the schoolmaster, and the interest of L.50 more, deducting legacy duty, for the support of Sabbath schools.

with swing poles, and enclosed by a wall, is rented by them from the proprietor of the adjoining grounds.

There are also Sabbath schools for both sexes, attended by about 300 scholars.

The teachers of the female schools have L.25 per annum, the amount by which the fees come short of this being supplied by the family of Edmonstone, together with a school and dwelling-house. The emoluments of the unendowed school must be of comparatively trifling amount, and very precarious, from the fees being very ill paid. In the parish school, this is obviated by their being paid weekly in advance; the only way in which, with such a population, this could be secured.

By the trust-disposition and settlement of Alexander Mitchell, baker in the Canongate of Edinburgh, the rents of his property, consisting of houses in different parts of the town, are to constitute a fund or establishment, to be called Mitchell's Establishment, and to be applied by the trustees therein appointed, 1st, towards defraying the expense of managing the trust, and of repairing and keeping in repair the subjects described; 2d, the trustees are to pay yearly to the schoolmaster for the time of the parish of Newton, the sum of L.8, or, in the schoolmaster's option, the price, according to the highest fiars of the county of Edinburgh, of eight bolls of oatmeal, at two terms, &c., and that for the school dues and education of four boys to be educated at said school; and 3d, the surplus of the rents is to be applied in clothing and alimentering four boys to be educated at said school; providing always that the parents of such boys shall be of respectable character, and shall have been residents and householders in the parish of Newton, for three years at least before being nominated; that such boys shall labour under no natural incapacity of learning or being taught; that, at the time of nomination, such boys shall be at least eight years old, and shall remain at said school and enjoy the benefits of this trust until they shall respectively arrive at the age of thirteen years; and, for one year thereafter, the proportion of the rents under this trust which shall have been employed in clothing and alimentering each boy, shall be applied in his outfit as apprentice-fee with him, or otherwise for his behoof as may seem best to said trustees. The trustees are the ministers of Newton and Liberton, or any one of them accepting the trust, &c.

The writer has found many heads of families whom he had

an opportunity of examining, on their applying for baptism to their children, to be unable to write or read; and while all such were lamentably unacquainted with religious truth, he has found some so deplorably uninformed as to be ignorant of the very first principles, even that a Saviour had come into the world. Feeling it to be his duty to endeavour to remedy such a state of things, he in all cases undertook personally their instruction, and with some had to begin by teaching the letters. Where there was perseverance and a fair degree of ability, even these last have been brought to read tolerably, and to be versant in the catechism; but where these were wanting, which was too generally the case, it was only labour lost, and occasioned all the more regret that what in youth had been neglected could not be supplied in manhood. We shall only add, that the people are by no means alive, as it is desirable they should be, to the benefits of education. Nor does this apply exclusively to the collier population. It is true also, though certainly not to the same extent, of the agricultural labourers, who, too surely in this respect, are following a downward course in this part of the country, where there is much more ignorance than the public is at all aware of, or than would be credited perhaps, except on personal observation, such as has fallen to the lot of the writer in his ministerial intercourse with the various classes of his parishioners.

Literature.—At present there is no circulating library in the parish. One such there was, at a former period, maintained by and for the benefit of the collier population; but such was the effect of the enlargement of the works near the commencement of this century, whereby some hundreds were added to that class in a few years, consisting chiefly of the most reckless characters, that the whole body became deteriorated; and before the writer's connexion with the parish commenced, some twelve years ago, the library was shut up, there being not a single subscriber remaining, and it has ever since so continued, though the books are still extant. With a few honourable exceptions, books are neither read nor sought after; but there are working men of the former reputable and intelligent class, such as the collier population are known to have been a century ago, when, as we have seen, they provided themselves with accommodation in the parish church at their own expense,—and who are possessed of books that would grace any library, whether as to the subjects of them or their outward condition.

Friendly Societies.—Friendly societies have long existed here, though, unfortunately, it cannot be said that they are in a flourishing condition. The members have not been enlightened enough to avail themselves of the knowledge which has been brought to bear on this subject, such as the Highland Society's tables, to form the basis of safe calculation, in order that the contributions may be made to correspond to the risks to be run, according to the age of the entrants; and the consequence has been, that, being founded on erroneous principles, after flourishing for a while by reason of the great majority of the members being young at their first formation, they begin at length to find the expenditure exceed the income, since the members, when advanced in years, consume more than the previous payments can afford; and when it comes to be seen that the funds are undergoing rapid diminution, the alarm is taken, and no new members enter, leaving no alternative but at length to dissolve the Society, as no longer able to meet its engagements. This is a frequent consummation, and it comes to be a great hardship that, when the members require such assistance most, and after they have contributed for a lengthened period, it may be for the benefit of others, they themselves are disappointed of the benefit they ought to have enjoyed, if the society had been constituted on right principles.

Another cause of failure is the knavery of the office-bearers, by whom the funds in some instances have been embezzled, and the ruin of the society has thus been prematurely consummated. Even the prosperity of the societies in some cases has proved their ruin, for when the funds have accumulated to a considerable amount, the cupidity of the more reckless members has been excited, by whom a proposition has been brought forward and carried, by the support of a majority, that the society should be dissolved and the funds divided, whereby gross injustice is inflicted, since in such cases all share alike, however unequal may have been the amount of their contributions, and those who are dependent upon it from sickness or frailty are defrauded of their vested right in its benefits. The consequence of all this has been, that such Societies have come into disrepute. The writer endeavoured in these circumstances to have them organized on the true principle of every one paying for his own risk; but as the more elderly would thus have to pay increased rates, the attempt proved unsuccessful from the opposition of these parties. It is to be feared also that the benevolent intervention of the Legislature to prevent the abuses alluded to, and to induce a better

state of things by the adoption of sound principles, may have come too late to promote the interests and support the credit of such excellent institutions in this quarter, since what are called yearly Societies are now becoming very generally substituted for them. These are dissolved at the end of every year, and the surplus funds, after paying certain rates during sickness, and so much at death to meet funeral expenses, are divided among the members, and the society is constituted anew, when the former members have an opportunity of enrolling them again. Should any, however, happen to be in sickness at the time, or have fallen into a declining state of health, he is rejected, and left to bear the evils of his condition without any alleviation from such resources; nor on this plan can any provision be made for old age as in permanent societies, by the superannuated allowance which their members enjoy in such circumstances. The labouring population, at least in the collieries, receive, however, much benefit still from such institutions.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid for the last five years is 35, or rather that is the average of cases, for as there were widows with families among these, the number of persons would be greater. The average allowance to each is 1s. 2d. weekly to those on the permanent roll, consisting almost exclusively of individuals to whom the lowest allowance is 1s. and the highest 2s. weekly. Those on the casual roll average 2s. weekly, the highest being 2s. 6d. and the lowest 1s. It is proper to state, however, that the poor connected with the collieries, (the great bulk of the population being there employed), have no house rents to pay, and also obtain their fuel free of expense, which are two very material advantages; and farther that, where widows are left with young families who require assistance till able to provide for themselves in whole or in part, among the collier population this is at a comparatively early period, not only on account of the earnings of the mother, (7s. a-week), but because the services of the children are very early available, many of them being set to work at eight or nine years of age.

The annual contributions for the relief of the poor from all sources for the year 1837 was as follows:—

Ordinary collections,	L. 80	14	9½
Mortcloths and iron covers,	17	14	6½
Proclamations and private baptisms,	6	13	6
Voluntary contributions,	19	10	0
	<hr/>		
	L. 124	12	10

	Brought over,	.	L. 124	12	10
Interest,	.	.	10	0	0
Seat rents,	.	.	0	7	6
			<hr/>		
			L. 133	0	4

Regular annual assessments for the support of the poor were first had recourse to in 1797. For the first ten years, the average amount was L.21; for the next ten, L.52; and for the third, ending with 1827, L.106. During this period, the population had doubled, whereas the assessment had increased five-fold. In 1826, one of L.120 had been imposed when the present incumbent entered on his duties; and, impressed with the evils which a compulsory provision has a tendency to produce, especially to the poor themselves, he proposed to bring about such a state of things as might materially abate the evil. In this he has been successful. The year after, only L.80 were required, and in the two following L. 60 each; while, during these four years, a balance of L. 50 had accumulated in the kirk-treasurer's hands. About the same time, payment was received of a legacy by Miss Jane Wauchope for the behoof of the poor, which, being left to their discretion, the session resolved should be applied to educational purposes. Next year the assessment was L.50, and then it was proposed to the heritors that it should be discontinued, provided those non-resident would consent to give a voluntary contribution in lieu of the collections, that would have been received, had they resided on their properties and attended worship at the parish church. This was at once assented to, and the amount they agreed to give was equal to their proportion of an assessment of L. 50 per annum. Colonel Wauchope, the only resident heritor, increased his in the same proportion, so that the collections, which, in 1831, amounted to L.45, 8s. 10½d. rose, in 1832, the first year of the new arrangement, to L.85, 19s. 6½d. It was stipulated also, on proposing this change, that L. 100 should be deposited with the session to meet extraordinary contingencies that might occur, such as a pauper lunatic to be maintained in a place of confinement, which occasions at once a large addition to the expenditure; so that, with the legacy and saving of L. 50 above mentioned, the session has L.250 of capital.

Among the measures of amelioration that have been adopted, an Infant school has been established, as peculiarly suited to the circumstances of the population. The parents, to their credit, have very generally availed themselves of it; and, towards the fitting up of the school and salary of the teacher, there has been

paid, in 1834 and subsequent years, out of the funds above specified, in addition to the ordinary expenditure, the sum of L.53, 7s.

That there is here great room, in addition to all other considerations, for endeavouring to redress the abuses of pauperism, is evinced by the fact, that there is no disposition among the poor to refrain from seeking parochial relief; neither do they consider it as any way degrading; but, on the contrary, they seek to obtain it avowedly that their relatives, however able, may be spared from being burdened; while these last, though in circumstances to aid them, are unwilling to do anything to prevent their being recipients of public charity.

Inns, Alehouses, &c.—There were no fewer than fourteen public houses when the writer's connection was formed with the parish, and considering that intemperance is one of the crying vices affecting the population, the reduction of their number necessarily formed part of the remedial measures to be pursued. The principal and only resident proprietor, Colonel Wauchope, entered warmly into these, and while generally he lent his assistance in every way it could be rendered available, in particular, he suppressed all of them on his property with one exception. This example has been partially followed by the others, so that they are now reduced by one-half. There are still too many, however, as facilities of gratification undoubtedly tend to superinduce the intemperate habits that prevail. It became an object, however, of nearly as much importance to regulate those that remained as to get rid of the superfluity, and this also to a certain extent has been accomplished. It was found that, besides being open for the reception of company on the Sabbath, (except during divine service,) spirits were retailed to all and sundry to be consumed in their own houses, so that when neighbours accidentally congregated, or friends came to visit on that day, scenes of debauchery ensued by liquor being sent for and obtained in this way. In consequence, the younger members of families were corrupted by the evil example thus set before them, while the females were led to join in the unhallowed revelry. On a representation of this being made to the proprietors by the kirk-session, Sir J. Hope, to whom the majority of the remainder belonged, bound his tenants, under the penalty of immediate dismissal,* (in the colliery a fortnight's warning

* This has been acted upon, and one of these publicans having transgressed the regulation, has been turned off, and the house is no longer occupied as a public-house. Another that was apt to be disorderly has been also suppressed by him, so that the number is now reduced to six in all, still too many by one-half.

is sufficient for this at any time), not only to desist from thus retailing liquor on the Sabbath, but to keep their premises closed altogether. As proprietor he had undoubted right to do this, although the license authorises their being open except during divine service, and thus the evils complained of bid fair to be greatly mitigated, if not altogether prevented. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch likewise acted a noble part in this matter, worthy of his character; for there being a feu on his property converted into a public-house, where the occupier refused to be laid under restrictions, on this being represented to him, he gave directions for its being purchased at whatever pecuniary sacrifice, that it might be subjected to salutary regulations; which has been done.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The march of improvement has visited this parish since last Statistical Account was written, in many respects, both as to its agriculture and mining operations, which it is unnecessary more particularly to specify.

If there was no other school than the parochial at that time, and there is no other alluded to, the state of education must have been very unsatisfactory indeed, since it is there stated that the average attendance for ten years had only been 48 out of a population of 1135. Such being the case, it is not to be wondered at that ignorance should have begun extensively to prevail, and that the population generally should have sunk down into a state of the utmost indifference as to the benefits of education, out of which, though matters are no longer in such an unsatisfactory state as to school attendance, they are still but very imperfectly recovered. The contrast is equally great as to the amount of the emoluments—for it is stated that, for the same period, the whole income of the schoolmaster, “including salary, (then only 100 merks Scots), school dues, and the emoluments of the session clerk’s office,” averaged no more than L. 24 per annum. Now, while the number of scholars at the parish school is three times as great, the emoluments are nearly six times their amount at that period.

We now advert to the changes that have occurred since the sketch of the foregoing account was drawn up in 1838. Unfortunately these, as regards the parochial economy, have been alike great and disastrous. Various circumstances contributed at once to increase the expenditure and diminish the income for the relief of the poor; so that it was found impossible to make these

meet each other in any other way, than by again having recourse to an assessment, which, in the very few years that have since elapsed, has risen to between three and four hundred pounds per annum. Liberal contributors to the church collections have either been removed by death or have left the parish, and been replaced by others who worship elsewhere, and consequently contribute nothing, while some have withdrawn to join other communions, among whom is the only resident proprietor. On the other hand, the collieries having come to be wrought on a diminished scale, many of the families removed elsewhere, leaving the aged and infirm behind, many of whom soon came to be a burden on the funds when thus so little able to bear it. Last of all came Lord Ashley's bill excluding female labour from the collieries, which, however beneficial may be its operation in the long run, has proved injurious to many who were thereby deprived of their only means of subsistence. Now many must become chargeable that would not have been so before, and where widows are left with young families, they are not only deprived of the produce of their own labour, (7s. weekly,) but that of the daughters, who, on the old footing, would have assisted, and who are now themselves a burden till they can get other employment, which they cannot do so early. Considering also that all the families had suffered less or more from the operation of this measure by the diminution of their income, and consequently were less able to assist their relatives than formerly, the heritors and kirk-session have increased the former allowances, so that in no case is less than 1s. 6d. of weekly aliment given, while there are several families who have to the amount of 5s., which are the extremes between which the allowances vary according to circumstances. By all this, the expenditure has reached upwards of L. 7 weekly, including the cases of those females, who having been partially disabled by accidents and disease, and being somewhat advanced in years, have very humanely had an aliment conceded to them on the part of the heritors.

The aforesaid bill has also fallen with peculiar severity upon unmarried females somewhat advanced in life, who are unfit for becoming domestic servants, and who, from their being unaccustomed to any other labour than that of carrying coals on their backs, find difficulty in obtaining employment, however willing and able to work. Ultimate good may, however, be expected to result from what has thus been the cause of hardship and suffering. Besides

the domestic comfort and advantage that will immediately be produced by the mothers remaining at home in charge of their households, the females will no longer be subjected to the physical and moral evils attendant on their former condition, as beasts of burden among the most contaminating influences, but having to betake themselves to service among the other classes of society, will be the means of bringing back improved notions and habits.

February 1845.

PARISH OF CRAMOND.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. W. L. COLVIN, A. M. MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.*

Name.—THE name Cramond, or Crawmond and Karamund, as it has, at different times, been written, and in the Celtic form *Car-aman*, is considered to be derived from *Car*,† or *Carraig*, a *rock* or *fort*, and *Aman* a river,—thus signifying the *River-Port*. This etymology is sufficiently descriptive of the present position of the village at the mouth of the Almond, once the site of an important Roman station. The truth of this statement, indeed, has been fully established by the digging up of numerous imperial coins, medals, inscriptions, altars, sepulchral remains, pavement, and other relics of Roman residence. ‡ This station, with its adjoining harbour, seems to have had a direct communication on the west, with the forts along the rampart of Antoninus, which, with its fosse and parallel military way, terminated a little higher on the Forth at or near Carriden; and also with the southern parts,

* For this part of the Statistical Account we are indebted to Dr Thomas Aitken, Edinburgh.

† The *Cæc* of Wales is only a different dialect, and is there applied to both British and Roman fortifications, but chiefly to the site of the *Cæstra* or stations of the Romans.

‡ *Alaterra* is supposed, from a disinterred inscription, to have been the Roman name of Cramond. Others, with even less probability, have conceived it to be the *Alauna* of Ptolemy. This ancient Geographer, indeed, places both *Alauna* and *Alata Castra* in the same latitude; but the difference which he makes between their longitude might have as readily led to the supposition that *Alauna* stood on the Clyde as on the Forth. See *Ptolem. Geog., Lib. ii., cap. iii.*

by a great military road running in the direction of Edinburgh, the east end of the Pentlands, and the Eildon hills. A part of this Roman road towards Edinburgh could be traced about a century ago, though even then much effaced by the plough,* and small portions seem still to remain within the grounds of Cramond House, as lately ascertained on planting some trees. From the discovered inscriptions, this station appears at one time to have been occupied by both the second and twentieth legions—two of the legions employed under Lollius Urbicus in forming the rampart and military road of Antoninus, from the Clyde to the Forth, about the middle of the second century of the Christian era. †

Boundaries.—This parish is bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth; on the east by St Cuthbert's; on the south by the parish of Corstorphine; and on the west by the parishes of Kirkliston and Dalmeny. Six miles is the greatest length, and about two its greatest breadth.

Lying along the line of coast and the Almond, besides embracing a part of Dalmeny Park, it has in general a rich and interesting appearance, being diversified by swelling hill and finely wooded mansion, as well as highly cultivated and extended fields.

Botany.—The portion of the parish which stretches along the sea side from Wardie burn to the Cockle burn in Dalmeny Park, may be considered the locality in which those plants occur which particularly characterize it from the more inland districts. The more useful of these, with a few along the wooded banks of the Almond, may be given—distinguishing the apparently introduced, though British, by an asterisk prefixed.

<i>Arundo arenaria</i> ‡	<i>Plantago maritima</i>	* <i>Ribes alpinum</i>
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	——— <i>coronopus</i>	* <i>Medicago sativa</i>
<i>Triticum junceum</i>	<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i>
<i>Juncus compressus</i>	<i>Astragalus hypoglottis</i>	<i>Cichoreum Intybus</i>

* See Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, Lond. 1726, Fol. p. 117. Maitland also mentions distinct visible traces of this military way in his time, both on Echlin moor, south-west of Queensferry, and towards the burn at the east end of the Pentlands. A small part of the old Linton road at Bowbridge, overgrown with furze, still points out the line of this latter portion; but Echlin moor itself has now disappeared in cultivated fields.—See Maitland's *History and Antiquities of Scotland*.

† From two inscriptions, the one found at Castlecary, and the other at Cramond, the first cohort of the Tungrians, from the banks of the Maese, seem also to have been stationed at Cramond, and likewise to have executed a part of this great work, commonly called Graham's Dike, which is probably only a corrupted form of the Celtic *Grim-dige*, a war-fosse.—See Gordon's *Itiner. Sept.*, and Roy's *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*.

‡ The *sea-reed*, independently of its use for binding sand banks, has been variously employed as a substitute for the *mat-weed* of Spain (*Lygum spartum*), which was anciently in general use for making cordage both for naval and other purposes—"quanto sit in usu omnibus terris navium armamentis, machinis ædificationum, aliisque desiderii vitæ."—*Plin. N. Hist.*, Lib. xiv. cap. ii.

<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	* <i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
<i>Beta maritima</i>	— <i>spinosissima</i>	* <i>Tulipa Sylvestris</i>
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	<i>Daphne Laureola</i>	* <i>Narcissus biflorus</i>
<i>Ligusticum Scoticum</i>	<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>	* <i>Sedum album</i>
* <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	* <i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i>

Of the *Algæ* on the rocks between high and low water, or left by the tide on the beach, the following may be mentioned—some of which are also useful in the arts, in medicine, and for culinary and domestic purposes.

<i>Chondrus crispus</i> *	<i>Odonthalia dentata</i>	<i>Halidrys siliquosa</i>
— <i>mamillosus</i>	<i>Ptilota plumosa</i>	<i>Furcellaria fastigiata</i>
<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	<i>Desmarestia aculeata</i>	<i>Chordaria flagelliformis</i>
— <i>saccharina</i>	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	<i>Ulva latissima</i>
<i>Rhodomenia palmata</i>	— <i>serratus</i>	— <i>lactuca</i>
<i>Delesseria sanguinea</i>	— <i>nodosus</i>	<i>Enteromorpha compressa</i>
— <i>alata</i>	— <i>caniculatus</i>	

The general mildness of the climate is evinced by old lofty elms, oaks, and beeches, unscathed by storm or sea-breeze, though close on the shore; and by the same trees still as vigorous in growth and stately in form, reaching a considerable ascent on Leny Hill. On the banks of the Almond are also tall luxuriant trees of the *Thuya occidentalis* and *Pinus strobus*: the cluster pine of the south of Europe (*Pinus pinaster*)† is growing well in Dalmeny Park and on the sea margin under Muir House. The Italian rye-grass (*Lolium Italicum*) is extensively and successfully cultivated near Wardie burn.

Zoology.—The zoology of this district naturally though indirectly points to the past, when the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) of the Caledonian forests was an object of interest to the Roman;‡ and when, too, a portion of this part of the ancient royal chase was granted by King Robert the Bruce in the charter of Muir House§—a name itself, like those of “Kingis medow and mure of Cramond,” implying a very different state of things from the present.

In the course of last century, not a few instances are on re-

* This species, when bleached and prepared, is sold under the name of *Irish moss*. The *Zostera marina*, also an object of interest in our manufactures, occurs among the Leith rocks.

† The *Pinus pinaster* grows well at Haining near Selkirk, some hundred feet higher. The *Botrychium lunaria* recently extirpated by Granton quarry and improvements, is plentiful on the green hills near Selkirk.

‡ The wild boar occurs in the sculptured remains, and “the tusks of boars” were found among the Roman ruins discovered at Castlecary, in making the canal between the Clyde and the Forth.—*Roy's Milit. Antiq. of Scotland*, p. 200. The “*Solidus oper.*,” indeed, at a Roman entertainment had become an object of ambition and also of daily occurrence, even before the conquest of Britain.—*See Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. viii. cap. li.*

§ See *M.S. Charters*, Vol. i. *Signet Library*, and *Acts of Scot. Parl. A. D. 1606*.

cord of a species of whale being stranded on the large tract of sand regularly exposed by the ebbing tide. In December 1769, a spermaceti whale (*Catodon macrocephalus*)* 54 feet long, was left by the tide at Cramond Island, and another of the same species and size at Hunter's Craig† in the preceding spring.

The rocky islet called Inch Mickery is chiefly tenanted by sea-fowl. The common tern or *pictarnie* (*Sterna hirundo*) resorts hither in such numbers during the summer months, that, in the breeding season, they in some measure fully occupy the island.

The fishing of the Almond, once plentiful in salmon (*Salmo salar*), was at one time of much importance, and even gave rise to a long litigation; but, being now almost entirely destroyed, it is to no one of any interest.

Another object of Roman esteem, the oyster of Britain (*Ostrea edulis*),‡ is found in beds within the limits of the parish. The low sledgey rocks also are covered abundantly with muscles (*Mytilus edulis*), and the shells of the common cockle (*Cardium edule*) are thrown out in such profusion on the sandy shore at the mouth of the rivulet forming the western boundary that it has been descriptively called the *Cockle-Burn*.

Geology.—The chief geological interest of this parish, like that of its botany, is along the shore and bed of the Almond. The series of strata here exposed belong to the coal formation, and consists of the usual sandstone, limestone in small quantity, shale, clay ironstone, and coal. These strata, however, are traversed at intervals by trap. Their usual dip along the shore and bed of the Almond is from 25° to 30° to the east, but both dip and direction depart from this in particular localities. In the flattened or mantle-shaped strata at the influx of Wardie burn the coal crops out, and on lately forming the foundation of the embankment of the railway, both the coal-seam and traces of former working were fully brought

* This whale is figured and described under the name of the blunt-headed cachalot or *Physeter Catodon*, in Vol. ix. *Phil. Trans. for the year 1770*.

† In a niche cut in the face of this rock, the Roman eagle, in bold antique relief, can still be distinctly traced.

‡ The partiality of the Romans for such shell-fish and others common to our shores is well known. So extravagant, indeed, was their fondness for pearls, that even the first invasion of Britain is said by Suetonius to have been undertaken by Cæsar with this object—"Britanniam petisse spe margaritarum." The British pearls, however, from the *Mya margaritifera*, seem eventually not to have been very highly valued. Pliny refers to their defects in Cæsar's votive shield of these pearls: "Venus: and Tacitus, while stating the British mines as the real rewards of conquest, quaintly says of the pearls—"ego facilius crediderim, naturam margaritis decesse, quam nobis avaritiam." *Tacit. Agric. cap. xii*—*Sueton. C. Jul. Cæs. cap. xlviii*—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. ix., cap. xxxv.*

to view. The clay ironstone occurs here in thin seams or bands, and was once employed by the Carron Company. The clay ironstone balls, in the shale a little to the east, when split up, are found to contain *coprolites* and iron pyrites; and sometimes also galena and calcareous spar.

In the same flattened strata are interesting specimens of the *Lepidodendron dichotomum* and *Variolaria Ficoides** of Sternberg, and some portions of the shale seem almost an entire mass of vegetable remains, consisting chiefly of *Monocotyledonous* plants. In the sandstone of Granton quarry two fossil trees have been exposed similar to those of Craigleith. Both are slightly compressed, and incline in the same direction in the attitude of trees sanded up, with the root in the lower or growing position. These are seen at once to be *Dicotyledonous*; and, by microscopical examination, those of Craigleith have been satisfactorily shown to belong to the *Coniferae*, but to that section of this great natural family which is found at present only in the southern hemisphere. An interesting fossil fruit or *Carpolite*, from the same place, not yet described, may be referred to the *Cucurbitaceæ* of an Indian climate.†

The trap-ridge of Corstorphine Hill, rising 474 feet above the sea-level, declines gently towards the shore in the direction of Cramond island, where the same greenstone again appears forming the island. The less elevated trap-ridge of Leny Hill, to the west, traverses the sandstone strata in a similar manner, and crosses the Almond at the private bridge of Craigiehall. Different varieties of trap appear in succession along the shore, and these are often conformably interposed among the strata of sandstone. It may at least be a probable conjecture, that the greenstone of Cramond island may have once been connected with that which rises towards Corstorphine Hill. The relation, indeed, which such traps bear to volcanic rocks, whether common or submarine, has lately become a subject of interest, and has been particularly investigated by geologists of the continent,‡ as well as of our own country.

* In regard to this and such analogous forms, as in some of the *Cacti* and *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in connection with those of a widely different character, Martius, distinguished by his elegant work on Palms, who carefully examined the botany of South America, thus writes to Sternberg,—"Mais ce qui me paraît surtout remarquable, c'est que dans le district des diamants, au Brésil, j'ai retrouvé presque toutes les formes a moi connues de Flore du Monde primitif, reproduites et représentées par les végétaux vivans."—*Essai d'un Exposé. Géognestico-Botanique de Flore du Monde primitif.* Par Le Comte G. Sternberg.

† Palm fruits, (*Palmacites Nöggerathii*. Stern.) are also in the writer's possession, from similar strata in the vicinity of Manchester.

‡ The trap of Corstorphine Hill is by Boué called *Dolerite*, and the resemblance

Large blocks of greenstone, as the ruins of once existing rocks, lie in confusion along the shore, and such are likewise found imbedded in the alluvial deposit of boulder clay, gravel, sand, and shells which skirts the beach. Fine blue clay, fit for the purposes of a brick-work, is found near Granton Pier, beneath a four feet stratum of ferruginous sand and gravel. A bed of shells, or shells mixed with sand and gravel, has also been exposed in the superficial covering of Granton quarry. Many of these shells are fresh and identical with those now on the shore, such as the *Turbo littoreus* and *Neritoides*, *Buccinum Lapillus*, and *Patella vulgata*; while the position of this bed is several feet higher above the present highest tide than that of the whale skeleton found some time ago imbedded in the clay at Airthrey, on the opposite shores of the Forth.

Hydrography.—The springs, found by digging in the alluvial deposit, are, from their mineral character, not always suited for every domestic purpose. From the sandstone strata of Craighleith quarry on the boundary, small sulphureous springs issue, which smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, and, by exposure to the air as they flow, leave a whitish deposit of sulphur on the rock. The *Marckfield Spa*, once of some medicinal celebrity, being now inclosed within the grounds of Barnton, has disappeared.

The Almond, conveying the drainage of a district, stretching thirty miles to the west, has a varied bed and marked action even in the few miles of its course connected with this parish. At first it flows through the flat alluvial; then over trap, forming a fall and rapid; and afterwards through shale, alluvial, and sandstone, with greenstone boulders strewed along its channel and margin, and with insular formations, the result of such agency.

The mouth of this river, at the junction of the greenstone and sandstone, with a full spring tide of 15 or 16 feet in the middle of the channel, affords a haven or natural creek-harbour, convenient enough for smaller vessels; and if, as formerly existing Roman remains seemed to indicate, a mole once stood on the east bank, a much superior harbour must have been obtained. The harbour, however, at present is, by the changing action of the tide, entirely reduced to that of nature unaided by art—

which such rock bears to those of the extinct volcanoes of the south of France—"les dolérites volcaniques des environs de Saint Flours dans le Cantal"—he mentions as particularly striking every geologist.—See *Essai Géologique sur l'Ecosse*. Par A. Boué. The same trap formation also appears on the opposite shore of Fife, in Locholm, and the rocky islets stretching towards Cramond island.

“ vivoque sedilia saxo.” At the iron works, indeed, about a quarter of a mile higher, art has been called in with crane and wharf to render it more suitable for their own imports and exports.

The advance of the tide in some parts of the shore is rather remarkable, particularly in the neighbourhood of Granton pier. In building this pier the vestiges of an old sea-wall* were discovered within low water mark; and not much more than half a century ago the margin of green turf extended a considerable way towards this boundary. When the softer strata have been thus stripped of their alluvial covering, the effect of ebb and flow, by constant attrition, is to lower even the rock itself, so that a foundation sunk a few feet in the shale becomes, in the course of not many years, level with the surface on the side exposed to the action of the tide.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Parochial Registers.—The date of the most ancient parochial registers is 1636. It is alleged that the books of the parish, which existed previously to that period, were carried off by Cromwell. The records of baptisms, marriages, and kirk-session business, appear to have been kept with great regularity since 1652, and, with the exception of the oldest of them, are in excellent preservation. There are several very curious things recorded in the session books, illustrative of the severity of discipline exercised in former times.

Land-owners.—The principal land owners in the parish are, William R. Ramsay, Esq., M. P.; His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Aberdour; Lady Torphichen; the Earl of Rosebery; Mr Hope Vere; Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Advocate, M. P.; Thomas Davidson, Esq.; and W. H. Crawford, Esq.

Mansion-Houses.—Few parishes in Scotland can boast of a greater variety of beautiful mansion-houses than Cramond. Of these we shall briefly notice the principal. About a mile south from the church, stands Barnton House, the principal seat of William R. Ramsay, Esq., M. P. It is situated in a magnificent park of nearly 400 acres, beautifully wooded, and most tastefully

* If this sea-wall was constructed by the Duke of Argyle, as is supposed, when Caroline Park was in his possession, it must have been the boundary of the shore about hundred years ago. About the beginning of last century, on repairing the pier of Leith, a portion of a coast line of Roman road was discovered below the foundation rising the water of Leith in the direction of Cramond.—See *Maitland's Hist. and Antiq. of Scotland, Lond. 1757, Vol. i. p. 203.* Cramond Island, though above three-quarters of a mile distant from the land, is at low water connected with it by a flat tract of sand, over which those residing on the island pass and repass.

laid out. The name formerly given to this lordly mansion was *Cramond Regis*, and in ancient times it was one of the hunting seats of the Kings of Scotland. The present edifice was greatly enlarged and improved by the former proprietor, Mr Ramsay's father, and is now by far the most splendid residence in the parish.

Lauriston Castle, the residence of Andrew Rutherford, Esq., M. P., is beautifully situated on an eminence not far from the sea, a little north from the village of Davidson's Mains, and appears to have been built toward the end of the sixteenth century by Sir Archibald Napier, brother of John Napier of Merchiston, the far-famed inventor of Logarithms. Many alterations have been made on Lauriston Castle of late years, and at present the house is being enlarged, and the grounds are being extended and improved. This castle at one time belonged to the famous John Law, who raised himself to the high dignity of Comptroller-General of the Finances of France, and whose extraordinary history, as detailed in Mr Wood's Account of Cramond, will be read with all the interest of a romance.

Cramond House, the residence of the Right Honourable Dowager Lady Torphichen, is situated close by the junction of the Almond with the Forth, and is a handsome and commodious mansion. The trees which surround the house are remarkable for their size and beauty, more particularly, considering their vicinity to the sea. Immediately adjoining Cramond House, stands an old tower of square dimensions, three storeys in height, and of massive architecture, which, tradition informs us, is the remains of what once was a mansion of the bishops of Dunkeld.

Near the north-east extremity of the parish is Caroline Park, the property of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It is a very ancient and extensive edifice. From a stone tablet in the centre of the north front, we learn that this mansion was built, in 1685, by George, Viscount of Tarbat, at which time he was prime minister of Scotland. It appears that this mansion was first of all named Kingstown, then Roystown, and that it received its present name from John, Duke of Argyll, in memory of the consort of George II., to whom, while Princess of Wales, his Duchess had been maid of honour.

A little westward from Caroline Park, along the sea shore, in the midst of well-wooded and beautiful grounds, stands Muir House, a modern edifice of elegant ornate architecture. It was

built a few years ago by Mr Davidson, the proprietor. The old mansion of Muir House, said to have been built about the year 1690, with the exception of two staircases, is entirely destroyed.

About half a mile to the south-west of Cramond Bridge is New Saughton, a commodious mansion, the property of Lady Aberdour. The ancient name of this mansion was Cammo. It was built in the year 1693, by John Menzies of Cammo. It is embosomed amid fine old wood, and the grounds adjoining possess much picturesque beauty.

Almost immediately adjoining the old Cramond bridge, stands Braehead, the property of William H. Crawford, Esq. of Crawfordland. The Howisons of Braehead are of old standing in the parish, and, from tradition, we are informed that part of the property of Braehead was obtained from one of the Kings of Scotland as a reward for service rendered by one of their ancestors, who came to the rescue of his Majesty when attacked by a gang of gipsies or robbers, and who, with a flail for his weapon, and *fortiter pugnans*, delivered the *Laird of Ballengeich* from his assailants.

The tenure by which this royal gift of land is held is the presenting of a basin of water and a napkin to the King of Scotland, to wash his hands if so inclined, which was accordingly done by Mr Crawford at the banquet given to George IV. in Edinburgh in 1822. The rose water then used has ever since been hermetically sealed up, and the towel which dried the hands of Majesty on that occasion has never since been used for any other purpose.

On the south-east boundary of the parish, at the foot of Corstorphine Hill, stands Craig-Crook, the residence of the Right Honourable Lord Jeffrey. Viewed from the Queensferry road, this ancient-looking mansion, with the wood-covered hill behind, has a very striking appearance.

The revenue arising from the estate of Craig-Crook and North Clermiston in this parish, is devoted to charitable purposes, in conformity to a deed of mortification executed by John Strachan, W. S., who died in 1719. The proceeds arising from this property are ordained to be distributed amongst "poor old men, women, and orphans." The trustees upon the Craig-Crook Mortification, as appointed by the will of the said John Strachan, consist of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, two advocates, and two writers to the Signet.

Eminent Men.—Of the distinguished individuals who have been

connected by birth or otherwise with this parish, we may particularize the following :—

Sir James Elphinston of Barnton was a distinguished man in the reign of James VI. He was successively a member of the Bar, a Senator of the College of Justice, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Secretary of State, and was raised to the peerage in 1604, under the title of Lord Balmerinoch.

His son John, second Lord Balmerinoch, signalised himself by a strenuous resistance to the attempts of Charles I. to uproot Presbyterianism in Scotland, and at the hazard of his life this nobleman was the steadfast patron and friend of the Covenanters. He was chosen one of the assessors to the moderator of the General Assembly of 1643.

Sir Thomas Hope of Granton, one of the ancestors of the noble family of Hopetoun, was called to the bar at an early age, and became first distinguished in 1606, by his defence of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, who were tried for high treason, for acting in opposition to the arbitrary measures of King James in his attempts to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland. By this he obtained the first professional practice, and in a few years acquired one of the largest fortunes ever made at the Scottish bar. He was appointed his Majesty's Advocate, created a baronet, and subsequently nominated Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, which met at Edinburgh, 2d August 1643.* Two years after, he was made one of the Commissioners for managing the Exchequer, and died in the following year, 1646.† Two of his sons, Sir Alexander Hope of Granton, cup-bearer to Charles I., and Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, Governor of the Mint, and a Lord of Session, are both buried in the church-yard of Cramond.‡

* See Douglas' *Peerage by Wood*. The Commissioners from the Westminster Assembly of Divines sent to this Assembly to consult about religion and church government arrived at Edinburgh on 7th August 1643.—*Cruikshanks' History of Church of Scotland, Vol. i.* Along with these were also Commissioners from the English Parliament.—*See Acts of General Assembly for 1643.*

† His character is thus drawn by Arthur Johnson in his Epigram *Ad Thomam Hopæum Advocatum regium*.

"Lyncea mens, lingua est tibi nectare dulcior omni,
Labe carens pectus, candidiusque nive,
In vultu Charites, *Spera* est in nomine, dotes
Quas alii sparsas, tu simul unus habes."

He is author of, (1.) *Carmen Seculare in Serenissimu. Carolum I. Britanniarum Monarcham*. Edin. 1626. (2.) *Psalmi Davidis et Canticum Solomonis Latino carmine redditum*. (3.) *Major Practicks*. (4.) *Minor Practicks*. (5.) *Paratillo ex Universo Juris Corpore*. (6.) *A Genealogie of the Earls of Marr*.

‡ A well-executed bust of Sir James is still on the wall of the church, with this inscription: *Sperando superavi—Vera effigies Dni, Jac. Hopæi Hoptoniæ militis celeberrimi, ætat. suæ 47. AD. MDCLXX.*

John Law of Lauriston was born at Edinburgh in 1671. His early studies were devoted to the exact sciences, and their application to the subject of finance. Having gone to London, and there having fought a duel, arising out of an affair of gallantry, and killing his antagonist, he fled to escape the penalty of the law, first to Holland and then to Italy. Under the protection of the Duke of Argyle, he returned to this country; but his plans of finance being rejected by both the Scottish and English Parliaments, he visited Paris, Geneva, Venice, and Genoa, and, on the death of Louis XIV., gained the confidence of the Regent of France. At Paris, he established a bank in 1716, which became the general bank of the kingdom, uniting with it also the interests of the Mississippi Company. While France considered herself thus rising into opulence, and Law, as comptroller and financier, was purchasing large possessions, the real prosperity of the country, from the spirit of speculation, was gradually diminishing. The Parliament opposing the Regent, and the public indignation being roused, the bank became embarrassed, and Law obliged to retire to Brussels; but instead of being recalled, as he expected, he received an official appointment in Bavaria, where he remained till the Regent's death. He afterwards travelled over different parts of Europe, visited England, was presented to George I., and returned to the Continent, where he died in poverty at Venice in 1729.* His daughter was married to Lord Wallingford in England, and his brother's family remained in France.†

Besides those eminent persons thus mentioned, we cannot forbear alluding to the fact that the estate of Barnton was once the property of Viscountess Glenorchy, a lady pre-eminently distinguished for her piety and good works.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1811,	.	.	.	.	1645
1821,	.	.	.	.	1804
1831,	.	.	.	.	1984
1841,	.	.	.	.	1986

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The real rental of the parish is L. 17,529, 17s. 9d. Sterling.

* The following epitaph was written soon after the death of this distinguished financier.

Ci git cet *Ecossois* celebre
Ce calculateur sans egale,
Que par les regles de l'Algebre
A mis France a l'hospital.

† See *Biographie Universelle*. His works are published in one volume 8vo, 1790. The French writers on his system are *Forbonnais Dans ses recherches et considerations sur les Anances de France*; and Monthyon, in his work entitled *Particularites et observations sur les Ministres des Finances de France depuis 1660, jusqu'en 1799*.

The farmers here are well known to be a very industrious and intelligent class of men. Within these few years there has been a very extensive drainage of land. Whatever improvements in agriculture have been discovered are readily adopted by the enterprising tenantry of Cramond.

The following is the rotation of cropping as practised in the parish :—

I. Six course shift, for light soils.—1. Oats ; 2. potatoes, well manured ; 3. wheat ; 4. turnips, manured ; 5. barley ; 6. hay or pasture.

II. Five course shift, for strong or clay lands.—1. Oats ; 2. potatoes, beans, or fallow, well manured ; 3. wheat ; 4. barley, manured ; 5. hay or pasture.

III. Four course shift, for land of middling texture.—1. Oats ; 2. potatoes, well manured ; 3. wheat ; 4. hay or pasture.

IV. Five course shift, on light soils.—1. Oats ; 2. turnips, well manured ; 3. barley ; 4. pasture ; 5. pasture.

V. Eight course shift.—1. Oats ; 2. beans, manured ; 3. wheat ; 4. fallow ; 5. wheat ; 6. beans, manured ; 7. barley ; 8. hay or pasture.

VI. Six course shift, when land has been long pastured.—1. Oats ; 2. fallow, limed ; 3. wheat ; 4. beans, manured heavily ; 5. barley ; 6. hay or pasture.

Rents.—These are variable. One and a half quarter of wheat per Scotch acre (the Scotch acre being one-fifth more than the imperial acre), is very common. This quantity is converted and paid by the highest fiars prices of the county of Mid-Lothian. In many cases, a five or seven years' average of the fiars price is taken as the data for ascertaining the rent.

Wood.—There are no extensive woods in this parish ; 400 acres, Scotch measure, may be stated as the quantity of land under plantation.

Manufactures.—Along the banks of the river Almond, and not far from the village of Cramond, are the iron works, the property of Messrs W. Cadell and Co. These works were established in 1771, and at present are carried on with much spirit. They consist of a rolling mill, two forge hammers, steel furnaces, &c. The principal articles manufactured are bar iron, steel, spades and shovels, nails, chains, &c. There is also in the same locality a paper work of considerable extent under the same proprietorship, which was established about thirty years ago. The only descrip-

tion of paper made is cartridge paper, which is used entirely by the manufacturers of hosiery. The number of hands employed in connection with the iron and paper works above mentioned is about 100.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—There are two villages in the parish, one called Cramond, containing forty-three families; and the other, called Davidson's Mains, containing ninety-three families, better known by the name of *Mutton Hole*—a name, by the way, whose derivation has not a little puzzled etymologists. Of late years, Granton has become a very populous district in the parish, and there is every probability that, in a short time, the population there will be greater than in any other part of Cramond.

Bridges.—The old bridge over the Almond was in a ruinous and unpassable condition in 1607, as appears from an act of the Scottish Parliament. It bears three successive dates of repair, 1619, 1687, and 1776. The oldest arch is groined, and of a structure similar to the old arches of Bothwell Bridge over the Clyde, or to that of the Maiden Bridge over the South Esk. The new bridge consists of eight arches, and was erected in 1823. The road which passes along it from Edinburgh to Queensferry is one of the most splendid in Scotland. It was constructed by Mr Rennie, Engineer, London, and is sixty feet in breadth. There is a private bridge a little further up the river, on the Craigie Hall property. It consists of one arch, and is of rough rock architecture.

Granton Pier.—This noble erection, situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, was begun in 1835, and finished in 1845. It is 1700 feet in length, and 180 in breadth, and is capable of accommodating a large amount of tonnage. Upon the pier there are ten jetties, two low water slips, eleven warehouses, and sixteen cranes. This splendid work was built at the earnest request of steam-boat proprietors, by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who employed as the engineer, James Walker, Esq. The contractors were Messrs Orrell and Co. The stone was supplied from an extensive quarry, the property of His Grace, situated a mile west of the pier; and the timber for the jetties, warehouses, &c. was imported direct from Memel. The gas, which extends to the end of the pier, was brought by His Grace from Leith; and the water for supplying houses in the vicinity of, and vessels frequenting the pier, flows from the Corstorphine Hills.

It is collected in a reservoir at some distance from the pier, and then passes through a filter, after which it is received into the pipes, and distributed. The road leading from the pier to Inverleith Row is one of the finest in Scotland, both in regard to its breadth and construction. A branch of railway from the pier is intended to join the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow line under the North Bridge, and will be opened in the month of August next. His Grace is supposed to have spent on this very spirited undertaking, including the splendid hotel and houses for the officers, &c. &c. a sum of L.140,000. The pier is under the able management of Sir William Bain.

The following is an ABSTRACT of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS at the PIER, from 1st January 1844 to 1st January 1845.

Name of Companies.	Ships emp.	Voyages.	Total tonnage in and out.	Total tonnage paying dues.	No. of B. B. outwards.	No. of B. B. inwards.	No. of Horses.	No. of Carriages.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Dogs.	No. tons Coal.	No. of Tiles.	No. boxes Fish.	Qrs. of Grain.	Tons of Water.	No. Visitors.	No. of Passengers.
Gen. Steam Navigation Co.,	3	79	81278	40852	54324	40007	136	55	62	342	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	6097
Lond. L. and G. Shipp. Co.,	3	70	56311	32194	49225	30369	64	21	13	240	56	2850	...	...	...	...	...	4331
Aberdeen L. & G. Shipp. Co.,	2	162	78760	30102	39484	16936	201	27	2342	3026	613	...	...	6179	781	...	...	18986
Dundee Passage,	2	325	74841	21720	26901	24275	107	29	2894	6476	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	34575
Stirling Passage,	2	340	78295	4800	32	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	59276
Montrose Passage,	1	65	9770	4788	1939	1176	41	8	1412	1188	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2965
Fife Ferries,*	3	62	6347	4484	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	Transferred to Island on the 16th September.	...	...	...	...	...	1146
Newcastle Passage,	2	58	12146	5976	956	496	29	7	...	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	2969
Hull Passage,	2	9	724	528	174	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Berwick Passage,	1	20	2145	1080	81	24	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594
Coal,	65	294	10873	10873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14676	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiles,	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	...	...
Grain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visitors,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1024	...	...
Total, 1844,	87	1084	410390	106403	167197	112463	583	149	6723	21907	1138	17526	2000	118594	781	1024	27561	130326
Total, 1843,	89	1767	411242	141206	197144	166979	551	210	4101	59780	877	16060	6000	48884	2687	6084	22278	124343

* The Fife and Midlothian Ferries, formerly between Kinghorn and Newhaven, conducted by Ferry Trustees, are now established between Granton Pier and Burntisland, where a low water pier was built, for the express purpose of facilitating public accommodation, by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and John Gladstone, Esq., which, with new iron steam boats better adapted for the passage, probably cost L.40,000. This passage was opened on the 15th September 1844. A bill, now before Parliament, is in progress for a railroad from Burntisland pier to Dundee.
+ 8 B. B. one Ton.

Ecclesiastical State.—Before the Reformation there was a men-
sal church here under the bishoprick of Dunkeld, with two altars;
the one dedicated to St Columba, the patron saint of that see,
and the other to the Virgin Mary. Both that church, indeed,
and half of the manor of Cramond, had by David I. been granted
to Robert Avenel, and subsequently transferred by him to the
Bishops of Dunkeld. In 1210 Richard de Prebenda died while
residing here, and was buried in the monastery of Inchcolm.*

The present church was built in the year 1656.† In form it
resembles a cross. It was greatly enlarged in 1811, and is now
capable of containing 958 sitters.

The manse was built in 1745. In consequence of the alte-
rations and improvements which have been made upon it from time
to time since then, it is now a very comfortable and commodious
dwelling. The situation of the church and manse has been much
and justly admired. Viewed from the road leading down to the
village, at the distance of a few hundred yards, they present a
landscape remarkably beautiful and attractive;—the manse stand-
ing on the foreground,—the church, with its antique tower, peep-
ing from an inclosure of lofty planes, while trees of magnificent
beauty fill the eye on every side, and complete the picture.

The stipend, *communibus annis*, amounts to L.271, 2s. 8d. The
unexhausted teind is L.237, 13s. 10d. The patron of the cure
is William R. Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton, M. P.

The gross amount of teinds is as follows :—

	B.	F.	P.	L.	
Wheat, .	59	0	1	1	Valued at L. 71 14 5
Meal, .	112	3	3	3	89 8 11
Bear, .	254	0	0	1	257 19 1
Oats, .	98	3	3	1	76 8 7
Money, .					13 5 6
					<hr/>
					Total value, L.508 16 6‡

The glebe consists of five acres, and lets at L.5 per acre.

Since 1843 there has been a very considerable addition to the
communion roll of members of the church, as compared with pre-

* It may be viewed, says Dr Jamieson, as a farther proof of the great attachment
still retained to Columba at Dunkeld, that so many bishops, most probably at their own
desire, were interred in that island which bore his name, as having been consecrated
to him. This is the island called Inchcolm, or St Columba's Inch."—*Jamieson's
Hist. of Culdees*, p. 144.

† The bell of the tower, inscribed with "Michael Burghersdyk fecit me 1619,
—Soli Deo Gloria,"—was restored, from the body of civil war, by Monk in 1658.

‡ From Report of the Commissioners of Religious Instruction for Scotland.

ious years ; and it may be safely affirmed that the church is now more numerously attended than formerly.

List of Incumbents since the Reformation.—1573, Mr William Cornwell, reader.—1590, Mr Michael Cranston, minister.—1631, Mr William King.—1632, Mr William Colvill, resigned his charge in 1639 to convey a request from the chiefs of the Covenanters to the French King for assistance,—a measure originating with Lord Balmerino.—1689, Mr William Dalglish, deposed in 1662 for non-conformity.—1662, Mr Alexander Young, removed to the Arch-deaconry of St Andrews in 1666.—1666, Mr David Falconer, appointed Professor of Divinity in St Andrews in 1675. 1675, Mr John Somerville, deprived of his benefice in 1689 for refusing to pray for William and Mary.—1689, Mr John Hamilton, translated to Edinburgh in 1693.—1694, Mr William Hamilton, appointed Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh in 1709.—1712, Mr James Smith, appointed one of the ministers of Edinburgh in 1730.—1730, Mr Robert Hamilton, translated to Edinburgh in 1786.—1737, Mr Gilbert Hamilton, brother of the above.—1772, Mr Charles Stuart of Dunnairn, in Fife, resigned in 1775.—1775, Mr Robert Walker, translated to Edinburgh in 1784.—1785, Mr Archibald Bonar.—1816, Dr George Muirhead, resigned in 1843.—1843, Mr Walter L. Colvin.

There is a place of worship and a school at Davidson's Mains in connection with the Free Seceders.

Education.—There are six schools in the parish in connection with the Establishment. Two of these are under the management of female teachers, where, besides the ordinary branches of education, needlework, &c. are taught. The salary of the parochial teacher is the maximum, and the amount of fees realised by him is about L.20 per annum. It is worthy of notice that a considerable sum was bequeathed by Mrs Baillie of Drylaw, and is placed at the disposal of the kirk session for the education of poor children. By means of this legacy gratuitous education is bestowed annually to a very considerable extent.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—There is a legal assessment for the poor in this parish. The estimate for the current year is L.382. The number of paupers on the roll averages 60. Besides these, there are about 20 who receive occasional relief. In addition to the funds arising from the legal assessment, there are several charitable bequests, from which the poor are annually supplied with meal, coals, and clothing. Annual donations are also

given for behoof of the poor by benevolent persons connected with Cramond, so that we may safely assert that there is no parish in Scotland where the poor are more liberally provided for. There are four lunatic paupers, all of whom are inmates in the asylum at Morningside.

May 1845.

PARISH OF COCKPEN.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, A. M. MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE present has been the name of the parish as far back as can be ascertained. It is probably of Gaelic origin.

Extent.—The parish is somewhat of an oval form, 3 miles long from north to south, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad from east to west. It contains about 4 square miles.

Topographical Appearances.—The general appearance of the surface is flat. It is varied, however, by gradual rises and falls, and is all of a cultivated rich clay soil, except a small portion on the north end at Hillhead, which is a soil of very fine rich loam. The stiff clay soil is in general about two feet thick, and rests upon a stiff clay subsoil; and the loamy soil at Hillhead lies upon a sandy or gravelly subsoil. The parish is composed of what naturalists call the secondary or floetz class, and of that part of this class called the independent coal formation. We have coarse coal, foliated coal, and slate coal, in beds from about 2 feet to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The rocks between which the coals are deposited, in slightly inclined strata, are clay-sandstone, slate-clay, bituminous shale, and limestone. In some places, patches or nodules of greenstone are to be found. There is a bed of clay sandstone at Skeltimuir, on the west side of the parish, about 300 feet above the level of the sea, wherein are found petrifications of sea shells.

There is now only one coal mine in the parish, on the estate of Mr Dundas of Arniston. This coal-work is near the south side of the parish, at Stobhill. It has been wrought to the depth of 84 fathoms 3 feet, through 15 beds of coal, of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet

thick, excepting only one, which is of no less than 7 feet in thickness. The rocks betwixt which the beds of coal are deposited, are sandstone and limestone of from 6 or 7 to 14 feet in thickness, and very little inclined, only from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. It is expected soon to reach a bed of fine splint coal, which is computed to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.

The parish is traversed, within a mile of its south boundary, by the river South Esk, flowing from south-west to north-east. The river flows within a few yards of Dalhousie Castle, a venerable structure built in the twelfth century, and which, a few years ago, received such additions and improvements by its eminent proprietor, the late Earl of Dalhousie, as render it a truly noble structure. Dalhousie-burn also, a fine stream, passes between Dalhousie Grange and the manse, within 200 yards of each of them, and falls into the South Esk half a-mile to the eastward. The North Esk also touches Cockpen parish on the north, and forms there the boundary between it and Lasswade. The South Esk, after leaving Dalhousie Castle, passes close by the romantic place where Cockpen House stood, the mansion of the Laird of Cockpen, about a furlong to the east of Dalhousie Castle; and then it passes the singularly beautiful Dalhousie garden, the fence of the south side of which is formed entirely by the Esk's precipitous sandstone bank. The beauty of the river's high banks, all covered with wood, (oak, ash, birch, plane, thorn, elder, &c.) and of the gardens so situated, is greatly admired. Trees of all kinds seem to flourish on our clay soil, except the balm of Gilead firs. These all die about their sixteenth or seventeenth year.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-owners.—The late Earl of Dalhousie, who was eminent in the military or civil service of his country, was born in this parish: and there at present reside in it John Craig, Esq. of Prestonholm; and, during the summer months, John Tod, Esq. of Kirkhill, W. S. Besides these two, the parish is the property of the following noblemen and gentlemen: the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, who has nearly the half of the parish; the Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian; Mrs Dundas of Polton; Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, each of whom possess nearly one-sixth of the parish; and Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill, who has only about 40 acres.

Parochial Registers.—The register of marriages and baptisms has, with a few exceptions, been regularly kept from the year 1695

to the present time. It has been, for many years past, most carefully attended to.

Modern Buildings.—In the year 1816, a new manse was built by the heritors; and in 1820, an elegant new church, in its immediate neighbourhood; both most conveniently situated in the centre of the parish.

Mansion-Houses.—There are no mansion-houses in the parish, except Dalhousie Castle and Hillhead. Lord Dalhousie, more than fifty years ago, purchased the old mansion-house and farm of Cockpen from Baron Cockburn.

Mills.—There are two mills, manufactories of flax-yarn and paper, the former at Prestonholm, on the South Esk, and the latter at St Leonard's, in the immediate neighbourhood of Lasswade on the North Esk.

III.—POPULATION.

It is stated in the former Account, that, “by a list, found among the papers of the then incumbent, it appears that, in 1749, there were in the parish 160 families, containing 229 males and 349 females, or 648 individuals; of which 454 were above, and 194 under ten years of age. The return to Dr Webster was 640 souls.” It is added, that, in 1790, there were 288 families, and 1123 individuals. By the census of 1811, the population was 2000; but in 1821, it was 75 short of that number, owing probably to the removal of some colliers.

Soon, however, after that period, Mr Craig, proprietor of the flax-mill at Prestonholm, brought about 200 additional hands to his work, which raised the number in the parish above 2000. But on the burning of the same mill, which unfortunately happened on the 27th of February 1827, 567 persons left the parish. In 1814, there were in the parish 382 families, and 1760 individuals, of whom 796 were males, 972 females; 319 under seven years of age, and 20 above seventy. The average number of births for the last seven years has been 50, and of marriages 18. No register of the deaths has been kept.

By the census of 1841, there were 505 families, and a population of 2345, which has been considerably increased since that year.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

There are at present in the parish 10 farmers who keep servants and cottars under them. The number of these farm-servants and cottars is 100. There are 10 persons engaged in re-

tail shop-keeping ; 300 at least in manufactures ; and 12 tradesmen. There are only 4 male household servants, and 36 female ones. The parish is all arable and under tillage, excepting the immediate banks of the rivers and burns, and the policy around Dalhousie Castle, &c. Deducting these and plantations, and the steadings of houses, &c., it is computed that there is about one-eighth of the parish not under tillage. The number of arable acres, therefore, is about 2200. Some of the farms are above 400 acres in extent ; but most of them not half so large ; and some of the rents are L. 3, 5s. per acre, others not half that sum.

Leases.—The duration of leases is usually nineteen years. The farms are all enclosed by thorn hedges ; and the usual course of tillage is summer-fallow ; then a crop of wheat ; then peas, sometimes turnips or potatoes ; then a crop of oats or barley, along with which the ground is sown down with grass and clover for a year or two. It is then ploughed again and sown with oats, and afterwards put into fallow. There is, no doubt, far more grain produced in the parish than is consumed in it. Dalkeith market, held weekly throughout the year, affords a convenient place of sale. The rental is about L. 4000.

Manufactures.—There are two kinds of manufacture carried on, flax-yarn and paper. The first is at Prestonholm, where 214 men, women, and children above ten years of age are employed. At the paper-mill at St Leonard's 18 men and 35 women are employed. Three-fourths of the paper made is sent to London, and the remainder is sold in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

The nearest market-town is Dalkeith, at the distance of two miles and a quarter from the centre of the parish ; and there are three villages, Prestonholm, Bonnyrigg, and Westmill or St Leonard's.

Abundant means of communication are enjoyed. A turnpike road from Edinburgh towards Carlisle passes through the middle of the parish ; one from Dalkeith towards Peebles ; and another from the same place towards Noblehouse. There are three toll-bars in the parish ; and three bridges over the South Esk, all in good order.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is in a convenient situation for the people, none of whose houses are more than two miles distant from it. It was built in 1820, and is in excellent

repair: it is much admired for its simple elegance and convenience of structure; and it accommodates easily 750 persons. There are free sittings for about 300. Indeed, only three families pay seat-rents. The manse, as before stated, was built in 1816, and is in good repair. The glebe is contiguous to it, and consists of 7 acres and 3 roods Scotch, which let at L. 3 per acre. The stipend consists of 53 bolls, 3 pecks, and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a lippy of bear; 86 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ths lippy of oatmeal; and 128 pounds Scots (L. 10, 13s. 4d.) in money. The teinds are exhausted; and the minister has, since the year 1824, the sum of L. 24, 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. annually from the Exchequer. The number of communicants at last communion was 316.

There is a Free church in the village of Bonnyrigg, about a mile from the parish church. In the same village also there are a Morrisonian meeting-house and a Baptist meeting-house, both opened during the past year. The parish church was never better attended.

Education.—There is one parochial school, with the legal accommodations. The number of scholars usually attending it is from 90 to 100, and the branches taught are, English, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, book-keeping, Latin, mathematics, and the principles of religion. The schoolmaster has the maximum salary and the following fees: per month for English reading, 10d.; writing, 1s.; arithmetic, 1s. 2d.; mensuration, book-keeping, or Latin, 1s. 8d. There are 4 unendowed schools; one of them generally attended by about 60 or 70 scholars; another by about 50; the third by about 30, and the fourth by about 20.

Poor.—The average number of persons that receive parish aid regularly is 57; and the average sum they receive is 1s. 6d. a-week. Many, however, receive occasional relief, without becoming regular paupers. The annual amount of church collections is about L. 40; and this is kept a separate fund from the assessment to supply a different class of poor. We have an assessment of about L. 300 a-year.

Alcohol.—There are 9 public-houses in the parish, and certainly they have rather a bad effect upon morals; but they are all decently kept.

Fuel.—Coals are the only kind of fuel used, and they are all procured in the parish or its immediate neighbourhood, at the rate of 3d. per cwt.

July 1845.

PARISH OF CARRINGTON.*

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JOHN LOCHTIE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE original name of this parish seems to have been Karington or Kerington. As far back as the year 1704, it seems to have received the name of Primrose, most probably from the family of that name having acquired a very large proportion of the landed property which it contains. The name in the title as above seems to have been fixed for a long time, and is now the only designation admitted into records and other public documents. There is a record dated November 6, 1653, entitled, Register of the kirk discipline of Karingtoun.

Extent, &c.—At the extreme points, its length from east to west is about $3\frac{1}{2}$, and its breadth, from south to north, 2 miles.

Boundaries.—On the north-east it is bounded by Cockpen; north and west, by Lasswade; west by Penicuik; on the south and east, by Temple and Borthwick, separated by the South Esk winding along the romantic and finely wooded grounds of Rosebery and Arniston.

Climate, Soil, Cultivation, and Produce.—About the village of Carrington, the soil is good and dry. But towards the west part of the parish, the land has not, till within the last twenty years, undergone much improvement. It has all now been under the plough, except about 100 acres of moss. Ere long, this will also disappear by draining. It produces all kinds of grain.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-owners.—These are, the Earl of Rosebery and Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, in the neighbouring parish of Temple, possesses part of the lands in this parish along the banks of the South Esk, including Carrington mill and lands.

Mansion-Houses.—The only mansion-house is that of Mr Ramsay, which is situated towards the north boundary of the parish, in

* From a Correspondent.

the vicinity of Roslin and Hawthornden. It was built by the present proprietor, being finished so lately as 1844. The building is of noble dimensions and strikingly elegant appearance. The style of architecture is of the reign of James VI. : and the erection is at once a monument of the refined taste of its proprietors, and the eminent architectural abilities of Wm. Burn, Esq.

Parochial Registers.—The registers of births, marriages, and deaths, minutes of session, are as follows :—1. Register for the kirk discipline of Karrington, November 6, 1653, ends February 28, 1658; then recommences Carringtoun, November 6, 1659, and ends December 22, 1661. At this date there is the following note in a postscript to the minute :—“ In the beginning of the next year, and the first month thereof, all kirk-sessions, presbyteries, synods, &c. were, by Act of Parliament, discharged till they were authorised by the bishops; whereupon all the tyme that the foresaid Mr James Kpatrick was permitted to continue in the exercise of the ministrie at the said kirk of Carringtoun, which was until November 1662, there were no more sessions kept.” The register recommences May 3, 1663, and is kept apparently with great care till June 18, 1671. Then follows an interruption till 2d August 1676, from which time, till November 25, 1683, the record seems complete. 2. The acts and proceedings of the session of Carringtoun, April 13, 1695, till June 5, 1698. 3. The acts and proceedings of the paroch of Primrose, from 31st July 1709, to January 3, 1731. Thence to the present time. The registers of baptisms and marriages begin about November 1653, and are continued to the present time, with several interruptions as in the fore-mentioned records. The register of deaths commences in 1698, and is continued to 1731. In 1744 it is resumed. There is an interruption from 1799 till 1815.

III.—POPULATION.

Amount of population in 1801,	409
1811,	455
1821,	550
1831,	561
1841,	616

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Average rent of land per acre, L. 1, 2s. 6d. Valued rent of the parish, L.2830 Scots. Real rent, L.3159, 5s. Sterling.

Recent Agricultural Improvements.—On the farm of Carrington Barns, the present tenant has given much encouragement towards

emulation in ploughing, building of stacks, &c. The whole farm is drained, the good effects of which are manifest from the very heavy crops of oats, barley, &c. on the ground. Many other farms on the Earl of Rosebery's estate are also partially, and as may be expected, will ere long be thoroughly drained, where required. Of late years, the whole surface has undergone a great change towards improvement. On the estate of Whitehill, also, the greatest attention has been given to furrow draining and other agricultural improvements. Mr Ramsay, who is resident, sets a praiseworthy example by the mode of husbandry practised on his home farm, and by the encouragement of his tenantry.

The number of acres cultivated, about	3250
uncultivated, moss,	110
under wood, about	400

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Ecclesiastical State.—The number of the parishioners attached to the Established Church is 483. The stipend amounts to L.161, 1s. 6d. The manse was built in the year 1756. The value of the glebe is about L.20.

Education.—There is only the parochial school in the parish. The salary the maximum, and school fees may amount to L. 10 per annum.

Poor.—The average number of poor of all classes is about 16. The average amount of collections for their behoof L. 4, of other voluntary contributions L. 16, of assessment about L. 40.

July 1845.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.*

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LoTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

REV. THOMAS CLARK, D. D.,	}	<i>Ministers of St Andrew's.</i>
REV. T. J. CRAWFORD, D. D.,	}	
REV. JOHN GILCHRIST, D. D.,	}	<i>Canongate.</i>
REV. ANDREW BONAR,	}	
REV. JOHN PAUL,	}	<i>St Cuthbert's.</i>
REV. JAMES VEITCH, A. M.,	}	
REV. R. H. STEVENSON,		<i>St George's.</i>
REV. WILLIAM GLOVER, A. M.,		<i>Greenside.</i>
REV. WILLIAM ROBERTSON,		<i>New Greyfriars.</i>
REV. ROBERT LEE, D. D.,		<i>Old Greyfriars.</i>
REV. DAVID ARNOT, D. D.,	}	<i>High Kirk.</i>
REV. JAMES McLETCHE,	}	
REV. ROBERT W. FRAZER,		<i>St John's.</i>
REV. ARCHIBALD BENNIE, D. D.,		<i>Lady Yester's.</i>
REV. JAMES GRANT, D. D.,		<i>St Mary's</i>
REV. JOHN CLARK, A. M.,		<i>Old Kirk.</i>
REV. W. MUIR, D. D., LL. D.,		<i>St Stephen's.</i>
REV. GEORGE SMITH,		<i>Tolbooth Kirk.</i>
REV. WILLIAM STEVEN, D. D.,		<i>Trinity College.</i>
REV. ALEXANDER BRUNTON, D. D.,	}	<i>Tron Kirk.</i>
REV. JOHN HUNTER, A. M.	}	
REV. ROBERT NISBET,		<i>West St Giles.</i>

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| I. Topography.
II. Civil History.
III. Public Buildings and Monuments.
IV. Ecclesiastical State.
V. Educational and Literary Institutions. | VI. Magistracy, Law Courts, &c.
VII. Charitable Institutions.
VIII. Trade and Manufactures.
IX. Poor.
X. Miscellaneous, comprising Post Office, Banks, &c. |
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I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

THE city of Edinburgh is situated in 55° 57' north latitude, and 3° 14' west longitude from Greenwich, in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, and two miles from the southern margin of the Frith of Forth.

It is built on an elevated ridge of hills, which lie in a direction from east to west, and also occupies the gently sloping declivities to the north and south. The Castle rock forms the most com-

* Drawn up by W. R. from original documents and information liberally furnished from various sources. — Printed references, Maitland's Hist. of Edin., Arnot's do., Parliamentary Reports, &c.

manding object on the west, while on the south the city is bounded by Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags. The oldest and most elevated part of the city occupies the central ridge, the New Town stands on the north declivity, and a modern suburb extends to the south. Beyond this, lie the hills of Braid and the extensive range of the Pentlands, while the west is bounded by the wooded hill of Corstorphine. The Water of Leith, taking its rise in the Pentland Hills, flows to the north-west of the New Town, and discharges its current into the sea at Leith.

Meteorology.—The climate of Edinburgh partakes of the nature of that of the eastern coast generally. The mean annual fall of rain is about twenty-four inches, being nearly one-half less than that of the western coast of Scotland. The average temperature is about 47° Fahrenheit.

Abstract of Mr Adie's Meteorological Reports for Edinburgh.

Years.	Mean of Barometer.	Mean of Thermometer.	Rain in inches.
1834,	29.809	49°.399	20.98
1835,	29.70	47°.5	25.22
1837,	29.688	46°.53	26.77
1839,	29.540	46°.73	23.45
1840,	29.61	45°.46	25.26

The prevailing winds are from the west and south-west, except in the months of March, April, and May, when an easterly wind generally blows with very little variation. This easterly wind, coming from the north-west continent of Europe, is cold and dry; the west and south-west winds again, being a portion of the tropical currents, are warm and highly charged with moisture. The months of March and April are those in which least rain falls; while July, August, and September are usually wet months. Thunder storms are of frequent occurrence in June, and occasionally in the end of May; and invariably come from the south and west, generally in the direction of the Pentland range. In summers, when an excess of north and easterly winds takes place, there is less thunder around Edinburgh, the collisions of the adverse and contra-electric currents taking place more to the west and north.

Soil.—The soil of Edinburghshire being of a light arenaceous composition, and the subsoil porous and absorbent, together with the undulating nature of the country, admits of a ready draining off and evaporation of the moisture, and thus tends to keep the atmosphere dry, and to facilitate the absorption of the sun's heat. The city, from its peculiar situation, is very much exposed to winds, and this joined to its altitude above the sea level, renders

its atmosphere less mild than that of some of the surrounding valleys; yet these circumstances, on the other hand, by promoting a free circulation of air, contribute to its general salubrity.

Snow seldom lies for any length of time, from the proximity of the sea; and the winter temperature, like that of most parts of Scotland, is fully milder than that of England, while its summer heat is somewhat less. The mean annual temperature of Edinburgh is 3° less than that of London.

Geology.—The site of the city of Edinburgh and of its environs forms part of the group of strata connected with the coal measures of Mid-Lothian; bounded also by the coal fields of Fifeshire on the north; and all included under the geological denomination of carboniferous sandstone. This deposit is of great thickness, its ascertained depth in the centre of the coal field being 3000 feet. It varies, however, both in its depth and in the nature of its stratification; the coal seams which are plentifully found to the south of Gilmerton and Joppa, disappear north of this line, and are not indicated in any quantity till we reach the opposite shore of the Frith of Forth, where the Fifeshire coal pits commence.

The strata around Edinburgh consist of alternate layers of a reddish and yellowish sandstone and sandstone conglomerate, intermixed with shale, and with thin beds of an impure or arenaceous limestone. Below the Mid-Lothian coal seams, a bed of mountain limestone with marine fossil remains, forms the lowest ascertained stratum; and is in depth about twenty-seven to thirty feet. This arenaceous deposit, which seems to have been originally formed in a hollow trough or basin, has subsequently been broken up by repeated eruptions of igneous or trap rocks, and thus have been formed the irregular surface, and the hills and crags which impart such a picturesque appearance to the northern metropolis. These trap rocks consist of porphyries, greenstones, basalt, amygdaloid, and a mixture of several of these, forming a sort of conglomerate, which has been denominated wackè. The city is built upon three ridges or elevations of these rocks; the Castle Hill forming the ridge of the High Street, the Calton Hill sloping downwards to the Canongate, and what formerly was Bunker's Hill, now James' Square, extending along the whole of Princes Street, George Street, and Queen Street, while Arthur's Seat rears its proud crest as a bulwark on the south and east.

The Castle Rock is an isolated mass of fine grained basaltic greenstone, rising to the height of 443 feet above the sea level.

It is almost perpendicular on the west and south-west sides ; and at its base is a deep hollow valley, which formerly was filled with water, but which is now partially levelled, and converted into gardens. The south and east sides, which were exposed some years ago, in forming the new south approach, exhibit an interesting section of the igneous rock coming into contact with the sandstone strata. At the point of contact, and for some distance beyond, the sandstone and shale are much distorted and broken into fragments, illustrating the fact that the materials composing the sandstone must have been consolidated previously to their elevation and disruption by the trap. In another artificial section made lower down in the Cowgate, a different rock of the trap series, but probably of an older eruption, was displayed several years ago.

The Calton Hill includes the eminence on which the jail and bridewell is built, as well as that on the summit of which stands Nelson's Monument. The highest and most precipitous portion is to the north and west, from whence to the east and north-east it gradually slopes. Around the western base the ground is hollow. The height of the hill is 356 feet above the level of the sea. The mass of this hill is composed of claystone and claystone porphyry, with occasionally greenstone intersected with numerous veins of carbonate of lime and quartz. On the south corner, approaching the hill by the stairs from Waterloo Place, the rock has a conglomerated structure. Proceeding to the north-east, the rock consists of a brown argillaceous base, with fragments of felspar intermixed, assuming a porphyritic appearance. This forms the prevailing rock all around, but it occasionally passes, especially on the summit, into a soft claystone tinged with brown iron ore, and not unlike hematitic iron ore in aspect. As the weather acts on this rock, it appears in many places to scale off, leaving rounded circular masses.

The section exposed to the north and north-east, in digging out the foundations of the houses in Royal Terrace, exhibits the following order of strata. The lowest lying strata on the right consists of alternating beds of compact yellow sandstone alternating with shale and blue clay, and dipping at an angle of about 25° to the east. About fifty yards onwards, and in the middle of the section, the close-grained sandstone passes into a conglomerate. These layers of conglomerate vary somewhat. It is composed of a basis of clayey matter, in some parts bluish and muddy looking ; in others of a clearer yellowish colour. In this mass are

imbedded innumerable rounded pebbles and irregular fragments of rocks, from the size of a pea to that of an egg. The fragments are quartz and felspar, of a yellowish, reddish, and dark-red colour; the larger pieces consisting of compact felspar and jasper. Few or no traces of trap-rock are perceptible in this conglomerate, which seems rather to have been formed from the debris of granite and the older porphyries. The larger masses are water-worn pebbles, apparently of quartz rock, and minute sand particles are copiously intermixed, but without micaceous particles. On the whole, the mass has an exact resemblance to a consolidated sea beach. Farther onwards to the south-east, the upper beds of this conglomerate change to a reddish arenaceous mass, in which the debris of the surrounding trap rocks is sufficiently perceptible.

On the south side of the hill, various alternations of the trap and sandstone rocks are visible, as seen in a perpendicular line from Nelson's Monument downwards. Thus the rock on which Nelson's Monument rests is claystone porphyry. Below this, the section formed by the circular walk exhibits a conglomerated sandstone: again, opposite bridewell, a layer of shale and sandstone is seen interposed between two masses of trap, while greenstone, of a harder and more compact nature, prevails downwards.

From these interpositions of the trap among the shale and sandstone strata, it appears as if this intrusion of the igneous rocks had taken place, in the first instance, while the strata were nearly horizontal, and that afterwards a second eruption of igneous matter had elevated the whole mass of the hill into its present position.

This hill affords a good example of the sloping position which all those in the vicinity assume,—the eastern sides being covered with sandstone, while the western are abrupt and naked. The accumulation of rocky fragments and diluvial clay and sand on the eastern declivities, afford evident proofs of a current of water having flowed with violence for a considerable period. But some other cause must have influenced the uniform slope of the strata to the eastward, for the simple effects of denudation, however violent, will not explain this phenomenon.

It is highly probable that, previous to the eruption of the trap rocks, the sandstone had obtained an easterly inclination from anterior eruptions; and that thus it more readily gave way in that direction at a subsequent period, while this effect was perhaps aided by the impetus of the current of the igneous mass itself pass-

ing in a direction from west to east. The waving and progressive movements of modern volcanic eruptions afford an analogy to this.

When the foundation of the present High School was dug out, copper ore in small quantities was discovered, and a few fragments of native copper. The rock now almost levelled and removed immediately to the west of this seminary,—called the *Miller's Knowe*,—was a curious compound of greenstone and calcareous spar with a mixture of a steatitic mineral which gave it a soapy feel; the latter intersecting the trap in numerous veins, crossing each other in all directions. Iron pyrites is also found in small crystals; barytes in masses; and quartz crystals of various hues and forms. Particles of glance coal from the sandstone beds are also of frequent occurrence.

Bunker's Hill, although at one time it formed a conspicuous eminence, has been levelled for many years. It, as well as the rocks on which the new town is built, is a greenstone nearly similar to that of Salisbury Crags. A portion of the same rock may still be seen in a quarry at the back of Albany Street.

The section at the Dean Bridge displays the sandstone and shale strata elevated and inclined at a considerable angle to the north, while the same sandstone in the bed of the water of Leith, being less elevated and disturbed, has an inclination to the eastward; which is the prevalent one of the district.

Lochend also presents an elevation of greenstone similar to that which forms the basis of the New Town. A quarry in this neighbourhood illustrates the effects of the igneous rocks on the sandstone immediately in contact with them. At this point of junction the sandstone is formed into a silicious mass, exactly resembling quartz rock or fine grained gneiss.

Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat are composed of a series of elevated terraces commencing at St Leonards, and extending to the eastern base of Arthur's Seat. The best point for viewing this connected series is from the eastward. The sloping base of Salisbury Crags is composed of a red sandstone and layers of a reddish shale. Above this is a mass of greenstone fifty feet in height. On the north-east corner this mass is surmounted by sandstone, evidently broken off from the corresponding sandstone strata below. About the centre of the Crags, at a fissure called the *Cat's Nick*, the strata seem to divide and to incline in opposite directions, the portion to the right dipping to the south-east, while that to the left has a north-easterly dip. Between the Crags and Arthur's Seat is a hollow called the Hunter's Bog. On the left

of this ravine, the first of the elevated terraces of Arthur's Seat is seen. This rock is composed of greenstone porphyry. A little onwards is another terrace forming a waving ridge to nearly the summit of the hill; the rock here is a greenstone. South-east of St Anthony's Chapel, a vesicular greenstone is found, then succeeds a dark basalt, followed by beds of porphyritic greenstone and amygdaloid rocks. Interspersed among these beds are traces of sandstone and shale; but not to the same extent as is seen on Salisbury Crags. The centre and summit of Arthur's Seat is composed of basalt. On the southern summit, regular basaltic crystals are abundant; and basaltic columns form the southern declivity called Samson's Ribs.

The open porous structure of the rocks near St Anthony's Chapel, with glassy, fused-looking matter in the interstices, irresistibly suggests the idea of their having undergone intense heat; and of their similarity to volcanic products.

On the south-east precipice of the hill which overlooks the beautiful little loch of Duddingston will be found sufficient indications of the strata through which the trap has passed in its ascent upwards. Much of these strata has been washed away, but there still remain huge masses of conglomerate, fragments of the sandstone strata, and several masses of limestone, which latter bears strong evidence of having been subjected to intense heat. Arthur's Seat is 820 feet above the level of the sea. Craigleith quarry is situated about a mile and a half to the north-west of the city. It has been wrought for the last eighteen years. It contains an area of seven acres in circumference, and is in depth 200 feet. It is composed of a fine grained and homogeneous sandstone of a yellowish colour, resembling in every respect that of the coal measures throughout the district. In many places there are distinct marks of stratification, where a shale more or less bituminous, and sometimes minute seams of coal separate the sandstone into layers. In other places, again, the stone is compact and massive, and exhibits little of the regular stratified form. The strata have a general dip to the north-east, but many slips and irregularities occur. The exact position of this sandstone bed, in relation to the coal basin of the Esk, cannot with accuracy be ascertained. Within the last twelve years, three large fossil trees have been found lying in positions across the lines of stratification. One of these trunks was upwards of 40 feet in length; and all belong to a species of *Araucaria*, one of the pine family. Besides these fossil trees, numerous spe-

cies of the *Stigmaria*, *Lepidodendron*, *Sigillaria*, and other plants of the coal beds, are abundant, especially in the upper beds of the quarry. Above all is a diluvial covering of several feet in depth; consisting of clay with large boulders and clay nodules containing coprolites and other exuviae of fishes.

There are several springs of water in and around Edinburgh; and water is readily found in most situations, by cutting through the sandstone strata.

St Bernard's Well, on the banks of the Water of Leith, possesses very considerable mineral properties. It contains sulphuretted hydrogen gas and iron, with a slight admixture of other salts. A spring at Bonnington contains carbonic acid and other mineral alkaline salts.

Botany.—Perhaps few cities possess within its immediate boundaries such a variety of botanical productions as Edinburgh. On Arthur Seat there are not fewer than 400 species of plants. Some of these are perhaps not strictly indigenous, the fancy or partiality of botanists having naturalised several there to the soil. Yet the diversity of hill and valley, and the favourable exposures and congenial soil at all seasons of vegetation, afford an interesting treat to the lovers of the simple productions of nature.

On the slopes and hollows of this beautiful hill will be found, among others, the *Asplenium septentrionale*, *Arenaria verna*, *Potentilla verna*, *Salvia verbenaca*, *Euonymus Europæus*, or spindle tree, and *Pyrus Aria*, or white beam. A considerable variety of mosses and lichens also cover the green sward, and clothe the hoary and rugged rocks around.

Zoology.—The zoological specimens are no less abundant in this favoured locality. Although so near the hum of the great city, the hare is not unfrequently seen limping across the hollows of Arthur's Seat. The fox is also an occasional visitor; while the note of the cuckoo never fails to enliven the long and still summer evening. The *Papilio Artaxerxes*, a butterfly not common in other parts of Scotland, is found in the King's Park. The *Lacerta agilis* and *Anguis fragilis*, two reptiles, are also not unfrequent among the debris of Salisbury Crags. While in the same localities a great variety of shell molluscs—the *Helix*, *Bulimus*, *Succinia*, *Pupa*, *Clausilia*, and many others, are found in great plenty.

The blue-backed shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) is an inhabitant of Arthur's Seat. The kestrel builds its nest on the Castle rock;

and the kingfisher is not uncommon on the banks of the Water of Leith.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

From the commanding position of the ground on which the present city of Edinburgh is placed, especially the bold and precipitous rock on which the Castle stands, there can be no doubt but that it was early occupied as a place of refuge and defence in the first troubled periods of the Scottish history. The surrounding country, at the Roman conquest, formed the province of *Valentia*. The district was subsequently occupied by Saxon invaders from the north of England; and by them chiefly retained till about the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish monarch, Malcolm II.

Name.—The most ancient name which we find given to Edinburgh Castle according to Boetius is *Castell Mynydd Agned*, or the fortress of the Hill of Agnes, and the hill itself *Mynydd Agned Cathre-gonion*, the hill Agned nigh the fortress. Simeon of Durham, writing in the year 854, mentions this fortress under the name of *Edwinesburgh*, or the castle of Edwin, probably so called after Edwin Prince of Northumberland, who flourished in 626, about which period probably the fortress was first built. In a copy of a very old French map of Edinburgh the Castle is denominated *Castrum Puellarum*; tradition relating that the daughters of the Pictish kings were wont to be kept there as a place of safety.

Historical Notices.—King David I. in his charter of foundation of the abbey of Holyrood, dated 1128, recognises Edinburgh as *Burgo meo de Edwinesburg*, and, as this monarch is said to have been the first who chartered royal boroughs in Scotland, it is not improbable that Edinburgh derived this distinction from him.

It must at this period have been a town of some consequence, for, besides paying revenues to the king, out of which forty shillings were to be paid yearly to the abbey of Holyrood, the charter grants also to the same “one half of the tallow, lard, and hides of the beasts killed in Edinburgh.”

In the year 1174, William the Lion was taken prisoner in an unsuccessful excursion into Northumberland; and the Scots, impatient at the captivity of their king, purchased his freedom by giving up to their enemies some of the chief fortresses of the nation, among which was the Castle of Edinburgh. On the subsequent

marriage of William with a cousin of King Henry, the castle was restored as a dower to the queen.

Alexander II., the son of William the Lion, held a parliament in Edinburgh in the year 1215 for the first time. But it was not till long after this period that the city began to assume the lead as the capital of the empire. In 1456 parliaments began to be regularly held in the city. During the warlike incursions of Edward I. into Scotland, Edinburgh Castle was besieged and taken in the year 1296; and remained in possession of the English for seventeen years, until it was again recaptured by Randolph Earl of Moray.

After this the castle was demolished by Robert, that it might not again harbour the English forces; but Edward III. again rebuilt and fortified it. It did not long remain, however, in the possession of the English; having been recovered by stratagem by William the Douglas and a few of his brave followers.

The oldest charter now extant is that granted to the city by King Robert I., dated 28th May 1329, which includes the harbour and mills on the Water of Leith. His grandson Robert III. conferred on the burgesses the right of erecting houses within the precincts of the Castle, on condition of their being persons of good fame. King James II. was crowned at the palace of Holyrood House; and, being a minor, remained for some time for protection in the Castle.

The exiled and unfortunate Henry VI. of England also fled to Edinburgh in 1461, and was kindly received and treated by the burgesses.

In 1482, James III., a weak and facile prince, took refuge in Edinburgh from his turbulent nobles; and the burgesses so warmly and effectually espoused his cause, that, in gratitude for their services, this monarch granted them two charters, in which the provost was made hereditary high sheriff within the city; an office which the chief magistrate still enjoys. He also granted to the council the power of making statutes and bye-laws for the government of the city, and a right to the customs of merchandise at the port of Leith. To the incorporated trades was presented a standard, which still exists, called the *blue blanket*.

Many of the citizens of Edinburgh shared the disastrous fate of their King, James IV., and his army at the fatal battle of Flodden Field. On the tidings of this complete overthrow reaching the city, the inhabitants behaved with great firmness and conside-

ration. A proclamation was issued, ordering all the males capable of bearing arms immediately to appear in military array, and put themselves under the command of the provost. Every fourth man was selected as a night guard; and five hundred pounds, Scottish money, were raised for ammunition and for the fortification of the city. It was at this period that a militia was embodied for the permanent security of the town, under the name of the *Town Guard*; which venerable body existed until the organization of a regular police in the year 1817.

According to the description of a French traveller, the Duke de Rohan, in the year 1600, Edinburgh was reckoned the principal town in Scotland, and formed the chief residence of the king and nobility. He describes it as about one thousand paces in length and four or five hundred in breadth; adding that it presented nothing remarkable but the great street in the centre, which was very long and broad, extending from one end of the town to the other; that the houses were not sumptuous, being almost all built of wood; but, to make amends, it was so full of inhabitants that probably there is no town elsewhere of its dimensions so populous. A century before this, the whole of the Borough Moor or myre, to the south of the city, was covered with wood; and, in order to dispose of this to the best advantage, an order of Council enacted that those citizens who would purchase as much of the wood as was sufficient to make a new front to their houses, were at liberty to extend the same seven feet farther into the street. This offer appears to have been eagerly accepted; and the consequence was the clearing of the wooded moor, and the narrowing of the principal street by wooden projections something in the style of the Old Lucken Booths.

During the minority of James V., the nobles were extremely turbulent. The leaders of the two opposite parties were the Earl of Arran and Earl of Angus. A fray between these two parties took place in 1515 on the High Street of Edinburgh, near the Nether Bow; in which upwards of 250 people were slain. Some years after this, so high had party animosities grown, that the then Regent, the Duke of Albany, sent forth an edict prohibiting any of the name of Douglas or Hamilton to be chosen provost of Edinburgh. Notwithstanding this order, and in opposition to the sentiments of the citizens who were adverse to the Earl of Arran, that lord thought proper to interfere in the election of provost. The citizens shut their gates against him; a scuffle ensued; one of the

deacons was killed by the Hamilton party; and the minds of the inhabitants wholly alienated from the Earl of Arran.

Henry VIII. of England, entertaining a project to annex Scotland to England by giving in marriage his son Edward to the young Queen of Scots, entered into a treaty with Arran for this purpose. But the intrigues of Cardinal Beaton prevented it from being carried into execution. The English monarch, offended at the disappointment of his plans, immediately invaded Scotland. Two hundred sail of ships entered the Frith of Forth; and the forces having landed, they burnt the towns of Leith and Edinburgh; and plundered and laid waste the adjacent country. This happened in the year 1542. A few years afterwards, Edinburgh again was assailed and pillaged by the English under the Earl of Hertford, who defeated the Scottish army at Pinkie.

The doctrines of the Reformation, which, at this period, were exciting the minds of all the liberal inquirers on the continent of Europe, were transported to Scotland by John Knox and the other disciples of Calvin, and were eagerly embraced by the Scottish intellect. Knox arrived in Edinburgh in 1555, where he soon drew around him groups of eager listeners to his doctrines. He boldly declaimed against the errors of Popery; and expatiated upon the impiety of even being present at mass. The hand of power obliged him to a temporary flight; but he returned, and daily drew around him crowds of willing converts; among whom were many of the most powerful Scottish nobility and gentry. This party formed themselves into the celebrated *Congregation*, and bound themselves to the mutual defence and support of each other and of their civil and religious liberty. Mary of Guise, the Queen-mother, and a zealous Catholic, had succeeded the Earl of Arran as regent of the kingdom. But all her power and influence were not sufficient to cope with the growing sway and determined attitude of the army of the Congregation. On the approach of the feast of St Giles, the tutelary saint of Edinburgh, in the year 1558, certain zealous reformers, to prevent the profane and idolatrous procession, stole the image of St Giles, and threw it into the North Loch. There was great confusion among the priests, when, upon their going to decorate the image for the procession, they discovered that it was stolen. To supply its place, a small image was obtained from the Greyfriars; and, to overawe the crowd, the Queen Regent graced the solemnity with her presence. The procession was conducted peaceably, till towards the end; when,

the Queen retiring to dinner, the mob demolished the image, and scattered the procession, to the utter dismay of the priests and friars. "Such a sudden fray," says Knox, "came never among the generations of antichrist within this realm before."

On the approach of the army of the Congregation from Perth to Edinburgh, the magistrates sent out commissioners to entreat the leaders to cause spare the churches and religious houses, that these might be converted to the use of the reformed religion. The gates of the city were also shut, except those of the Nether Bow and West Port, which were guarded by twelve men each; while a guard of sixty men was placed over St Giles. The army entered and took possession of the city; and a short truce was entered into with the Queen. Soon after, however, the latter, having been reinforced with French troops, took possession of Leith, burned out the greater part of the inhabitants, and fortified the place. This was, in the opinion of the Congregational leaders, an infringement of the truce. They again assembled. At a solemn meeting in the Tolbooth, they suspended the Queen from her regency; and next day they formally summoned the town of Leith to surrender. No regard being paid to their summons, they prepared to attack the fortifications, the town-council of Edinburgh having furnished 2000 merks towards promoting the enterprise. They attempted the attack by escalade, but were repulsed, chiefly owing to the shortness of the scaling ladders. In a second attack they were not more fortunate; and now, not deeming themselves secure within the walls of Edinburgh, they retired to Stirling, and there awaited a reinforcement from Queen Elizabeth. An army of 6000 men and a fleet of ships were dispatched from England to the assistance of the Congregation; which, arriving at Leith, soon compelled the French troops to capitulate, and leave the kingdom; and thus the Lords of the Congregation were left sole masters of the government. Immediately after, the Parliament was assembled in Edinburgh. All the members who were favourable to the doctrines of the Reformation attended, as well as several prelates and lords who still adhered to the Catholic religion. This Parliament proceeded to abolish the Papal jurisdiction; to rescind the whole acts made in favour of Popery; to establish the Confession of Faith; and to enact laws for the proper observance of religious ordinances.

In accordance with these, the town-council of Edinburgh enacted that all idolaters, fornicators, and adulterers should be ba-

nished the city; that the public fairs and markets should no longer, as they were wont, be held on Sunday; that the sports and games of week days should on the Sabbath be discontinued; and that no shops or taverns should be open, or goods sold, during Divine service. Indeed, from the frequent and severe enactments at this period against loose and disorderly characters, it is evident that the morals of the community must have been gross and corrupted in the extreme.

The frequent robberies and disorders in the town by night occasioned the town-council to order lanterns or *bowets* to be hung out in the streets and closes, by such persons and in such places as the magistrates should appoint,—to continue burning for the space of four hours, that is, from five o'clock in the evening till nine, which was deemed a proper time for people to retire to their houses. The Council also ordered all dunghills and filth to be removed from the streets, and swine prevented from coming thereon.

The city wall, from Leith Wynd to the end of the North Loch, was also at this time built with a house on it, for the sum of L.4, 10s. Scotch, per rood, and forty shillings for each rood of the battlement. After the defeat of the French troops, the fortifications at Leith were demolished by an order of the council, to prevent foreign forces from again occupying them to the prejudice of the liberties of the kingdom.

In the autumn of 1561, Mary, the youthful Queen of Scots, after a long sojourn and education in France, arrived to take possession of the kingdom of her fathers. On the 1st of September she made her public entry into Edinburgh; and was received with great pomp, and every demonstration of affectionate welcome. One great and insurmountable drawback, however, was her religion. On the Sunday after her arrival, while the Catholic mass was celebrating, a crowd of people assembled at the palace, and were with difficulty restrained from interrupting the service, and taking vengeance on the officiating priest. The magistrates of Edinburgh, to the great annoyance of the Queen, renewed their former edict against “idolators and whoremongers,”—a classifying of offences which they persisted in using,—ordering them, on pain of summary punishment, to withdraw and banish themselves out of the city within forty-eight hours. Two years afterwards, during the Queen’s absence on a progress into the west, mass continuing to be celebrated in the chapel of Holyrood House, the

multitude of persons who openly resorted thither gave great offence to the people, who assembled in a tumultuous manner, interrupted the services, and intimidated those present. Two of the ringleaders were apprehended ; but, in consequence of the preponderating interest of the authorities, who were on the side of the reformed religion, they were again released without a trial.

So jealous were the town-council, at this critical juncture in the infancy of a great reform of religion, that they enacted a law excluding all but persons of the Protestant faith from filling any official situation in the city.

They also ordered the figure of St Giles to be cut out of the town's standard, and the thistle to be inserted in its place.

In 1566 and 1567 occurred the atrocious murders of Rizzio and Darnley. Rizzio was murdered in the Queen's apartments in Holyrood ; and Darnley in a house called the Kirk-of-field, which was situated where the university now stands. One of the clergymen of the city, true to his sense of duty, and with that stern abhorrence of guilt which did honour to his principles, boldly and publicly denounced the murderer of the King, and the shameful alliance of Mary with the murderer. Voices were heard on the streets at midnight calling aloud for vengeance ; and at last a confederate body of the nobles, entering Edinburgh, compelled the Queen to surrender ; when she was carried to Lochleven Castle as a prisoner.

During the regency which after this occurred, the city of Edinburgh was frequently convulsed by the two parties into which the country was divided, the one espousing the cause of the imprisoned Queen, the other that of the partisans of the infant King. Kirkaldy of Grange, the leader of the Queen's party, obtaining possession of the Castle, held it for about two years, supported by the Earls of Huntly, Home, Herries, and other chiefs, and aided by succours from France. He planted a battery on the steeple of St Giles ; repaired and fortified the city walls ; and, although the inclinations of the citizens were decidedly hostile to his cause, it was not till the Regent obtained succours from Queen Elizabeth that he was forced to surrender. Kirkaldy and his brother were executed at the cross of Edinburgh ; and, with the death of these men, the Queen's party sunk never to recover.

On James VI. coming of age to resume the monarchy, he received a body guard of 100 of the choicest young men, citizens of Edinburgh,

and well accoutred, to attend him. At the same time the town-council presented him with a service of silver plate. Soon afterwards he made his entrance into Edinburgh from Stirling, where he had chiefly resided, in great state, and was received by the citizens with acclamations of joy, amid imposing and expensive pageantry. The King, arriving in the neighbourhood of the city, dismounted at the West Port; where he was received by the magistrates, and conducted into the town under a magnificent canopy of purple velvet. At the West Port he was saluted by a person representing King Solomon, attended by a numerous train in Jewish habits, and with personages representing the two women striving for the child. Thence proceeding to the West Bow, there was there suspended a large polished brazen globe, from which a Cupid descended in a car and presented to the King the keys of the city gates, which were of silver, in a silver basin. A concert of music accompanied this ceremony; and, arriving at the Tolbooth, he was harangued by persons representing Peace, Plenty, and Justice, in the Greek, Latin, and Scotch languages. On entering St Giles church, another personage enacting Religion addressed him in Hebrew. On arriving at the market cross, a Bacchus mounted on a gilt hogs-head was distributing bumpers of wine among the people, amid the sound of trumpets and the loud acclamations of the citizens. At the Nether Bow was erected a painting of the Nativity and accompanying it the genealogy of the Scottish kings from Fergus I. During the procession, the streets were strewed with flowers, and the Castle guns proclaimed a welcome.

Previous to the Reformation, the Bible was to the laity a sealed and forbidden book. Now, however, we find a proclamation by the common Council, strictly enjoining all householders and substantial inhabitants of the city to keep Bibles in their houses, for their better information in the scriptures, under the penalty appointed by act of Parliament.

The Presbyterian religion had, however, from the very first, to contend with many difficulties. At this period, the two principal were the plots of the disappointed and disaffected Catholics, and the jealousy of the King of the least approach to any encroachment or curtailment of his prerogatives. By one party, the clergy were decried as assuming too much power, and claiming for the Church too exclusive a jurisdiction; while, on the other hand, the ecclesiastics and their lay adherents no doubt thought

that, in those lawless and unsettled times, without full powers, they could accomplish nothing useful.

In August 1582, occurred the seizure of the King by the Earl of Gowrie at his house at Ruthven, hence called the *Raid of Ruthven*. The object of this bold step was to get the King into the keeping of the Reformation party. They brought him to Edinburgh, and the solemnity of his reception was characteristic of the manners of the times. He was met by the ministers of the city, and the procession walked along the streets singing a psalm, expressive of their critical escape from danger, and the great deliverance they had obtained by the captivity of the King.

Soon after, however, James regained his liberty, and, in 1584, a Parliament was held at Edinburgh, wherein the authority of the King and of the estates of Parliament, in all cases, and over every order, spiritual and temporal, was confirmed. The refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, and the pretending an exemption from the authority of the civil courts, were declared to be high treason. The holding of assemblies, whether civil or ecclesiastical, without the King's permission or appointment, and the uttering, either in private or public, in sermons or otherwise, any false or scandalous reports against the King or his ministers, were pronounced capital crimes.

Against these measures the clergy protested, and especially craved that no enactments should be made, till at least they obtained a hearing on the matter. One of their number was deputed to wait on the King, but, instead of his message being listened to, he was sent a prisoner to Blackness.

When, according to custom, the new laws were proclaimed at the market cross, Mr Robert Pont, minister of St Cuthbert's and one of the Lords of Session, entered his solemn protest against them, because they had been passed without the knowledge or consent of the church. The whole of the city clergy, as well as the most eminent of those throughout the kingdom, now fled into England, to the inexpressible grief and disappointment of their attached congregations.

Next year, however, they were permitted to return, and a pardon granted to those noblemen who had been engaged in the Gowrie Conspiracy. Still, however, the ministers retained that independence which a stern sense of their duty dictated to them; and even, at the earnest request of the King, refused to offer public prayers for his mother.

About this time the King, with a view of cementing his nobility more harmoniously together, and of compromising their many quarrels and personal feuds, invited them to an entertainment in the palace of Holyrood. From thence he conducted them in procession through the streets of the city, each hand in hand with his new-made friend. A collation of wines and sweetmeats was prepared at the public cross; and there they pledged each other in mutual friendship. The populace, delighted with this spectacle, and anticipating from it future peace and prosperity, joined in loud and repeated acclamations.

In 1588, while the Spanish Armada threatened the shores of Britain, the Scotch nation entered into a bond of union called the *Covenant*, for the mutual protection of their liberties and religion, and the defence of the King's person. On this occasion the town-council ordered 300 men to be raised for the defence of the city.

In 1592 the Presbyterian form of church government was established by a solemn act of the Parliament; wherein the privileges of the Church and the supremacy of the King were attempted to be defined and limited. Yet so vague seemed to be any definition, or so imperfect its observance, that mutual jealousies and disputes were continually arising.

In 1596 a clergyman from St Andrew's, of the name of Black, having in a public harangue denounced the King as an encourager of the Popish lords lately recalled, was summoned for trial before the privy-council. His cause was espoused by the other clergy, and they were backed by the citizens of Edinburgh. The King, incensed at their proceedings, issued a proclamation requiring the standing council or commission of the Church, which had been previously appointed to watch over their affairs, to be dissolved, and twenty-four of the principal citizens to leave the town within six hours. Still farther to add to the general commotion, a letter, said to be fictitious, was sent to one of the ministers, Bruce, cautioning them to look to their safety, as Huntly, one of the returned Popish lords, had been in conference with the King the preceding night. A petition was forthwith drawn up, to be presented to the King by two lords, two gentlemen, and two ministers. On the day the petition was to be presented, the King happened to come to the Court of Session, then sitting in the Tolbooth. The King was in an upper room when he received the petitioners, and Mr Bruce, one of the ministers, acquainted him "that they were sent by the noblemen and barons convened in the Little

Church, to bemoan the danger threatened to religion by the dealing that was against the ministers and true professors." "What dangers see you," said the King? "Under communing," said Bruce, "our best affected people, that tender religion, are discharged the town; the Lady Huntly, a professed Papist, maintained at Court, and it is suspected that her husband is not far off." The King, without answering, asked who they were that durst convene against his proclamation? Lord Lindsay, in a passion, answered, "That they durst do more than that, and would not suffer religion to be overturned." Numbers of people now crowding into the room, the King, without farther reply, withdrew to a lower room, where the judges were sitting, and ordered the door to be shut.* When the petitioners returned to the multitude, the result of their ineffectual pleading caused a violent commotion. Some called to arms; some to bring out the wicked Haman; others cried "the sword of the Lord and Gideon," and, rushing out with great violence and tumult, surrounded the Tolbooth. At last the magistrates procured order. The King attempted to sooth the people by promising to receive their petition when presented in a proper manner, and was permitted to return peaceably to his palace. That same evening another petition was prepared, but the King's indignation was still so great that they durst not venture yet to present it. Before next morning, the King with his court withdrew to Linlithgow. The Courts of Session and of Justiciary were ordered to leave the city, where it was no longer consistent with their freedom or dignity to remain, and the nobles and barons were commanded to return to their own houses, and not to reassemble without the King's permission. The ministers determined to stand firm; and in order to strengthen their cause, wrote to Lord Hamilton to come to Edinburgh and head them.

His Lordship, instead of complying, went directly to Linlithgow and showed their letter to the King. James, still further provoked by this circumstance, issued an order to the magistrates instantly to seize and incarcerate the clergy, but they having received intimation of their danger fled into England.

The citizens were also awed into submission. They sent a deputation of the most respectable burgesses to the King, and made a most humble apology for their conduct. But the offended monarch long remained inexorable, and threatened even to rase the city to its foundations. At last, through the interposition of Queen

* Spottiswood.

Elizabeth, he so far relented. A show of a trial of thirteen of the citizens was made at Perth, and one of this number failing to appear, judgment was given against the whole, the community were declared rebels, and their revenues confiscated. For fifteen days the city remained in a state of anarchy; but upon the supplication of the magistrates and council, and their offer to submit themselves entirely to the King's mercy, he restored the community against the forfeiture under certain conditions, and a fine of 20,000 merks for the crown. The clergy were also pardoned and allowed to return.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, James took his departure from Scotland to ascend the throne of England. On the Sunday previous, he went to St Giles' church, where a crowded congregation were assembled to take leave of their monarch. An exhortatory discourse was delivered, which the King took in good part, and at its conclusion, observing the people to be deeply affected, he addressed them in the warmest language of friendship, requesting them not to be dejected at his departure, since as his power to serve them was increased, his inclinations, he assured them, were not diminished.

For a period of thirty-five years after the accession of James to the English throne, the city of Edinburgh appears to have enjoyed a state of comparative tranquillity and repose. The religious disputes between the King and people seem to have been buried in oblivion. As a mark of royal favour the provost was allowed to have a sword of state borne before him, and the magistrates to wear robes of office on public occasions.

In 1618 James paid his last visit to the city; on which occasion he was received with great pomp and pageantry, and presented with 10,000 merks in a silver basin.

The same harmony prevailed in the beginning of Charles the First's reign. That monarch also visited Edinburgh in the year 1628, and was received with great pomp by the Lord Provost and magistrates in their robes, attended by 200 armed young men dressed in doublets of white satin and black velvet breeches. The streets were hung with tapestry, and lined by train bands, through which the monarch passed to the palace.

But this good understanding was of short continuance. Charles was resolved on forcing on the nation a system and forms of religion to which they were repugnant, and hence arose unlawful persecution on the one hand, and discontent and open rebellion

on the other, till at last the whole of Britain was convulsed and monarchical government for a time overthrown.

In 1637, the liturgy of Laud was introduced into Scotland. Edinburgh was made the seat of a diocese, comprehending the three Lothians and part of Berwickshire. The church of St Giles formed the cathedral. On Sunday, the 23d of July, the English liturgy was first read in this church. Both the Archbishops, a number of the privy council, the Lords of Session and magistrates of the city, with a great concourse of people were assembled. All was profound silence till the Dean of Edinburgh arrayed in his surplice opened the service book. On this one of the old women near the pulpit exclaimed, " Out, out, ye fause thief, do ye say the mass at my lug ?" This was followed by clapping of hands, hisses, imprecations, and yellings of scorn. Lindsay, Bishop of Edinburgh, with a view to appease the tumult, ascended the pulpit, but immediately a stool was hurled at his head by *Janet Geddes*. The Archbishop of St Andrews, the Lord Chancellor, and others attempted but in vain to stem the torrent of popular indignation ; the greater part of the multitude now left the church at the persuasion of the magistrates, and the service was hurried over amid much interruption both from within and the crowd without. In the adjoining church the disapprobation to the liturgy was as marked though not so violent ; while in the Greyfriars the service was given up. In the College Church the minister laid aside the prayer book and gave his usual extempore prayer. The opposition during the afternoon's service was nearly as great as before, and the bishop was rudely assaulted in going home. The people in the country taking the alarm crowded to the city week after week. The Solemn League and Covenant was renewed, and many new articles, to suit the emergency of the present innovations, were added. A copy of this bond was sent to each of the counties of Scotland, and there numerously subscribed. That which belonged to Edinburgh, and which is still extant, contains 5000 subscriptions.* The agitation still spreading no less than 60,000 persons assembled in Edinburgh. Charles appointed a commissioner to treat with his offended subjects ; but they were not to be overawed, and he at last gave in to their demands of abolishing the liturgy. To show the opinion of the

* The original copy of the Covenant is written on a skin of parchment four feet long, and three feet eight inches deep. It is completely crowded with names on both sides. Where there is not room for the names at full length the initials are crowded into any spare space.

community of Edinburgh on this occasion, it may be mentioned that two petitions were drawn up, one in the name of the men, women, children, and servants against the service book; another, in that of the nobility, gentry, ministers, and burgesses against both the service book and book of canons.

The King also was obliged to consent to a General Assembly being formed, which met at Glasgow in November 1638. Next year the covenanting party rose in arms; Edinburgh Castle and Dalkeith House were taken possession of under the generalship of Lessly their leader, and money to carry on the war was eagerly furnished by all classes, Provost Dick, a rich citizen, advancing the sum of L. 20,000 Sterling. In the meantime Charles despatched a fleet and army under the command of the Marquis of Hamilton, but before any active operations were commenced, a pacific treaty was concluded between both parties.

In 1641 Charles visited Scotland with a view to restore peace and harmony. He was sumptuously entertained by the citizens of Edinburgh, at an expense of L. 12,000 Scots money, but his indecisive vacillating conduct procured him few friends on either side of politics.

During the protectorship, Cromwell marched with an army into Scotland. In the autumn of 1650, he took possession of Edinburgh and Leith, and repaired and extended the fortifications at the latter place. On his taking possession of the city, the lord provost and magistrates, at the desire of the chancellor, fled to Stirling. That the place might not remain in a state of anarchy, the inhabitants assembled, and chose from among their number thirty of the most respectable citizens, whom they invested with powers to treat with Cromwell. On the whole he conducted himself with great moderation, and in 1652, on the arrival of the English commissioners, the magistrates were re-instated, and the former constitution of the city was restored. On the restoration of Charles II. the city of Edinburgh sent his Majesty a present of L. 1000 as a testimony of its loyalty. This infatuated monarch, although he had previously signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and, on his mounting the throne, had bound himself, by his coronation oath, to preserve the religion of the Scots, yet, in one of his first acts of Parliament, immediately proceeded to overthrow it. The whole acts passed since 1633 were repealed, and Episcopacy was again established and enforced under grievous penalties. The privy council assumed the power of banishing to the West

Indies all obnoxious persons—half the clergy of Scotland were deposed for nonconformity to rites which their consciences disapproved, and large fines were imposed on all who did not give personal attendance on those church services. The rigid observance of Lent was enjoined ; and on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, no person was permitted to eat flesh without a warrant from the privy council. Other most oppressive measures were also enacted. All inn-keepers and burgesses of the town were ordered to give up the names of strangers residing with them, and the disarming laws of James VI. were rigorously enforced. But none of these laws were so galling to the people as the strict prohibition of *conventicles*, or all meetings for religious purposes, except those by law established. The parliament and a great proportion of the nobles, with the exception of the Earl of Argyle, bowed their heads submissively to the yoke ; but the great mass of the people were determined at all hazards to support their civil and religious rights. The western counties rose in open rebellion ; and almost every district secretly combined to oppose the measures of the court. A terrible civil war ensued ; and executions and imprisonments, without regard to law or justice, or common humanity, stained the annals of the kingdom for several years.

In 1680, the Duke of York, with his Duchess and the nobility of Scotland, were entertained in the Parliament House by the magistrates ; which cost the city nearly L.15,000 Scots. On the accession of James to the throne, the citizens presented an address, and, as usual, some more substantial tokens of their loyalty. But this monarch, like his predecessor, soon lost the confidence of the people, by his open adoption of Popery, and his arbitrary acts.

No sooner was it known that the Prince of Orange had landed in England in 1688, and that the soldiery had been withdrawn to reinforce the English army, than the Presbyterians and other friends of the revolution flocked to Edinburgh from all quarters. The Earl of Perth, the chancellor, with the other adherents of the late monarch, fled from Edinburgh, and the government fell into the hands of the popular party. A mob was soon formed ; drums were beat through the city ; and the Papists and Episcopalians now became the objects of public vengeance. The multitude proceeded to demolish the palace of Holyrood. They were opposed by about one hundred men, who were stationed in the Abbey as the adherents of James. The mob pressing on, were fired upon by

this party, and twelve men were killed and several more wounded. This made them for the present retreat ; but they soon returned with a warrant from one of the lords of the privy council, and headed by the magistrates and council with armed guards. The captain of the other party was now summoned to surrender, but on his refusal another skirmish took place, in which he and his men were defeated and forced to surrender. The royal chapel was then plundered of its ornaments, as well as some of the houses of the Catholics, amongst others, the house of the Earl of Perth.

A convention of estates was held at Edinburgh in March 1689, which being converted into a parliament, Prelacy was abolished, and the Presbyterian form of church government again established in its place.

The new government entertained such a jealousy of the College of Justice as to disarm all its members, commanding them, under the highest penalties, to deliver up their whole arms, with the exception of their wearing swords, to the lord provost ; and several of James's adherents were sent to prison.

The union of the two kingdoms, which took place in 1707, was so unpopular, that all parties joined in deprecating it. The articles had been industriously concealed from the people, but on their being printed a universal clamour ensued. The Parliament Square, in which the parliament at that time was sitting, was filled with an immense multitude of people, who, with hootings and execrations, attacked the Duke of Queensberry, the Commissioner, and every partizan of the Union, while those who headed the opposition were followed with the loudest acclamations. The mob next proceeded to attack the house of the Lord Provost, Sir Patrick Johnston, who was an active promoter of the Union, but he saved himself by flight. By nine at night the mob were in possession of the whole city, and a report prevailed that they were going to shut up the ports. To prevent this the commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Nether Bow, and afterwards, with consent of the provost, sent a party of foot guards, who posted themselves in the Parliament Square, and the various streets of the city, by which means the tumult was subdued. Three regiments of foot were also quartered in the city to preserve tranquillity.

The discontent at the Union, and the appointment of numerous English officials to public offices in Scotland had no small share in encouraging the Rebellion of 1715. Edinburgh, however, re-

maintained staunch to the Protestant dynasty. A committee of safety was constituted, and the fortifications of the city put in proper order. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to gain possession of the Castle; they, however, took possession for a short time of the citadel of Leith, but were dislodged on the arrival of the Duke of Argyle. On this occasion the run on the Bank of Scotland was so great that all payments were suspended till the alarm subsided. The defensive operations for the city at this time amounted to £1700 Sterling, which government afterwards repaid.

The council at this time resumed a project which they had previously formed for the improvement of Leith harbour, by extending the pier and erecting wet and dry docks at the national expense. The government would not, however, incur the expense but encouraged the council in their plan of improvement, by prolonging for nineteen years, the duty of two pennies Scots on the pint of ale and beer, sold within the city or liberties. The improvements were accordingly in part executed, and the city debts, which were then about £25000, were nearly doubled in the course of five years.

In 1725 an extensive and destructive fire happened in the Lawn market, which caused considerable loss of property.

In 1736 occurred the famous Porteous mob, which transaction well illustrates the spirit and temper of the Edinburgh public at this time. It is remarkable that although every exertion was made and high rewards offered by the government for the detection of the individuals concerned in this outrage, no identification of them was ever made; and their names remain a mystery to this day. A bill passed both houses of parliament imposing a fine of £2000 on the city of Edinburgh for the benefit of Porteous' widow; and the provost was declared incapable of ever serving government in any capacity.

The year 1740 was characterised by great distress and some disturbances among the lower orders, caused by a bad harvest following a very severe winter and cold season.

When the Rebellion of 1745 occurred, the town-council of Edinburgh took immediate measures for the support of the existing government. The city walls were repaired, and a trench was dug from the north side of the castle to the North Loch. The city guard was increased; arms given out to the inhabitants of Leith and a regiment of troops raised. The inhabitants also formed

themselves into a volunteer corps ; and were supplied with arms from the castle. A regiment of dragoons, under the command of Colonel Gardiner, joined the city forces, when accounts were brought of the actual advance of the rebel army from Stirling. Notwithstanding all these preparations, however, the troops which were drawn up at Corstorphine fled in panic on the first sight of the enemy ; and after a hurried consultation of the citizens in the new church aisle, they resolved to surrender. Early in the morning of the 16th September, a coach drove down streets, and the sentinels suspecting nothing, permitted it to pass. But on the gates of the Netherbow being thus opened, a party of Highlanders, who had reached the gate undiscovered, rushed in, secured this and the other gates of the city, took possession of the main guard, made the soldiers on duty prisoners, and seized upon the arms and ammunition belonging to the city. About noon of the same day, the Highland army, headed by the Chevalier, arrived in the King's Park, and encamped around Duddingston, Prince Charles taking possession of Holyrood House. Amid a vast multitude of spectators, many of whom assembled from a secret favouring of his cause, a royal proclamation was read at the cross, declaring Prince Charles regent, and promising the free exercise of the Protestant religion to the people, with a recognition, of all their other privileges. The inhabitants of the town and country were also commanded to deliver up their arms at the Palace of Holyrood House, and the soldiers of the Highland army were strictly prohibited from all pillage or molestation of the citizens. A peremptory order also, on pain of military execution, was sent to the town council, requiring a certain quantity of stores for the army, of which payment was promised as soon as the present troubles should be over. These were accordingly furnished, and an assessment of two shillings and sixpence on the pound on real rents within the city and liberties was imposed for defraying the expense. After the battle of Prestonpans, the Chevalier and his army again returned to Edinburgh, where, notwithstanding their victory, they still behaved in the same peaceable manner towards the citizens. General Guest meanwhile held possession of the Castle, and, with the exception of some skirmishing between the Highlanders and the troops there, and a slight cannonading, by which some houses were injured, no other circumstance of importance occurred till the Highland army finally quitted Edinburgh on their march to England, which took place on the 31st of October.

After the final defeat of Charles' army at Culloden the Duke of Cumberland caused fourteen of the rebel standards which he had taken to be burnt at the cross of Edinburgh. From some suspicion that the Lord Provost had failed in the discharge of his duty from secret affection to the opposite cause, he was brought to trial, and after a protracted one of five days was at last unanimously acquitted.

In the year 1763-64-65 several tumults occurred in the city in consequence of the scarcity of provisions; on these occasions the magistrates, in order to quell the mobs, were obliged to call in the assistance of the military.

In 1778, a rather alarming mutiny of soldiers occurred in Edinburgh. A Highland regiment raised by the Earl of Seaforth were under orders to sail for India. The men, conceiving that their engagements did not extend to foreign service, and farther irritated at some arrears of pay being due them, one morning after parade on Leith Links, suddenly, by preconcerted arrangement, marched with their arms to Arthur's Seat, and there took up a menacing position. Threats and promises were both used to endeavour to win them back to duty, but these they for a time resisted, till at last an amicable arrangement was brought about by Lords Dunmore and Macdonald, two noblemen in whom they had implicit confidence.

In 1779, on the question of the repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics being in agitation, a mob attacked and demolished a Popish chapel in Edinburgh, and destroyed the books and furniture of the Catholic priests. This riot continued a whole day, and cost the city L.1500 to pay the damages committed.

In the same year the citizens of Edinburgh and Leith were alarmed by the threatened incursion of the noted pirate Paul Jones, who sailed up the Firth but did not land. This alarm gave occasion to the erection of the Fort to the westward of Leith.

Since the time of Charles II. till 1822 no royal visit had been made to Edinburgh. On the 15th of August of that year George IV. landed at Leith, where he was received by the magistrates of the burgh, the judges of the supreme court, a number of the nobility, and an immense assemblage of people. He then proceeded up Leith Walk in an open carriage drawn by eight beautiful bays. At Picardy Place a triumphal arch was erected, where he was met by the magistrates of Edinburgh and presented with the keys of the city. At Holyrood Palace he held a levee, which was most numerously attended. On the 22d a grand procession, under the

direction of Sir Walter Scott, took place from the Palace to the Castle. And on the 24th a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the Hall of the Parliament House. On the 29th, after a visit to the Earl of Hopetoun, the King embarked at Port Edgar.

In 1824 two extensive and destructive fires took place in Edinburgh. By these many large *lands* or tenements from the Parliament Square down towards the Tron Church, forming a considerable part of the south side of the High Street, were reduced to a mass of ruins.

In the autumn 1834, the British Association for the advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Edinburgh, which was attended by numerous savans from various parts of Europe.

In 1842, Edinburgh was again honoured by a visit of royalty. In the month of September, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed at Granton, and immediately proceeded to Dalkeith Palace. As this visit was intended for the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Breadalbane, no public display in the city was at first contemplated. But the public wish being unanimous for a sight of the Sovereign, her Majesty graciously agreed to a procession to the castle and along the principal streets of the city. A levee, most numerous attended, was also held at Dalkeith Palace. On this occasion the assemblage of strangers from all parts of the country nearly equalled that of the visit of George IV.

Progressive improvements of the City.—From what has been already stated, it appears that the houses of the ancient city were first reared under the immediate protection of the castle, and that the extent of the town, for a considerable period, was limited to a single street or two. The earliest authentic documents from which anything can be learned about the territorial extent of Edinburgh is the foundation charter of Holyrood Abbey, granted by King David I. in the year 1128. At that time it appears to have consisted of little more than the High Street, from the Castlehill to the Netherbow; for King David granted to the Canons of Holyrood a right to build a borough between the abbey and this burgh of Edinburgh; and accordingly the two boroughs of Edinburgh and Canongate now meet at the Netherbow, Leith Wynd being the boundary on one side of the street, and St John's Cross, a little farther down, on the other.

The city wall, a few portions of which yet remain, proceeded in those days from the Castlehill behind the houses of Lawn-

market and High Street ; and Maitland says that one of the gates, still extant in his time in South Gray's Close, was only thirty paces south from the High Street.

The burgesses, straitened for room within such narrow limits, appear very early to have begun erecting houses upon the south slope of the hill without the wall, and along both sides of the road at the foot of it called the *Common gait*, afterwards, by contraction, Cowgate, and the Grassmarket ; and in consequence of the alarm occasioned by the battle of Flodden in 1513, these new districts were surrounded with a wall.

In 1610 the town-council purchased from the laird of Inverleith ten acres of the lands of High-rigs, which they inclosed with a wall, and which were annexed to the burgh by charter from King James VI., of date 30th July 1618. These are the grounds now occupied by Heriot's Hospital, the Charity Workhouse, and part of the Greyfriars churchyard. Beyond the walls, and along the roads leading from the city gates, houses were speedily erected. The streets now called West Port, Bristo, Potterrow, Pleasance, are as old at least as the middle of the sixteenth century. The Causewayside and Crosscauseway date from the seventeenth.

At a remote period the houses seem to have been almost entirely built of wood, and indifferently thatched with straw or wooden boards. By an act of Parliament of 1621 we find that it was ordered that henceforth the houses should be covered with slates, lead, tiles or thack-stones. And in 1677, in consequence of frequent disasters by fire, the town council enacted, that no person presume to build a house with wood, or cover a new building with thatch, but that, in time coming, all houses were to be built with stones, and covered with slates or tiles, under the penalty of 500 merks. Neither did the public streets seem, in those times, to have been kept with much neatness, for we find several enactments against pigs being permitted to roam about them ; and peremptory orders for the removal of "stalks of heather, broom, and whins erected in closes or wynds, to the great discontent of the people, and danger to the neighbourhood from fires."

The plague, too, having, on many occasions, made its appearance in the city, and committed great ravages, caused several salutary enactments to be made for the comfort of the inhabitants. Among others, an attempt was made to light the streets by public lanterns or *bowets*. But this not succeeding, in 1684 an order was issued that a candle in a lantern should be hung out at

the first story of every tenement of land, from the hour of five in the evening till ten.

From an order of the town-council in the year 1635 for assessing the inhabitants in 12,000 merks yearly, towards paying the ministers' stipends, we find that the total number of houses within the city was 5071, and the annual rental L. 192,118 Scots.

Edinburgh was first protected by a wall in the reign of James II., who, in 1450, granted a charter to the citizens for the purpose, as also a power of assessing money to build one. This first wall only enclosed the town on part of the western and eastern ends, and southern side, for the houses on the west side of Leith Wynd served instead of a wall in that place, as did the North Loch on the north,—which was made to save the expense of a wall on that side, by erecting a dam across the bottom at the foot of Halkerstone's Wynd.

After this period the town having extended considerably, and the street of the Cowgate having been built without the first wall, it was found necessary for the farther protection of the city, especially after the alarm at the defeat of Flodden, to rebuild and extend a considerable portion of the walls. This extended wall commenced at the south-eastern edge of the Castle rock, and descended the hill intersected by the West Port. It again ascended part of the High-rigs Hill, run along the gardens of Heriot's Hospital, and passed through Greyfriars churchyard to Bristo Port. From this it passed eastward intersected by Potterrow Port, then by the south side of the College and Infirmary to the Pleasance, thence to the Cowgate Port, and ascending St Mary's Wynd, it joined the other wall a little below the Netherbow.

In 1560 it was farther extended from Leith Wynd to the eastern end of the North Loch. There were nine gates or ports in this wall, viz. the West Port, Bristo Port, Potterrow Port, Cowgate Port, Netherbow Port, Hospital Postern Gate, College Church Postern, that of Halkerstone's Wynd, and the Dung Port in Leith Wynd.

There were few leading streets in the old city, but the houses were carried along in narrow closes and wynds. In imitation of the Parisian architecture of the period, the houses were also built very high, consisting of from twelve to thirteen stories. These structures are called lands or tenements; each flat or story constituted a distinct dwelling, and frequently formed a distinct freehold, the access to each being by a stair common to the whole.

One object apparently for erecting such high houses was to save the feu-duty or ground rent; but the practice at the time was carried to such an extent, that an order of council prohibited houses from being erected beyond a limited number of stories. In former times the Cowgate, Horse Wynd, Canongate, and Castle Hill were the fashionable residences of the nobility and gentry.

From the middle of the 16th to the middle of the 18th century the city appears to have increased very little in any direction; but after the latter date it began to be extended very rapidly, both to the north and south. The first great improvements in the Old Town owed their origin to a very worthy and public-spirited citizen, Provost Drummond. In 1751, in consequence of the falling down of an old house six stories in height,—by which a person was killed, the public attention was called to the state of many of the other houses, which on inspection were found in a very insufficient state; and were accordingly condemned to be taken down. A scheme was at the same time submitted to the convention of royal burghs and approved of, for the erection of several public buildings on the sites of the old houses. The first projected building was to contain apartments for the convention of royal burghs—a council chamber for the magistrates and other public apartments. For carrying these improvements into execution, committees were appointed for each of the public bodies; the Town-Council, Courts of Session and Exchequer, and the Faculties of Advocates and the Writers to the Signet.

The first building erected was the Royal Exchange, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1753.

The next great improvement was the drainage of the North Loch and the erection of the North Bridge, by which a communication was opened up between the Old Town and the grounds which were soon to be occupied by the streets of a new city.

In 1763 the drainage of the North Loch commenced; and the foundation of the North Bridge was laid. But the building of the latter did not commence till the year afterwards; nor, from some failure in its construction, was it completed or opened to the public till 1772.

In the meantime an extension of the royalty towards the north, which had been formerly opposed by the county proprietors, was obtained by act of Parliament in 1767; and the buildings in the New Town were immediately commenced, after a plan furnished

by Craig, an architect. By the year 1778 so successfully had the new building scheme succeeded, that the eastern part of Princes Street and Queen Street and the whole of St Andrew Square were erected. In process of time the buildings were extended westwards and terminated by Charlotte Square.

But the taste for new buildings being now excited among the citizens, the extension of the town to the north was rivalled by a similar extension towards the south.

A private individual made a purchase of the grounds to the south of the Cowgate, and built thereon Brown's Square and George Square; the latter of which was begun in 1766.

The rapid rise of these southern buildings now also suggested the idea of opening up a communication to them by means of a bridge across the Cowgate. At first this plan was opposed by the city corporations. But it was ultimately carried by an act of Parliament, and South Bridge Street was opened for passengers in 1788. In forming South Bridge Street, the lanes called Niddry's Wynd and Merlin's and Peebles Wynd, were pulled down; as also one of the oldest stone houses in Edinburgh, which belonged to Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In this house Queen Mary took refuge after the defeat of her party at Carberry Hill.

The building areas on each side of this bridge, now cleared of the old houses, were in so great demand, that higher prices were paid than perhaps for any spot of ground in Europe. Some of these areas sold at the rates of L. 96,000 per acre, L. 109,000, and some L. 150,000 per acre.

In 1783 the Earthen Mound was commenced. It was formed by the accumulated rubbish and earth dug out of the foundations of the houses of the New Town. This earth was carried to the spot free of expense by the proprietors of the houses, as being the most convenient way of disposing of the otherwise useless soil.

The erection of the Register Office, the University buildings, and the Courts of Session and Exchequer, with the Libraries of the Advocates and Writers to the Signet, all followed in succession, while new streets in various parts of the town, year after year, made their appearance.

In 1814, a plan, which had long before been contemplated, of opening up a direct communication with the London Road by the south side of the Calton Hill, was put into execution. A considerable portion of the hill was cut through at a great expense, and

the magnificent arch of the Regent Bridge and the buildings of Waterloo Place were erected, together with the Calton Jail.

The Regent Bridge was founded in 1815, and opened for the first time in 1819, when the present King of Belgium, the Prince Leopold, made his entry by it into Edinburgh.

The extension of the New Town made very rapid progress for several years. The streets to the north of Heriot Row were built, the Royal Circus, Moray Place, the streets on Raeburn's grounds, Stockbridge, and lastly the Royal and Regent Terraces on the Calton Hill. Besides these streets, several churches and other public buildings were erected during the same period.

In 1826 a plan was suggested for opening up a communication with the Old Town towards the south, in a line with Bank Street and the Earthen Mound. An act of Parliament was procured for this purpose, assessing the inhabitants and proprietors of houses to defray the expense. In 1827 a number of old houses were pulled down on the south side of the Castle Hill, and the foundation of George IV. Bridge laid. This bridge spans the Cowgate and consists of ten arches. An approach was also opened up and a bridge built on the south-west side of the Castle Hill.

The Dean Bridge, consisting of four lofty arches, of ninety-six feet span each, leads across the Water of Leith to the new suburbs of the Dean.

It was now found, however, that the building of houses had gone on faster than the increase of population warranted; and since 1827, very little extension of the city or suburbs has taken place. As a necessary consequence, also, of over production, a considerable decrease of house rents occurred; and thus a further discouragement was given to improvements, so that several of the newer streets remain yet incomplete.

On the whole, however, the architectural operations and improvements in Edinburgh during the last half century rival, both in extent and beauty, those of any other city in the kingdom; and reflect no less credit on the public enterprise of the inhabitants, than on the taste and science of the architects employed.

Territorial Extent.—Edinburgh is divided into the Old and New Towns. All that portion of the city which lies to the south of the hollow, formerly occupied by the North Loch, and now constituting the Princes Street Gardens, belongs to the former, while the latter comprehends all the streets to the north of the same.

The Old Town is situated on a high ridge of ground with one principal line of street, the High Street, extending from the Castle to Holyrood Palace, being a distance of about 5570 feet. Parallel to this runs the Cowgate, while numerous closes and wynds extend on each side of the High Street, slanting along the declivities of the ridge. The elevated situation and the irregular height and antiquity of the houses on this ridge form a very picturesque appearance; and contrast finely with the more modern and regular structures in the New Town. The oldest portion of the New Town forms a regular parallelogram, built upon a nearly level surface, and extending 3900 feet in length by 1090 in breadth. Princes Street, George Street, and Queen Street run parallel to each other, and are intersected at right angles by Hanover Street, Frederick Street, and others. The northern and more recently built portion still retains the general parallelism of the streets, but more variety is introduced by crescent, circle, and octagon.

As the city extended its dimensions, various acts of Parliament were passed extending the bounds of the royalty. Such were the acts of 1767, 1785, 1786, 1809, 1814.

The city now consists of the following districts:—

I. The Ancient Royalty, being all the streets within the old city walls, viz. Castlehill, Lawnmarket, High Street, Nether Bow, St Mary Wynd, Cowgate, Grassmarket, Candlemaker-row, Society, Brown's Square, Argyle Square, College, Infirmary, Surgeons' Square, and North and South Bridge Streets—also Heriot's Hospital, Charity Workhouse, Greyfriars, and several houses without the West Port and Nether Bow.

II. The Extended Royalty, being all the grounds shaded with a yellow line in Grainger and Miller's plan.*

These two districts are what is properly called the *City of Edinburgh*, and the election of town-councillors is confined to the parliamentary electors within them. But the *ancient burgh*, and the jurisdiction of the city magistrates also includes other places, not within the royalty, viz.—1. The common mills of the burgh at the *Water of Leith*, which now belong to the corporation of bakers, and lie in the Dean, to the westward of the great bridge lately erected. 2. The Burgh Loch and Burgh Muir, which include the Meadows, Bruntsfield Links, Bruntsfield, Greenhill, Morn-

* Plan of the parliamentary boundaries of Edinburgh by Messrs Grainger and Miller, 1828.

ingside, Canaan, Whitehouse, Grange, Newington, Rosehall, Mayfield and Common-myre, (now called by corruption *Cameron-myre*.) 3. The Harbour and Shore of Leith. All which are parts of its ancient patrimony bestowed upon the burgh by King David I., or at least acquired prior to the date of King Robert Bruce's charter in 1329. And besides these, the following places have also been annexed, at different times, to the sheriffdom of the city, and the jurisdiction of its magistrates, viz.—

1. The Town and Links of South Leith, and the Harbour, Links, and part of the town of Newhaven, in 1603. 2. The King's Work of South Leith, in 1647. 3. Easter and Wester Portsburgh, in 1649. 4. The Citadel of North Leith, in 1663.

III. The Regality of Canongate, which includes the suburb so called; St John's Hill, and Pleasance; North Leith, and the Coalhill of South Leith; the superiority of which was acquired by the city of Edinburgh in 1639.

IV. The Barony of Calton or Caldton, formerly called Wester Restalrig, viz. the Calton, Caltonhill, and North Back of Canon-gate; Yardheads, Mills, and Millflat of Leith; the superiority of which was acquired by the city by purchase in 1725, from the then proprietor, Lord Balmerino.

No. III. and IV. have never been annexed to the sheriffdom of the city, and have magistrates of their own, but they both, as well as No. I. and II., are understood to be included in the phrase, "The City of Edinburgh and *Liberties* thereof;" and the whole four, (excepting the Burgh mills, loch, and muir,) form what is now called the "*County of the City*," of which the Lord Provost is Her Majesty's Lieutenant, for militia purposes.

V. The Eight Southern Districts comprise all the buildings to the south of Drummond Street, the College, and Lauriston. They are without the royalty; and of course exempted from payment of the burgh customs and ministers' annuity, and the jurisdiction of the city magistrates; but in consequence of a provision to that effect, in the act of Parliament for building the South Bridge, they pay a proportion of the city-cess or land-tax; and also the impost-tax of one per cent., in lieu of impost on wines and foreign liquors.

VI. By the Burgh Reform Act the privilege of electing the members of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh was extended to a large district surrounding the city and liberties, and including them, forming an irregular polygon of nearly ten miles in circumference

with St Giles' Church in the centre; and it is in contemplation to consolidate the whole territory into one municipality. The *bounds of police* have already been extended over the parliamentary district.

The extent of the city actually built on is about two miles from west to east; and about the same from north to south.

In 1663 the city was divided into six parishes; and in 1753, according to Maitland, there were twelve churches, including one in the Castle. Maitland also enumerates the streets, which amounted to twelve. These were Bristo Street, Canongate, Cowgate, Grassmarket, High Street, Lawnmarket, Lauriston, Luckenbooths, Newington, Pleasance, Portsburgh, Potterrow. Milne's Square was the only square then existing. There were 22 wynds, 8 courts or small squares, and 260 closes.

Number of houses and rentals within the city and liberties at the following dates :—

Year.	Houses.	Rental.
1635,	5071	L.230,538 Scots.
1688,	6012	312,000
1751,	6845	377,964

The annual value of real property in Edinburgh and Leith, as taken in 1815 for the income tax, was estimated at L.487,000; in 1841 the number of inhabited houses in Edinburgh was, according to the census, 22,523; of uninhabited, 1708; and building, 21.

Rent.—The rents of single floors or flats, in what are called common stairs, range from L.10 to L.40 per annum. The rents of whole houses, or self-contained houses, vary from L.40 to L.80 and L.150, according to size and locality. The local taxes amount to about 25 per cent. on the rent.

Population.—We have no accurate means of ascertaining what was the actual population of Edinburgh previous to the government census of 1801. The above estimates of the number of houses within the city and liberties for three different periods, may, however, afford some data. If we take the number of persons in each family to amount at an average to five, by multiplying the number of houses by five, and perhaps allowing from 1000 to 2000 additional for soldiers and invalids in hospitals, &c. we shall have a pretty near approximation to the truth. Maitland reckons the average number in a family at $5\frac{1}{2}$, and Arnot at 6. In a communication from Dr Blair in the former Statistical Account, the population, including Leith, in 1722, is estimated at 40,420. Mr Arnot reck-

ons the population in 1775 at 84,236, which enumeration appears to have been too high.

The parliamentary census for Edinburgh and Leith is as follow :—

In 1801,	82,560
1811,	102,987
1821,	133,235
1831,	162,403
1841,	163,726

The population returns of 1841 for Edinburgh are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ancient and extended royalty,	24,637	31,799	56,336
Canongate,	4,169	4,763	8,932
St Cuthbert's	31,726	40,178	71,904
Military in Castle,	825	197	1,022
	<hr/> 61,257	<hr/> 76,937	<hr/> 138,194

Taking the population of Edinburgh and Leith at 168,726, there are 792 employed in manufactures, 19,764 in trades and retail business, 7463 bankers, professional men, capitalists, 4446 labourers, 1422 male servants, 12,429 female servants, 4113 remainder of males of various kinds.

There are in the county of Mid-Lothian, and it may be presumed chiefly inhabiting Edinburgh, 9012 English and 7100 Irish.

From a table constructed by Dr Stark, the registered deaths in Edinburgh for the last five years were, (with a few trifling exceptions,)—

1840,	3963
1841,	3888
1842,	4154
1843,	4841
1844,	4264

According to this table, the deaths in 1841 were 1 in every 34.3 of the population.

The population of the different parishes in 1841 was as follows. The *quoad sacra* churches are given in Italics.

St Andrew's,	4473	<i>St Luke's,</i>	2546
Canongate,	4792	Greenside,	3105
<i>Leith Wynd,</i>	1878	New Greyfriars,	2481
<i>New Street,</i>	1932	Old Greyfriars,	2581
St Cuthbert's,	44,593	<i>Gaelic,</i>	
<i>St Bernard's,</i>	4751	High Kirk,	2785
<i>Buccleuch,</i>	3130	St John's,	2140
<i>St David's,</i>	2910	Lady Yester's,	1800
<i>Dean,</i>	1920	St Mary's,	6724
Lady Glenorchy's,	2157	New North Kirk,	2776
<i>Morningside,</i>	1649	Old Kirk,	2949
<i>Newington,</i>	3310	St Stephen's,	6754
<i>St Paul's,</i>	2845	Tolbooth,	2216
Roxburgh,	3683	Trinity College Kirk,	2314
St George's,	3518	Tron Kirk,	2498

III.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS.

The Castle.—The highly picturesque rock on which the Castle is built is a mass of basaltic greenstone, which rises, with almost perpendicular sides, to an elevation of 443 feet above the level of the sea. There can be little doubt, from the bold and commanding situation, as well as from the inaccessible nature of this eminence, that it was the original point of attraction, around which the ancient borough began to rise, and around which as a centre the increasing city still continues to extend. On the south and western sides, indeed, the rock is so perpendicular, and the base so hollowed out and marshy, that previous to the use of artillery it must have been from these quarters inaccessible. On the east side, a long sloping terrace, guarded by a gate and portcullis, communicates only with the city. The flat summit of the rock includes an area of about seven English acres. On this highest part the oldest buildings of the Castle stand. These are in the form of a quadrangle 100 feet in length. The eastern part of this square was appropriated as royal apartments, where the monarchs occasionally took up their residence in times of trouble. In the front wall there is a date, 1556, which probably indicates the period of some additions or improvements. In a small room on the ground floor, in the south-east corner, Queen Mary gave birth to James VI. on the 19th June 1566. The roof is divided into four compartments, with a thistle at each corner, and in the centre an imperial crown, with the initials M. R. The south side of the square, now converted into barrack-rooms, contained a large hall, where the Scottish Parliament anciently sat, and on the north side was a church.

Crown-Room.—In an upper room, in the north-east corner, the crown and regalia were deposited, on the 26th March 1707. Here they lay in a large oaken chest, unregarded, for many years; and indeed strong doubts were entertained whether they were actually deposited in this chest or not. To clear these doubts, a commission was appointed by the Prince Regent in 1818, chiefly on the representation of Sir Walter Scott, with powers to open the chest. The commissioners forthwith proceeded to do so, and brought to light the long-hidden regalia. The crown, which is formed of pure gold, is nine inches in diameter, and six inches in height, from the under arch to the top of the cross, by which it is surmounted. The cap is of purple velvet, turned up with ermine; and the crown is studded with various kinds of jewels, chiefly diamonds, amethysts, and pearls. It bears the initials J. R. V.

The sceptre is of silver, double gilt, surmounted with a crystal globe, topped with a large pearl. It is 34 inches in length, and bears the initials J. R. V. The sword of state is five feet long, and of elegant workmanship. On the blade is indented in gold letters *Julius II. P.*, it having been a present from that Pope to James IV.

Adjoining the old buildings on the east side is a semicircular platform, called the Half-moon Battery; here is an ancient and very deep well, dug through the solid rock. The main guardroom is also placed here, and a modern chapel, built in 1818. Lower down the hill, on the south-west side, is a range of modern buildings, erected in 1796, containing the governor's and officers' quarters, the armoury, and additional barracks. In front of this, and lower down, is another range of guns, called Argyle's Battery. Here also is to be seen the celebrated piece of Scottish ordnance called *Mons Meg*, which, after having paid a long visit to the Tower of London, was restored to its former quarters in 1828. A bronze statue of the late Duke of York was also placed here a few years ago.

The entrance to the Castle is guarded by a large outer gate, with a bridge and dry ditch, and two inner gates, with portcullises. Within the first gate is a guardroom and water reservoir; without is a spacious drill-ground. There are residing within the Castle a deputy-governor, fort-major, storekeeper, master gunner, and chaplain, with generally a regiment of infantry. About 2000 men can be accommodated in the present buildings.

Although in rude ages this Castle must have been a place of great strength, it would now be easily demolished by artillery, no portion of the ramparts or buildings being bomb-proof, except the powder magazine. The date of its first erection is buried in obscurity. Fordun mentions that in 1093 Queen Margaret, the widow of Malcolm Canmore, died in the Castle a few days after her husband was killed, and that in the same year it was besieged by Donald Bane, the brother of the slain monarch, assisted by the King of Norway. Since this period, it has been frequently used as the temporary residence, or the retreat from dangers, of several of our Scottish monarchs. Sometimes, too, it has served as their prison, while under the power of some one or other of the turbulent and lawless leaders of the aristocratic parties, that so frequently convulsed the kingdom.

The royal stables and other offices occupied the ground to the

south and west of the Castle, the places still retaining the name of **Kingsbarns**; the gardens were in the hollow ground around the base of the rock, the middle part of which was a morass, called the **North Loch**. This ground has since been thoroughly drained, and converted into pleasure gardens. The view from the higher grounds in these gardens, as well as from the Castle walls, is very beautiful, including the windings of the Forth on one side, and the **Pentland Hills** and the valley of **Mid-Lothian** on the other.

Holyrood Palace.—Early in the twelfth century, the pious magnificence of **David I.** raised a splendid church and abbey on this spot. Afterwards it became the frequent resort of the Scottish monarchs; but we have no means of ascertaining at what period buildings were erected constituting it a palace and distinct residence of the sovereign. The oldest parts of the present structure are the remains of the tower at the north-east corner, erected by **James V.** in 1528, containing **Queen Mary's** apartments. In the minority of **Queen Mary**, a considerable part of the old palace was burned by the English; but it was soon after repaired and enlarged, and then contained five courts. The west or outermost court was larger than the others. It was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space with its present front, and also extended farther south. The three remaining sides of the outer court were bounded by walls; and at the north-west corner there was a gate or Gothic porch, arched inside, with two round towers on each side of the entrance. This was also the gate of the adjoining abbey, and was taken down in 1755. The next court occupied the same space as the central court of the present palace, and was surrounded with buildings. On the south there were two smaller courts, also surrounded with buildings; and on the east there was another court, which was bounded on the north by the chapel royal, on the west by a line of buildings, occupying the same ground as the east side of the present palace, on the south by a row of buildings, which are now demolished, and on the north by a wall, which divided it from **St Ann's Yards**.

The soldiers of **Oliver Cromwell** made great havoc of the palace, burning the greater part of it. At the Restoration, **Charles II.** ordered it to be rebuilt, after a plan by **Sir William Bruce**, in 1671. The walls of the eastern side, and other parts, have been of late years renewed and repaired, and the grounds immediately contiguous have been cleared and railed in.

The palace is of a quadrangular form, with a court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. The grand front consists of two large circular turreted towers at each end. A lower gallery, with a flat roof, extends from each of these, in the middle of which is the entrance gate, supported by four pillars, and bearing the royal arms; above which rises a cupola, supporting an imperial crown. The front walls of the interior quadrangles are ornamented with numerous Doric pillasters; and the whole square presents a very noble aspect. In the corner of the north quadrangle are Queen Mary's apartments, preserved in nearly the original state in which she left them. Her bed of crimson damask, chairs, tapestry, and other furniture, are still preserved; and the little supper-room, where the conspirators entered by a private stair, and dragged out the unfortunate Rizzio to be barbarously murdered, still remains. This apartment, about 12 feet square, is immediately adjoining and communicates with her bed-room. On the same side of the palace is a large hall, called the picture gallery, disfigured by a number of wretched daubs, purporting to be a series of the Scottish kings. On the south side is another large apartment, where George IV. held his levees in 1822. The only ornament here is an excellent full length portrait of that monarch in the Highland costume, by Sir David Wilkie.

The Duke of Hamilton, who is hereditary keeper of the palace, has apartments here. Prince Charles Edward took up his temporary abode in Holyrood in 1745, and for a brief space made the palace the gay scene of mimic royalty. For a long time it remained deserted, till in 1793 the French revolution drove the Count De Artois to seek an asylum in it. He again returned in 1830 as the deposed Charles X., and lived here with his exiled court for about twelve months. The Earl of Haddington, who was hereditary keeper of the adjoining King's Park, has now ceded his privilege to her Majesty, and measures are in progress for farther improving this royal demesne.

Calton Hill.—This conical eminence bounds the New Town on the east. In the year 1816, when, in consequence of the depressed state of trade, and the high price of provisions, a great proportion of the labouring poor were in distressed circumstances, a subscription was raised for their relief, and the able bodied were employed in forming walks around this hill, and around Salisbury Crags. The view from the Calton Hill of the Firth of Forth and of the opposite shores of the Fife coast is exceedingly beautiful.

Public Monuments.—*Nelson's Monument* is the oldest and most conspicuous erection on the highest point of this hill. It does not, however, exhibit that classical taste in design which afterwards characterized the architectural monuments of this city.

The National Monument was first suggested at a meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland in 1816. The proposed object was to erect by public subscription a monument, comprising a church and public cemetery, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, and of the warriors who fell there. About L.6000 were immediately subscribed. It was resolved that the model of the proposed building should be the Parthenon at Athens, and in 1822 the subscribers were incorporated by act of Parliament, and were empowered to raise a sum of money not exceeding L.50,000, in shares of L.25 each. On the occasion of the visit of His Majesty George IV. to Edinburgh in 1822, the foundation stone of the building was laid with great pomp and procession by commissioners appointed by that monarch, the Duke of Hamilton, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, officiating. It was found, however, that, as had happened in similar cases before with the citizens of Edinburgh, the design was by far too expensive for the means. In two years the whole funds did not amount to more than about L.13,500; and after mature deliberation, it was resolved to go on with the building in the meantime, to the extent of this sum. The parallelogram of the foundation ground was inclosed, and, from the plan of Mr Playfair, architect, thirteen of the splendid columns were completed, built of the beautiful and compact sandstone of Craighleith quarry. In this unfinished state the building now remains.

Monuments to the late Professors Playfair and Dugald Stewart also adorn the hill.

Burns' Monument.—A circular building designed by Hamilton, and containing inside a bust of the poet by Flaxman, is situated on the edge of the Calton Hill, opposite the High School.

Melville Monument.—This elegant pillar, a copy of Trajan's column at Rome, was erected in St Andrew's Square in 1821, to the memory of Lord Melville, first Lord of the Admiralty. The sum for its erection, about L.6000, was raised by subscription, chiefly by gentlemen connected with the navy. The height of the column is 136 feet, the diameter at the base 12 feet. A statue, 14 feet high, surmounts the pillar.

Statues.—A bronze statue of George IV., and a similar statue of Pitt, both by Chantry, are situated in George Street; and a statue

of the Earl of Hopetoun is placed in front of the Royal Bank. A colossal statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, sculptured by Steele, was completed in 1844, and now adorns the summit of the Royal Institution.

Monument to Sir Walter Scott.—The foundation stone of this monument was laid in 1840, in the ground in front of Princes Street. The monument consists of a Gothic aisle, surmounted by a spire, from a design by Mr Kemp, architect. A statue by Steele is to be placed in the arched aisle.

Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington.—This fine bronzed statue is to be erected on a granite pedestal immediately in front of the Register Office.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

The oldest religious establishment in Edinburgh, of which we have any mention, is St Giles, which, in the year 854, is enumerated by Simeon of Durham as one of the churches belonging to the Bishoprick of Lindisfern, or Holy Island. Numerous other chapels and religious houses were afterwards founded, but there remains now few traces of any of these. The chapel of Holyrood, St Anthony's chapel, founded by the Knights-Templars, the church of Restalrig, the Trinity church, and St Giles, are now the only remnants of ancient architecture in the city or neighbourhood. We shall here enumerate those religious houses formerly existing in Edinburgh, but which were abolished at or before the period of the Reformation:—

Church of St Mary in the Field.—This was a large handsome building in which a provost and ten prebendaries officiated. It was adjoining to, and probably built about the same time as the *Monastery of Black Friars*. This monastery was instituted in 1230 by Alexander II. It occupied the situation of the old High School, while St Mary's church was on the ground now occupied by the University. The house of the provost of this monastery was the Kirk of Field where Darnley was murdered.—*Monastery of Greyfriars* was situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, opposite the West Bow. It was founded by James I. for the encouragement of religion and learning. Cornelius of Zurich, a Franciscan of Cologne, of great learning, along with others, were invited from Germany; and on their arrival the house for their reception was fitted up with such magnificence that the modest friars were with difficulty persuaded to occupy it.—*Maison Dieu*

and *Hospital of St Mary Magdalene*. This was a small house for the support of seven poor men, and was situated to the east of Greyfriars.—*Oratory of Mary of Lorraine*. This was situated in Blyth's Close, north side of Castle Hill.—Another private chapel was in Tod's Close.—*Chapel of Holyrood and Maison Dieu*. The former was situated in the churchyard of St Giles; the latter in Bell's Wynd.—*St Mary's Chapel*, founded in 1505 by Elizabeth Countess of Ross, stood about the middle of Niddry Wynd. It now belongs to the incorporation of wrights and masons.—*Convent of Cistercian Nuns* was situated in St Mary's Wynd.—*Hospital of our Lady* was founded in 1479 by Bishop Spens of Aberdeen, for the support of twelve poor men. It was at the foot of Leith Wynd, and is now called Paul's Work. Having come into the hands of the town-council, it was by them converted into a workhouse, and is now dwelling-houses.—*Chapel of St Ninian*. This was situated to the south-east of the present Register Office. The date of its foundation is unknown.—*St Thomas's Hospital* was founded in the reign of James V., by George Cleghorn, Bishop of Dunkeld. The building was situated to the west of the Water Gate. The endowment was for the support of chaplains and beadsmen, with candles, &c., for masses for the souls of the King of Scots, the founder, and others mentioned in the endowment.—*Chapels of St Mary, St Roque, and St John the Baptist*. These and several others were in the parish of St Cuthbert's. St Roque's burying ground, in the Boroughmuir, was the place of burial of those who died of the plague.—*Monastery of St Catharine of Sienna* was founded by Lady St Clair of Roslin, and situated south of the Meadows, where the site still retains the name, corrupted into *Sheens*. The nuns were Dominicans. At the Reformation the town-council appropriated the revenues, and the nuns were pensioned at the request of Queen Mary.—There was another convent dedicated to *St Mary of Placentia*, in the situation now called the Pleasance.—*Chapel of Knights-Templars*. This was on a rising ground, *Holy Mount*, corrupted into *Mount Hooly*, to the east of Newington.—*Church of Restalrig*, situate in the valley, a mile east of Holyrood, was founded by James III., in honour of the Trinity. James V. placed in it a dean, nine prebendaries, and two chanthers. The roof and part of the walls were demolished at the Reformation; but it has been lately rebuilt and converted into a preaching station connected with South Leith.—*St Anthony's Chapel and*

Hermitage. A mutilated portion of the time-worn walls of this chapel remains; but no history to tell at what period they were founded. There was a monastery dedicated to St Anthony in South Leith, of which this chapel was an appendage. *St Anthony's Well*, celebrated in Scottish ballad, is a spring of water a little to the west of the ruin.—*Monastery of Carmelite Friars, and Hospital of Greenside*, founded by the town-council in 1526, and dedicated to the holy cross; in 1591 converted into a leper hospital, and seven lepers admitted into it in one day.—*St Giles' Church.* St Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, is said to have been a native of Greece, and born in the sixteenth century, of illustrious parentage. He afterwards travelled into France, founded a monastery in Languedoc, and lived a life of great sanctity. In the reign of James II., Preston of Gorton procured one of the real or supposed arm bones of this saint, and presented it to the magistrates of Edinburgh, which precious relic was kept for many years enshrined in a case of silver. It is probable that the church of St Giles was founded some time previous to the year 854. It is distinctly recognised in a charter of David II. in 1359. It was at first simply a parish church, of which the Bishop of Lindisfern was patron. To him the abbot and canons of Dunfermline succeeded in the patronage; and to these again the town-council of Edinburgh. In 1466 it was erected into a collegiate church by James III. The chapter consisted of a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a minister of the choir, four choristers, a sacristan, and beadle. It contained no less than forty altars, dedicated to various saints, and erected by corporate bodies in the town, and other individuals. The church is a Gothic structure, 206 feet in length by 110 feet in breadth. In the centre is a square tower, terminated by open stone work in the form of an imperial crown. The height of this tower and spire is 160 feet. At the reformation this church was spared at the request of the magistrates; but all its trumpery, including the arm-bone of St Giles and its silver case, were sold for the benefit of the corporation, and for remodelling the church. Soon after this period the church was divided into four separate places of worship; and in 1585 the bell of the Abbey of Lindores was purchased for L.55 Scots, and placed in the spire. It was in this church that in 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed by the committee of estates of Parliament, the commission of the church, and the English commissioners. Formerly

the General Assembly held their sittings in the west aisle of this church, and when in 1833 a thorough repair and renewal of the whole edifice was accomplished, a new Assembly hall was formed. It was found, however, that this hall, when finished, was imperfect; in so far as the speakers could not be heard properly. Another and commodious elegant hall has since been erected near George IV. Bridge, which is used also as a church for the Tolbooth parish.

St Giles now contains the High Church, in which the magistrates, the Lords of Session, and the Lord High Commissioner, have appropriate seats; the Old Kirk; and the New North.

The ground now occupied by Parliament Square formerly was the burial ground of St Giles. Here the celebrated John Knox was interred. Within the walls of the church the Regent Murray also lies buried, and the gallant Marquis of Montrose. On the outside of the north wall of the High Church is a monument to Lord Napier, the Inventor of Logarithms.

Formerly, around the walls of St Giles, which looked towards the Parliament Square, a number of small shops were placed; and this seems to have been a fashionable and distinguished locality, for we find an order of the Council prohibiting any kind of shops to be placed there but those of goldsmiths, jewellers, and watch-makers. These have all been swept away in the modern improvements.

Originally the city appears to have been comprehended in one parish; and in the time of James VI. the ministers had manses in the Parliament Close, where they all lived. James, however, during his frequent disputes with the clergy, took their manses from them and obliged them to live dispersed in the city.

In 1625 the city was divided into four parishes. In 1641 it was further divided into six parishes; and several new churches were built to accommodate the citizens. In 1625 Charles I. bestowed on the town-council the right of patronage to all the churches in Edinburgh. More than a century afterwards, this right was contested, and a legal decision given in favour of the council, who still retain the patronage.

In 1633 Charles I. erected Edinburgh into an Episcopal see; including within the diocese all the country south of the river Forth, which had formerly belonged to the Archbishoprick of St Andrews. The chapter consisted of a bishop, dean, and twelve prebendaries; St Giles being converted into a cathedral. This state of matters continued for six years, when Episcopacy was

abolished during the protectorate. On the restoration, it was again introduced, but finally abolished at the revolution.

The ancient royalty is now divided into ten parishes, viz. 1. Tolbooth Parish. 2. High Church Parish. 3. Trinity College Parish. 4. Old Church Parish. 5. Tron Church Parish. 6. New North Parish. 7. St John's Parish. 8. Wester, or New Greyfriars Parish. 9. Easter, or Old Greyfriars Parish. 10. Lady Yester's Parish.

The extended royalty contains five parishes. 1. St Andrew's Parish. 2. St George's Parish. 3. St Mary's Parish. 4. St Stephen's Parish. 5. Greenside Parish. There is also St Cuthbert's Parish and Canongate Parish.

The *Quoad Sacra Churches* are, St Bernard's, Buccleuch, St David's, the Dean, Lady Glenorchy's, Morningside, Newington, St Paul's, and Roxburgh, all originally part of St Cuthbert's parish, St Luke's, and the Gaelic Chapel. The Leith Wynd Church and New Street Churches are within the parish of Canongate.

Holyrood Abbey.—This abbey was founded in 1128 by David I. According to the traditionary legend, the king, in hunting in the forest of Drumselch, near Edinburgh, was attacked by a large hart. While in the act of defending himself from the furious attacks of the animal, a miraculous cross slipped into his hand, which so frightened the stag that he immediately fled. That same night, while asleep in the Castle of Edinburgh, David was instructed in a dream to found an establishment for the canons regular of St Augustine on the spot where his life was saved. Accordingly the abbey was built, and liberally endowed by a royal charter, which still exists in the archives of the town-council. By this charter were bestowed on the abbey the church of Edinburgh Castle, those of St Cuthbert's, Corstorphine, Liberton, and Airth in Stirlingshire; the priories of St Mary's Isle in Galloway,—of Blantyre in Clydesdale, of Rowadill in Ross, and of Crusay, Oronsay, and Colonsay in the Western Islands. The charter also granted to the canons the privilege of erecting a borough between Holyrood and the town of Edinburgh, forming the Canongate, with a right to hold markets in it. They had also grants of lands in other places, with a most extensive jurisdiction, and a right of trial by duel, and fire and water ordeal. They had also certain revenues payable out of Exchequer and other funds, with the fishings, and the privilege of erecting mills on the Water of Leith,

which are still called Canonmills. The Canongate arms are a hart's head, surmounted by a cross, in allusion to the legend already mentioned. Besides these original grants, others were added by succeeding sovereigns, so that this became the most opulent religious foundation in Scotland.

At the Reformation, its annual revenues were—

Wheat,	. . . . .	442 bolls.
Bear,	. . . . .	640 —
Oats,	. . . . .	560 —
Capon,	. . . . .	500
Hens,	. . . . .	24
Salmon,	. . . . .	24
Salt,	. . . . .	12 loads.
Money,	. . . . .	1,250.

The ancient name of the Canongate was *Herbergare*, probably from the Saxon *herberg*, an inn or hostelry. In 1177 a national Council was held in this abbey, on the arrival of a legate to take cognizance of a dispute between the English and Scotch clergy regarding the submission of the latter to the Church of England.

In 1332, it was completely plundered by the army of Edward III., and in 1335 burnt by that of Richard II. But the greatest destruction took place in 1544, during the naval irruption of the Earl of Hertford, when the choir and transept of the church were entirely demolished, and nothing was left standing but the nave, the portion which now exists as a ruin.

At the reformation, the church was stripped of its ornaments, and converted into the parish church of the Canongate. On the restoration, however, it underwent a thorough repair, and was set apart as a chapel royal. A throne was erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the knights of the order of the thistle; the floor was paved with marble, and an organ put up. In the brief reign of James VII. mass was celebrated in it, to the no small indignation of the people; and immediately on the abdication of that monarch, the populace again demolished this remnant of the hated religion by reducing the chapel to ruins.

It remained in a neglected state till 1758, when the attention of the barons of exchequer was directed to it by the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the palace. A sum was granted to renew the roof, and otherwise repair the chapel; but from an error of judgment of the architect, large heavy flagstones were put upon the roof,—the consequence of which was that, in ten years afterwards, the roof fell in, and brought down large portions of the walls and pillars. The rubbish, containing much of the ornamental work, was afterwards cleared away;

but the chapel has been allowed to remain in a ruinous state till the present time.

The ruin, as already stated, formed the nave of the original church, and is 148 feet in length by 66 feet in breadth. The style is of the middle period of Gothic architecture; and this remaining portion affords sufficient proof that, when entire, the church must have been a magnificent structure. In the south-east corner of the nave is the royal vault, where were buried David II., James II., James V., and Henry Lord Darnley.

On the demolition of the monasteries at the reformation, the superiority of the Canongate, North Leith, part of the Pleasance, and barony of Broughton, was vested in the Earl of Roxburgh. In 1636, the town-council of Edinburgh purchased these superiorities from the Earl, and obtained a charter of confirmation of the same from Charles I.

The precincts of this abbey and the King's Park, first inclosed by James V., still retain the ancient privilege of being a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. The bailie of Holyrood is appointed by commission from the Duke of Hamilton, and the protection of the sanctuary is obtained by petition to this functionary, and the payment of L.2, 2s. in name of fees. The average annual number who availed themselves of this privilege for the ten years previous to 1834, was 55. The boundaries comprise the King's Park, Salisbury Crags, and the greater part of Arthur Seat.

Trinity College Church.—This church was founded by Mary of Gueldres, Queen of James II., in the year 1462, at the same time that Trinity Hospital was endowed. The original plan was never completed, only the choir, central tower, and cross having been erected. It was a collegiate church, and its charter of foundation provided for a provost, eight prebendaries, two choristers, and a sacristan. The church is situated in the low ground a little to the east of the North Bridge. The style is Gothic, with large handsome windows on the north and south ends. These were opened up and the church completely repaired in 1815. The foundress lies buried in the north aisle of the church. This ancient edifice being nearly in the line of the North British railway, it is doubtful whether it may not be necessary to pull it down.

Old and New Greyfriars.—These churches and the surrounding cemetery occupy ground which belonged to the Grey Friars. The Old Greyfriars was founded in 1612, and was at that time completely without the city. In 1718, the spire, which strangely

enough had been converted into a powder magazine, exploded, and destroyed a considerable part of the building. A second church was now annexed during the repairs of the old one, and a spire was dispensed with. The expense amounted to £3045 sterling. The churchyard contains the remains of many celebrated men,—among whom are Buchanan, Dr Pitcairn, Allan Ramsay, Dr Black, and Principal Robertson. In 1845 both these churches were destroyed by a fire which took place from an overheated flue.

Tron Church.—This was formerly called Christ's Church, but from its vicinity to the public weighing beam or tron, which once stood in this part of the High Street, it obtained its present name. This church forms one side of Hunter's Square, and stands at the angle where South Bridge Street intersects the High Street. It was founded in the year 1637, and opened for public worship in 1647. Want of funds caused this long delay, and it was at last finished partly at the expense of the town-council and partly by public subscription, at an expense of £6000 sterling.

In 1639, David Mackall, a citizen of Edinburgh, bequeathed about £194 Sterling to be laid out in the purchase of land, the annual proceeds of which were to be applied to the support of a clergyman of the Established Church, who should be appointed to preach every Sunday morning at six o'clock, or other hour which the magistrates might deem expedient. No appointment took place, however, till 1703, when two clergymen were appointed, with a salary of £40 a-year each.

At the period when South Bridge Street was opened up, this church was almost rebuilt, and much reduced in size. At the great fire in 1824 the spire was entirely consumed, and the present one was erected in 1828.

Lady Yester's Church.—This church was founded in 1647 by the private munificence of Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, and was built on purpose to supply the deficiency of church accommodation then felt in the city. The original building was taken down in 1803, and a plain Gothic structure erected in the same place, opposite the Royal Infirmary.

Canongate Church.—The abbey church of Holyroodhouse was entirely the parish church of the Canongate. But James II. of England, during his stay in Edinburgh, having appropriated the royal chapel to the celebration of the Catholic worship, the inhabitants of the Canongate were obliged to find other accommoda-

tion. Recollecting that a citizen of Edinburgh, Thomas Moodie, had many years before left a sum of money, now accumulated, in the hands of the town-council, for building a church, the inhabitants now applied to King James, begging that he would interpose his authority for the fulfilment of the pious citizen's bequest. A royal mandate was in consequence issued, and a piece of ground purchased for the church and burying-place, and the building was begun in 1648. The church is in the form of a cross, with a handsome front, and cost about L.2100 Sterling. In the burial-ground lie the remains of Dr Adam Smith, Professor Dugald Stewart, and Ferguson the poet.

Leith Wynd and New Street churches are within this parish. The parish of Canongate is a collegiate charge. The first minister has a stipend of L.240 and a manse. The second has about the same stipend, and is allowed L.50 in lieu of manse. The stipends are partly paid from the Exchequer, &c. and the remainder is made up from the annuity tax.

St Cuthbert's or West Church.—There was a church in the present situation of the West Church as early as the time of Macbeth. In the charter of foundation of the monastery of Holyroodhouse, there is mention of donations made to the church of St Cuthbert by that monarch, who usurped the throne in the year 1052. The present building was erected in 1775. It is a plain square church, with a handsome spire, which was afterwards added; and being seated with double galleries, it will contain 2400 persons. It was built at an expense of L.4231 Sterling. The parish of St Cuthbert's originally included the suburbs to the west and north of the ancient royalty, and formed a large and populous parish. After the great increase of the new town, however, the increase of population in this direction rendered it necessary to subdivide the parish into several new ones. This is a collegiate church. The stipend of each of the ministers is—20 bolls of wheat, 10 oats, 189 barley, 189 oatmeal; L.15 are allowed for communion elements. There is one manse belonging to the oldest minister by ordination; and there is an annual allowance of L.60 to the other minister, the consequence of a gift, in former times, of an house and piece of ground now converted into burying ground, and made a part of the St Cuthbert's church-yard. There is also a mutual glebe, which is now feued, and yields to each minister upwards of L.200 a year.

St Andrew's Church.—This church was erected in 1785, on the north-east side of George Street. The body of the church is of a circular form, and is surmounted by an elegant spire, 168 feet in height. A portico, supported by four Grecian pillars, forms the entrance. The steeple is furnished with a chime of eight bells. It is a double charge. The original bounds of this parish are now subdivided into St Stephen's and St Mary's. The church is seated for 973.

St George's Church.—This church was founded in 1611, on the west side of Charlotte Square, and directly in a line with the termination of George Street. It is an oblong building, with a handsome portico, and is surmounted by a dome 150 feet high. It was built at an expense of L.33,000, and was opened for public worship in 1814. It is capable of containing a large congregation, and has always been a single charge.

St Mary's.—This church was erected in 1824, in Bellevue Crescent. It has a handsome portico in front, supported by Corinthian pillars, and is ornamented with a spire. The church is of ample dimensions, and is a single charge.

St Stephen's.—This church was erected in 1826-7, and opened for public worship in 1828. The body of the church is of an octagonal form, and is surmounted by a square tower 162 feet in height. The architecture of this church is after an Italian model. It was built at an expense of L.21,000 Sterling, and is seated for 1600 persons. It is a single charge.

St Bernard, Stockbridge.—This church was built in 1823. It is a plain but handsome building, surmounted by a low spire, and seated for 1350 persons. It is also a single charge.

Hope Park Church.—This church was erected in 1823, on the west side of Clerk Street. It has a Grecian portico in front, and a spire 110 feet high. It can accommodate 1800 persons, and is a single charge.

St John's.—This church was erected in 1838, for the accommodation of the population of the Cowgate and adjacent localities. It is a handsome building, capable of containing about 1200 persons.

Greenside Church was built in 1838. It is situated in the line of the Royal Terrace, Calton Hill, and is a handsome edifice.

Dean Church.—This church was erected and opened for public worship in 1836. It is intended chiefly for the population of the village of Water of Leith, and the surrounding population.

The stipends of the eighteen city clergy are L.550 each, raised

by an assessment on the rental of the houses, and an annual revenue secured on the Leith docks, in lieu of the *merk per ton*, which has been abolished. The seat rents are levied by the town-council, and are appropriated to the building and support of the churches.

Free Church.—The number of congregations belonging to the Free Church is twenty-three.

Buccleuch.	High Church.	St Andrew's.	St Luke's.
Canongate.	Lady Glenorchy's.	St Bernard's.	St Mary's.
Dean.	Newington.	St Cuthbert's.	St Paul's.
Gaelic.	New North.	St David's.	St Stephen's.
Greyfriars.	Pilrig.	St George's.	Tolbooth.
Henderson Church.	Roxburgh.	St John's.	

Episcopal Churches.—After the abolition of prelacy in Scotland in 1689, a few congregations of Episcopalians were tacitly tolerated, although after the rebellion of 1745 an act was passed against the nonjuring clergy of this denomination. In 1722 an Episcopal chapel was founded by Lord Chief Baron Smith, with an endowment of L.40 Sterling a-year to the clergyman. In 1746 two additional chapels were built, one in Skinner's, the other in Car-rubber's, Close. As these houses were very small and incapable of accommodating the congregations, a larger church was built in the Cowgate by subscription, in the year 1771, for the purpose of accommodating all the Episcopalians then in Edinburgh, and the congregation, according to Arnot, amounted to 1000. In 1816 the number of Episcopalians had so increased, and the wealth and respectability of the members were so considerable, as to demand still further church accommodation. Accordingly in that year two large chapels were founded, and completed in 1818. Both are Gothic structures; and the funds for their erection were procured by subscription among the members of their congregations. A fund for the support of the clergy was also raised in the same manner, which is invested, under the management of trustees, in government securities.

St Paul's Chapel is situated in York Place. The building consists of a nave with four octagon towers, two at each end. Two aisles run on each side of the nave, supported by light buttresses, and there is an elegant window in the eastern end. The building cost L.12,000. It accommodates a congregation of 1000.

St John's Chapel.—This elegant Gothic structure is situated at the west end of Princes Street, adjoining to the West Church.

It is of an oblong form, with a square tower on the west end, where is the principal entrance, and a spacious window on the east with stained glass. Attached to the east end are a series of vaults for sepulture. The interior of the chapel is seated for 900 persons, and there are no galleries. It was built at an expense of L.15,000.

St George's Chapel.—This small chapel was built in 1794, on the south-west side of York Place. The congregation numbers about 150.

St James' Chapel.—This chapel was built and endowed by the late Colonel Scott, Mount Lodge, Portobello. Attached to the church is a public day school for the general education of children. The average congregation is 600.

Trinity Chapel, Dean.—This chapel was erected in the year 1839.

Besides these, congregations of the Episcopal persuasion meet in St Peter's Chapel, Roxburgh Place, in the small chapel St Paul's, Carrubber's Close, and St Thomas' Chapel, Rutland Street.

Secession Churches.—There are nine churches connected with the United Associate Synod:—Nicolson Street Chapel; Broughton Place Chapel; Cowgate Chapel, (formerly Episcopal); Bristo Street Chapel; Lothian Road Chapel; Portsburgh Chapel; Potterrow Chapel; Rose Street Chapel; Stockbridge Chapel.

Relief.—This denomination has five places of worship situated in Arthur Street, Bread Street, College Street, St James' Place, Roxburgh Terrace.

Associate Synod of Original Seceders have two churches, one in Davie Street, the other in Infirmary Street.

Methodist Chapel.—This is a large chapel in the corner of Nicolson Square, with minister's house and school-room attached. It was built in 1814. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Richmond Street, and a chapel in James' Court.

Independents.—There are three places of worship belonging to these, situated in Albany Street, North College Street, and Roxburgh Place.

Baptists.—There are six places of worship belonging to this denomination.

Society of Friends.—The meeting house is in the Pleasance. There are 80 members, and from 20 to 30 who are not joined to the society.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—This chapel was erected in 1813, in Broughton Street, corner of York Place. It is of Gothic design, and cost L.8000. In it there are 393 let sittings, but the first morning and the evening services are open to all. The number of Catholics increasing considerably since this chapel was built, principally from an influx of Irish families into Edinburgh, another place of worship has been built in Lothian Street, called St Patrick's. The average of attendance here is 450. There is also a Catholic Nunnery at St Margaret's, with a private chapel. This nunnery was established for the education of young ladies of the Roman Catholic religion. According to the report of the Bishop to the Church Commission in 1835, the number of "Catholics" in and about Edinburgh is computed at 12,000 to 14,000.

Unitarian Chapel.—This chapel is situated in Castle Terrace. The regular hearers are from 100 to 150.

The Jews' Synagogue is situated in Richmond Street.

In 1835–36 the Parliamentary Church Commission published a report of the church accommodation in Edinburgh, and returns of the average number attending the respective places of worship. The returns are confessedly imperfect, but we subjoin the amount, in order to exhibit, as nearly as may be, the relative church attending members of the various denominations.

Average number attending the	Established Churches,	20,419
	Episcopal Church,	3327
	United Secession, Relief, Burghers, &c.	15,793
	Baptists, Independents, &c.	5220
	Methodists,	1470
	Catholics,	2750
	Unitarians,	150
	Society of Friends,	100
	Jews, 20 families,	

In 1845 the total number of sitters in the twenty-three Free churches is said to amount to 10,069.

Ministers' Widows' Fund.—The originator of this most useful plan for affording annuities to the widows of Scottish clergymen and professors of the universities was the Rev. Dr Alexander Webster, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, who was assisted in his calculations by Dr Wallace, author of the *Essay on the Numbers of Mankind*. The scheme was laid before the General Assembly in 1742, and being approved of, received the sanction of Parliament in 1744, and afterwards its extension and improvement were ratified by subsequent acts. By this scheme every minister possessed of a living in the Church of Scotland, and every person appointed professor in any of its universities, was subjected to the payment of one of four rates; the lowest of which was L.2, 12s. 6d.

the 2d, L. 3, 18s. 9d.; the 3d, L. 5, 5s.; and the highest, L. 6, 11s. 3d. per annum. A widow, on the death of her husband, was entitled to an annuity corresponding to that one of the above rates which he had chosen, being L. 10, L. 15, L. 20, or L. 25, and his children, if he left no widow, received a sum equal to ten years of the annuity, which would have been payable to the widow, being L. 100, L. 150, L. 200, or L. 250, and such of the children as were under sixteen years of age received in addition a small allowance annually (L. 13) until they attained that age. Every contributor, on his marriage, pays a sum equal to one year's rate, and, if he was forty years of age at entry, an additional sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rates. In the year 1783 there had been accumulated, for the purposes of the fund, a capital of L. 80,000, which somewhat exceeded the amount expected from the calculations on which the scheme was founded. In process of time, from the change in the manner of living of all classes, and the decrease of the value of money, the annuities of the widows were considered quite inadequate to their support, and application was again made to Parliament in 1814, and a new act of the Legislature obtained. Subscriptions, averaging L. 10 each, had been made by the contributors, as the foundation of a new or supplementary fund, and the new act provided, that a contribution of similar amount should be exacted from each new entrant; the four annual rates were raised respectively to L. 3, 3s., L. 4, 14s. 6d., L. 6, 6s., and L. 7, 17s. 6d.; and a grant was made to the same fund of the vacant stipends of parishes, previously at the disposal of the respective patrons for pious uses. A gift was also made to the fund from the bishops' rents of Scotland. The widows have now annuities, amounting respectively to L. 22, L. 30, L. 38, and L. 46. A farther increase is contingent on circumstances. Accumulation has been prevented of late by the low rate of interest. No addition was made by the new act to the original provisions for children, which vary, as formerly, from L. 100 to L. 250. The capital of both funds now amounts to nearly L. 100,000. The ordinary trustees of the fund are, the ministers of the Presbytery, and the professors of the University of Edinburgh, who, with a collector and clerk, conduct its affairs.

Society for the Sons of the Clergy.—This society was instituted in the year 1790, by a few lay sons of clergymen, for the benefit of the children of the ministers of the Church of Scotland. In 1792 it was incorporated by royal charter. Its affairs are conducted by a president and committee of management, which hold their meetings in Edinburgh.

V.—EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The University.—Edinburgh possessed no university prior to the Reformation. The convent of Grey Friars was endowed by James I., and several learned men were brought from the continent with the view of establishing an educational seminary in the city; but although divinity and philosophy were taught here, the school never acquired any celebrity. Soon after the Reformation, the magistrates of the city and the Protestant clergy formed the design of a college for the education of youth; but it was not till several years after, that they were enabled to carry their design into execution. Having obtained by purchase some church lands called the Kirk of Field, and Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, having left 8000 merks to found a college, the buildings were commenced in the year 1580. A charter was also obtained from James VI., which was followed by two others, and afterwards ratified by Parliament. These charters bestowed on the town-council the power of erecting the necessary buildings, and of establishing, with the advice of the ministers, professors in the different branches of science, (humanity, philosophy, divinity, medicine, law, and any other liberal sciences,) with power to place and remove them as they should judge expedient. They also confirmed the grants of property made by Queen Mary, and empowered all other persons to give in mortmain lands or sums of money towards the endowment of the seminary, bestowing also all immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by the other universities in Scotland.

Robert Rollock, one of the regents at St Andrews, and a man of eminent learning, was appointed the first and only professor or regent. He accordingly opened the college in October 1583 with a class of eighty-four students. Rollock was at first engaged only for a year, with a salary of L.13, 6s. 8d. Sterling, in addition to the fees of the students, which amounted to L.2 Scots yearly for the sons of burgesses, and L.3 Scots to others, or 3s. 4d. and 5s. Sterling money. As it was found that the students were very ignorant of the Latin language, a second regent was soon afterwards appointed to teach this language. In 1586 a third regent was nominated, and Mr Rollock was by the town-council appointed Principal, and invested with the same authority as that possessed by the principal of any of the other colleges in the universities of Scotland. He was required to attend to the doctrine and conversation of the regents then appointed or to be appointed, and to preserve disci-

pline and to punish delinquencies among the students, but the council reserved to themselves the right of deposition and of enacting statutes for the regulation of the seminary.

According to the custom of the times, each regent continued to carry on, through the mathematics and philosophy in successive years, the class which had commenced with the languages. The principal devoted his prelections solely to divinity till the year 1620, when a second divinity professor was appointed. Yet subsequent to this, several of the principals still continued to deliver theological lectures. The course of study continued for four years. During the first year, about six months were spent chiefly in the study of the Greek and Roman classics, accompanied by frequent exercises in translation and original composition; the remainder of the session was occupied in the study of the dialectics of Ramus, and in committing to memory and reciting large portions of the ancient poets and orators. In the second year, besides being exercised in Greek themes and versions, the students proceeded in the study of logic, rhetoric, and some parts of mathematics, and in the latter months the practice of oratory was encouraged by public declamations. The third session, carrying forward the public studies and classical learning, introduced the youth to the knowledge of some branches of natural history and philosophy, as also the cultivation of the Hebrew language. In the fourth session, ethics, physics, and metaphysics formed the principal objects of study; but the greater part of the time was occupied in the practice of disputation. The regent prescribed the subject, and every candidate was matched with an antagonist. The regents were required to exercise a habitual inspection of their charge both in the public class and in the hours of recreation in the fields, while the principal maintained a daily superintendence and presided at the public devotions. The practice of each regent teaching the same class during the whole period of the course was discontinued in 1708, and since that time every professor is limited to his own particular department.

It was the original intention that all the students should lodge within the walls of the seminary and wear an academical dress. For some time chambers were furnished within the college, each student paying L.4 Scots, but the increasing numbers of students rendered this plan at last impracticable.

In 1710 the English Dissenters offered to contribute L.1000 a year for the support of a *hospitium*, on condition that their stu-

dents might participate in the accommodation, but the plan was never put in practice.

Meanwhile the seminary continued to increase in reputation and in the number of students, while the liberality of the Government and the contributions and donations of individuals added considerably to its funds. Additional professors were gradually appointed. In 1620 there were seven including the principal; in 1703 these were increased to fifteen; and from that period to the present, the number has been increased to thirty-two.

In 1635, Sir Robert Sibbald was appointed professor of medicine in the university. But it was not till some years afterwards that the fame of this seminary as a medical school was established by the energies of the Monros, and supported and increased by the eminent talents of Cullen, Black, Gregory, and others.

In 1721, Dr Alexander Monro, *Primus*, while yet a very young man, was appointed professor of anatomy, and, other four professors being appointed to the several departments of the healing art, a regular course of medical education was begun; which in a short time became celebrated throughout Europe. The institution of the Royal Infirmary about this time also added to the utility of the medical school.

Nor were the chairs of the physical sciences, at this period, less ably filled. James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope, was professor of mathematics; and he was succeeded by his two nephews of the same name, who first taught the Newtonian philosophy in Scotland. The celebrated Maclaurin was also one of the professors, and he was succeeded by Playfair and Leslie. Natural history first began to be taught by Drs Ramsay and Walker; and a professorship of agriculture was added at a later period.

The professorship of public law was first instituted in 1707: soon afterwards followed professorships of Civil and Scotch law; and a class of Conveyancing was established in 1825.

With the extension of professorships and the rapid increase in the number of students, the old College buildings were found to be too small for the required accommodation. Many of the classrooms were enlarged several times; but the still increasing influx of students rendered new buildings indispensable.

In 1763, the idea of a new building for the university was agitated, and public subscriptions were commenced for this purpose; but nothing was accomplished till 1789, when a considerable sum

was collected, the foundation of the new building was laid, and the work commenced immediately, after a plan furnished by Robert Adam, architect. The design, however, was soon found to be far too extensive for the limited funds; and scarcely was a fourth part of the building erected, when the work was abandoned for want of money to carry it on. In this unfinished condition it remained for twenty-five years; till, in 1815, by the exertions of Sir J. Marjoribanks, then provost of the city, aided by the member of Parliament for the borough, a Parliament grant of £10,000 a-year was obtained to complete the building. A new plan was furnished by Mr Playfair, architect, which was deemed expedient, as heavy alterations were found necessary, chiefly in the interior departments of the building. In a few years, the whole was finished, with the exception of a dome above the front entrance, which was included in the original plan. The structure forms a magnificent quadrangle, with an open space in the centre. The length of this quadrangle is 358 feet by 255. The entrance is ornamented by a portico, supported by four Doric columns, 26 feet in height, each formed of a single piece of sandstone.

The constitution and government of this university differs from that of all the others in Scotland which were established under the Papal power. No power is conferred upon it by the charter as an independent corporation; everything is left to the town-council as patrons. There is no mention made of a chancellor, although in early times the name was occasionally assumed by the Lord Provost. The case with regard to the offices of Rector and Dean of Faculty is nearly the same. The office of Rector was held by several persons, though with frequent intervals till 1640, when the council resolved to elect a rector annually with six assessors,—two members of council, two ministers, and two professors. But, in the beginning of last century, the office of rector was permanently annexed to that of Lord Provost, who, as head of the council, already possessed all the authority which could be deputed to the rector. Accordingly no chancellor or vice-chancellor, rector, or dean of faculty exercises any authority or jurisdiction over the principal, professors, or students in the university. The business is managed by the town-council, who take charge of the revenue, communicate with the senatus, and exercise a general superintendence over the seminary. Eleven professorships have, at different times, been founded by the Crown; of eight of which it has retained the patronage; but the exercise of this power has

always been protested against by the council as an infringement of their rights. The *Senatus Academicus* also attempted to dispute the right of the patrons to regulate the course of study; but the Court of Session, on the case being brought before it, decided in favour of the right of the patrons to regulate all matters whatever connected with the university. The Council, however, leaves matters of discipline and ordinary detail to the principal and professors; and the regulations which are from time to time made by them are considered valid, unless they are disallowed by the patrons.

The present principal has *resumed* the divinity class, and has revived the ancient practice of delivering an annual address to the students.

The senatus is composed of the principal and professors, who in right of their appointment become constituent members. The principal presides, and has both a deliberative and a casting vote. The senatus claims the right of instituting new faculties, and of fixing the privileges and immunities belonging to them. There are four faculties,—divinity, law, medicine, and the arts,—each of which has a dean, chosen by the faculty. At an early period, the faculty of divinity was separated from that of the arts; but the precise time at which the others were constituted is not known. The decisions and regulations of these faculties are all subject to the approval of the senatus.

The winter session commences on the first Tuesday of November, and terminates in the end of April. The summer session, in which only a few of the medical classes are taught, begins on the first Monday of May, and terminates at the end of July. No regular order of study is enjoined by the university,—so that any one or more of the classes may be attended at the option of the student; only certain regulations are prescribed by the different faculties, and a certain number of classes is required to be attended during a stated period of years by those who are candidates for degrees in the several professions.

There may be said to be no general discipline exercised over the students, farther than that personal authority which each professor maintains over his own class as regards propriety of conduct while there, and regular attendance to the duties prescribed. There are no general meetings of the students as a body. Any great delinquencies are of very rare occurrence; but if they should happen, the parties may be brought before the senatus or before

the principal, and admonished or expelled. No academical dress is worn; no preliminary tests or examinations of proficiency are required on first entering the classes; and every student is at liberty to attend whatever church he is a member of,—about 200 seats being provided in one of the city churches for those students who wish to attend.

In all the classes (with the exception of those for languages), oral lectures and demonstrations are the means of instruction employed. In a considerable proportion of these, examinations of the class once or twice a-week on the subjects of the lectures are also adopted by the professors.

Candidates for the degree of master of arts must be in the fourth year of their academical studies, and must have attended the classes of humanity, Greek, mathematics, logic, rhetoric, moral and natural philosophy. The regulations for medical degrees are as follow:—No student can be admitted to the examinations for the degree of M. D. who has not been engaged in medical study for four years, during at least six months in each, either in the university of Edinburgh, or in some other university where the degree of M. D. is given, unless in addition to three *anni medici* in a university he has attended during at least six winter months the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital, which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period a course of practical anatomy,—in which case three years of university study are admitted. Candidates must give sufficient evidence that they have studied once at least each of the following departments of medical science under professors of medicine:—anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, institutes of medicine, practice of medicine, surgery, midwifery, pathology, and practical anatomy, during a course of six months; clinical medicine, six months, or two courses of three months; and clinical surgery, medical jurisprudence, botany, natural history, during a course of at least three months. One year of the three must be spent at the university of Edinburgh. A thesis written by them must be given in previous to examination, and a declaration that they are twenty-one years of age. At the conclusion of the third year of study, the candidate may submit himself to a first examination on his knowledge of the Latin language, and on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and botany. At the end of the fourth session a second examination takes place

on the remaining subjects of study; and if found competent, he is presented with a diploma on the first day of August.

The fee for graduation in arts is L.3, 3s.; in medicine, L.25, including L.10 for stamp. The degrees in law and divinity being honorary, are generally given without the payment of any fee.

The annual revenue of the university, derived from original property, from parliamentary enactments, from royal grants, and from the benefactions of individuals, amounted in 1825 to about L.3770. In this sum was included the income of the bursars, amounting to L.420. Of the remainder, the principal part was made up of the royal grants, which then amounted to L.1435, and were given as salaries to certain professors.

A large portion of the college funds, amounting to L.13,119, having been under the management of the town-council, and being involved in the embarrassment of the city's affairs, the act of settlement in 1838 provides an annual sum of L.2500 for the maintenance and support of the college and schools of the city, in full of all demands.

The late General Reid bequeathed to the university the amount of his property, which, after deduction of legacies and expenses, is about L.62,000. According to his directions a professorship of music has been instituted, and an annual concert is given in commemoration of his bequest. The remainder of the funds is to be applied to making additions to the library, or otherwise in promoting the general interests and advantage of the university.

From the year 1646 to 1703 several sums of money were mortgaged with the town-council by various individuals, for the purpose of affording an annual sum to poor students attending the university. A list of these and other bursaries to the university is sub-joined.

I.—*Bursaries payable by the City of Edinburgh.*

Sums mortified.	For the maintenance of	By whom mortified.	By whom presented.	No. of years.	Annual Revenue.
L.416 13 4	3 Bursars.	John Buchanan of that Ilk.	The Town Council of Edinburgh.	4	L.20 16 8
277 15 6*	2 "	William Struthers, Merchant, Edinburgh.	Do.	4	18 17 9*
150 0 0	1 "	Robert Leighton.	Do.	4	7 10 0
383 6 8	2 "	Andrew Ramsay.	Do.	4	16 13 4
383 6 8	2 "	James Nairne.	Do.	4	16 13 4
166 13 4	5 L.50	His late Majesty King William.	The Professor of Divinity.	4	...
500 0 0	1 "	Sir James M'Lurg.	Barons Exchequer for Council, Leet of 3.	4	8 6 8
166 13 4	3 "	John Rayne of Pitcairley.	Dean of Guild and Lauder of Whiteland, by vice.	4	25 0 0
166 13 4	1 "	Alexander Mitchell of Mitchell.	Ferguson of Raith.	4	8 6 8
111 2 2*	1 "	James Chrystie, Wigmaker, Edinburgh.	Learmonth of Parkhill.	4	8 6 8
222 4 5*	1 "	William Wardrope, Lister, do.	The Town Council of Edinburgh.	4	5 11 1*
94 8 10*	2 "	Archibald Johnston, Merchant, do.	Wardrope of Toobanehill.	4	11 2 2*
1000 0 0	1 "	H. Wright and D. McCall, do.	Baillie of Jervinwood.	4	4 14 5*
111 2 2*	8 "	Dr Robert Johnston, London.	Council and Mr Louis, 2 alternatively.	4	50 0 0
222 4 5*	1 "	M. Weir and R. Jenkins.	Do. and Earl of Hopetoun, 4 each.	4	5 11 1*
666 13 4	2 "	James Dalgleish, Merchant, Edinburgh.	Council of Edinburgh.	4	11 2 2*
90 2 2*	6 "	Hector Ford of Braxton.	Do.	4	38 6 8
55 11 1*	1 "	John Trotter of Mortonhall.	Trotter.	4	4 10 1*
222 4 5*	2 "	John McMorran, Merchant.	Council of Edinburgh.	4	2 15 6*
295 0 0	1 "	Sir Andrew Ramsay.	Do.	4	11 2 2*
116 13 4	1 "	John Penman, Merchant, Edinburgh.	Society of Sons of the Clergy.	4	14 15 0
127 15 6*	1 "	Hepburn and Lightbody.	Council and Campbell of Aberuchill, by vices.	4	5 16 8
800 0 0	2 "	James Pringle of Torwoodlee.	Pringle.	4	6 7 9*
387 15 6*	2, & 2 H. Sc. Sch.	John Penman's Mortification.	Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer.	7	32 0 0
490 0 0	1 Bursar.	Rev. J. Millar and Spouse.	W. J. Little Gilmore.	4	17 9 0
500 0 0	2 L.15 & L.20	Robert Brown of Zamoazes.	Minister and Session of Kippen.	1	24 0 0
L.8013 19 11*			Protestant Consistory at Zamoazes and Council.	4	25 0 0
			Sum per annum, L.390 15 2*		

II.—*Bursaries in the presentation of the Principal and Professors.*

1. *Macpherson's*.—The bursary of L.100 Sterling, being the interest of L.2500, 4 per cent. Carnatic stock, left by Sir John Macpherson in 1825. It is destined for the benefit of a student who must be a native of the Highlands, and understand the Gaelic language; and must also be in the last session of his attendance on a regular course of languages and philosophy. The bursar enjoys the benefit only for one year.

(2.) *Stewart's*.—Three bursaries of L.10 each, being the interest of L.1000, 3 per cent. consols, left in 1810 by the Rev. James Stewart. One bursar is appointed each year. It is required that he be in the second session of his course of languages and philosophy; and the bursary is held for three successive years.

(3.) *Blair's*.—One bursary of L.12. Candidate to be in the first year of his academical course at the university of Edinburgh. Trustees, Principal, Professors of Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, and Moral Philosophy. It is adjudged by the trustees after comparative trial in Latin and the rudiments of Greek.

III.—*Heriot's Bursaries*.—Ten of L.20 each, founded by George Heriot, and in the presentation of the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital.* These are enjoyed by boys otherwise unconnected with the hospital. Each bursary is granted for one year only; but when the bursar is deserving, it may be renewed annually, for a period not greater, in whole, than four years, during the regular progress of the bursar through the *curriculum*, which qualifies for the degree of A. M. Candidates may apply at any period of their literary studies; but the bursary will be granted only for the remainder of their literary curriculum, and terminates whenever an education strictly professional commences. Applications are directed to be made to the Treasurer of the Hospital before the first Monday of October.

IV.—There are other bursaries under the management, and in the gift, of public bodies: among which may be noticed, *Christie's*.—Mortified by Adam Christie in 1698, and in the gift of the Faculty of Advocates. It is held for four years, and amounts to L.18 per annum.

V.—*Bursaries in the presentation of private individuals: among these are*,—(1.) *Grant's*.—Bursaries of L.100 each to each of two bursars,—from the rent of the lands of Ferney-side, in the parish of Libberton, purchased with the sum of L.5998, left in 1817 by Dr Donald Grant. The patrons of these bursaries named in the deed

* These are exclusive of the bursaries granted from the hospital funds to the promising boys who had been educated in the hospital.

were Sir James Grant of Grant, Alexander Anstruther, Esq., Advocate-General of Madras, Henry Mackenzie, Esq. Edinburgh, or their legal representatives; whom failing, the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh. Each bursary is held for four years; and the bursars are each required by the patrons to attend three classes in the University of Edinburgh during each winter session while they enjoy the bursary.

(2.) *Short's*.—Bursary in the gift of the Earl of Morton, amounting to L.11, 8s., the proceeds of a sum of L.275, 3s. 4d., left in 1778 by Mr Thomas Short; and destined for three or four years to a student attending the mathematical classes.

VL.—Five bursaries of L.10 each to students of Divinity, in the gift of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

The following table exhibits a list of the professorships, with the dates of their foundation, &c.

Professorships.	Founded.	Salary.	Fees.	Patrons.
1. Principal,	1585	L.151	...	Town-Council.
2. Humanity,	1597	87	3 guineas	{ Lords of Sea, Town-Coun., Fac. of Advocates, and W. S.
3. Divinity,	1620	196	2	Town-Council.
4. Hebrew,	1642	115	2	Do.
5. Mathematics,	1674	148	3	Do.
6. Botany,	1676	127	4	Crown & Town-Council.
7. Theory of Physic,	1685	...	4	Town-Council.
8. Practice of Physic,	1685	...	4	Do.
9. Church History,	1695	200	2	Crown.
10. Anatomy and Physiology,	1705	50	4	Town-Council.
11. Greek,	1708	87	3	Do.
12. Natural Philosophy,	1708	52	3	Do.
13. Moral Philosophy,	1708	102	3	Do.
14. Logic and Metaphysics,	1708	52	3	Do.
15. Civil Law,	1710	100	4	{ Fac. of Advocates and Town-Council.
16. Chemistry,	1713	...	4	Town-Council.
17. Universal History,	1719	100	4	{ Fac. of Advocates and Town-Council.
18. Scotch Law,	1722	100	4	Do.
19. Midwifery,	1726	...	4	Town-Council.
20. Clinical Medicine,	1741	...	4	
21. Rhetoric,	1762	100	3	Crown.
22. Natural History,	1767	100	4	Do.
23. Materia Medica,	1766	...	4	Town-Council.
24. Practical Astronomy,	1786	120	...	Crown.
25. Agriculture,	1790	50	4	{ Lords of Sess. Town-Council, Senate of University.
26. Clinical Surgery,	1803	100	4	Crown.
27. Military Surgery,	1806	100	3	Do.
28. Medical Jurisprudence,	1809	100	4	Do.
29. Conveyancing,	1825	120	4	{ Town-Coun., Deputy Keeper, and W. S.
30. Surgery,	1831	...	4	Town-Council.
31. General Pathology,	1831	...	4	Do.
32. Music,	1839	300	...	Senate.

University Library.—This library owed its commencement to a donation of books made by Mr Clement Little, advocate, to the town-council, for the benefit of the citizens, in 1580. When the college was founded, some years afterwards, the books were consigned to this institution; and thus became the nucleus of the present extensive collection. Until the new copyright act passed a few years since, this library, along with the other university libraries of Britain, received a copy of each book entered at Stationers' Hall. This privilege is now, however, abolished, and the expenses of the library are supplied from a payment of L.575, made in lieu from the public funds, from part of the matriculation and graduation funds, and from a fee of L.5 payable by each of the professors on his induction. The matriculation fee is L.1.

The library apartments are in the south side of the quadrangle. The great hall on the upper floor is 198 feet long by 50 feet wide, and forms a magnificent room, of chaste design and elegant proportions. The books are arranged in double cases, projecting from the sides of the room, but in such a form as not to impair the symmetry and beauty of the apartment. A collection of pictures and bronzes, the gift of Sir James Erskine of Torry, to the university was, till lately, also arranged here, but has now been transferred to the Royal Institution buildings on the Mound. Books are given out to all students who apply for them, on the production of their matriculation ticket, and the temporary deposit of L.1, for which a receipt is granted. The library contains about 100,000 volumes in theology, science, and general literature.

The library contains some ancient historical documents, and a beautiful MS. in vellum of Fordoun's *Scotichronicon*. There is a separate theological library appropriated to the students of divinity, and supported by a matriculation fee of 10s.

In consequence of an arrangement with the College of Surgeons in 1764, that body joined their library to that of the university; and on this account, and on the payment of L.5 per annum, which is now increased to L.20, the members of the College of Surgeons claim free access to the library, and have the privilege of taking out books.

Table showing the number of Matriculated Students in the different Faculties, and of Graduations every fifth year from 1790 to 1845.

Sessions.	Matric. Students	Stud. of Literature and Phil.	Divinity.	Law.	Medicine.	Graduates in Medicine.
1790-1791	1193	426	128	129	510	22
1795-1796	1218	427	140	143	508	31
1800-1801	1332	447	125	116	644	36
1805-1806	1570	629	125	113	708	37
1810-1811	2091	804	160	193	934	43
1815-1816	2097	757	178	233	929	76
1820-1821	2056	892	254	256	754	103
1825-1826	2013	822	223	298	891	119
1830-1831	1808	676	215	292	840	120
1835-1836	1408	510	184	218	680	123
1840-1841	1231	480	158	137	456	103
1844-1845	1056	482	56	148	370	79

Previous to the year 1811 there is no general register of the students matriculated. There are only the lists of the classes of the professors.

The following table exhibits the different counties of Scotland, and the different countries from which the students of session 1844-5 were registered as having come;—the attendance at the Divinity Hall and during the summer session not included.

	Med.	Lit.	Law.	Tot.		Med.	Lit.	Law.	Tot.
Aberdeen, .	5	5	2	12	Linlithgow, .	3	3	3	9
Argyll, .	3	8	1	12	Nairn, .	0	0	3	3
Ayr, .	6	17	3	26	Orkney & Zetland, .	6	4	1	11
Banff, .	4	0	3	7	Peebles, .	0	6	0	6
Berwick, .	5	10	3	18	Perth, .	7	47	11	65
Bute, .	0	0	1	1	Renfrew, .	4	4	2	10
Caithness, .	0	1	0	1	Ross & Cromarty, .	4	7	2	13
Clackmannan, .	2	3	2	7	Roxburgh, .	6	13	3	22
Dumbarton, .	1	1	2	4	Selkirk, .	0	2	0	2
Dumfries, .	9	31	4	44	Stirling, .	3	7	0	10
Edinburgh, .	68	164	53	285	Sutherland, .	1	1	0	2
Elgin & Moray, .	5	2	0	7	Wigton, .	1	1	4	6
Fife, .	11	20	11	42	England, .	97	26	2	125
Forfar, .	8	18	15	41	Ireland, .	30	4	0	34
Haddington, .	6	5	1	12	Colonies and Foreign Countries, }	39	14	2	55
Inverness, .	7	13	5	25	Uncertain, .	2	3	1	6
Kinross, .	2	3	1	6					
Kirkcudbright, .	1	4	0	5					
Lanark, .	10	18	6	34					
						357	466	148	971

Museum of Natural History.—The formation of a museum in the university was begun by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, to whose exertions about the same time the university owed the establishment also of a botanic garden. The collection of antiquities, fossils, medicinal simples, and other curiosi-

ties, made by these zealous cultivators of natural science, was, according to Dr Walker, of considerable importance, and equal to any then existing in Europe; but for want of a succession of men of similar tastes, it gradually fell to decay, so that at the period of Dr Walker's appointment to the chair of natural history, only a remnant of the specimens, in very bad condition, remained. On the accession of the present professor to the chair, he zealously set about the re-formation of a museum; and was fortunately aided soon afterwards by a munificent bequest of valuable minerals and fossils, by Dr Thomson of Naples, together with a sum of L.1500 towards the maintenance of the museum. Still, however, the circumscribed space in the old buildings prevented the extension of the museum; and it was not till the spacious halls of the new building were completed, that the collection began to assume that importance which it now has acquired. About this time Dufresne's collection of birds was purchased in Paris for the museum; as also some part of Bullock's collection, in London; the whole amounting to L.3000. This purchase was made by means of money advanced on the faith of General Reid's legacy falling to the university. In consequence of an application to Government, duplicates of specimens in natural history, procured in the different voyages of discovery, were also presented, free of expense, to the museum, and many contributions from abroad were sent by friends to the institution, and former pupils of the university. The collection of birds alone amounts to upwards of 3000 specimens. And many specimens of insects and other articles are still in the repository of the museum unpacked, for want of additional room. Amongst these is the celebrated Dr Hutton's collection of specimens of rocks, illustrative of his theory of the earth, presented by the Royal Society.

The upper and principal room of the museum is a spacious apartment, lighted from the roof, with a gallery running along both sides, 90 feet in length. The lower room is 50 feet in length. Students attending the lectures on natural history have free admittance to the museum once a-week. The public are admitted on payment of 1s., the proceeds of which admissions go towards maintaining the museum. The admirable arrangement of this great collection is the work of the present distinguished Professor of Natural History.

The Anatomical Museum of the university was formed by Drs Monro, *Primus* and *Secundus*, and has since been considerably increased. It forms an extensive collection for the use of students

of anatomy. Of the fee payable on graduation in medicine, L.1, 1s. is appropriated to the support of this museum.

The Agricultural Museum has been formed by the present distinguished professor of agriculture, Mr Low, aided by a grant from Government; and consists of models of implements of husbandry, specimens of grain and grasses, and drawings of the most approved breeds of cattle and horses.

High School.—So early as the year 1519 a grammar school, countenanced by the town-council, appears to have existed. In 1578, the magistrates, having been frustrated in their attempts to establish a university, erected a *high school* on ground granted to them by Queen Mary, which had formerly belonged to the monastery of Black Friars. Two teachers were appointed to this school, but their salaries and fees were at first so small that they threatened to leave it, if these were not increased. Upon this remonstrance, the children of freemen of the city, who hitherto had been taught gratis, were ordered to pay as a quarterly fee, three shillings Scots (equal to 8d. Sterling) to the master, and two shillings to the usher. Subsequently, the teachers were increased to four, and the fees were considerably raised. In 1777 the number of pupils had so much increased that a new building was found necessary. Accordingly a building was commenced immediately to the east of the old one, which building now forms the surgical hospital attached to the infirmary. In consequence of the extension of the town to the north, this situation was found to be inconvenient, and in 1825 the foundation of the present High School was laid, on a spot of ground cleared out from the sloping side of the Calton Hill. This is an elegant Grecian building, of the Doric order, after the design of the temple of Theseus at Athens. It consists of a centre, two wings, and two lodges, extending in front to the length of 400 feet. The entrance is by a raised portico supported by columns, and a corridor with columns on each side. There is a large hall, library, museum, and apartments for the different classes. The play-ground, which is railed in, includes a space of two acres. The expense was about L.30,000. The teachers are a rector and four classical masters, a teacher of French, one of arithmetic, one of mathematics, and a writing master and assistants.

The junior class enters with one of the classical masters who carries it on for four years, where they are grounded in the elements of Latin, Greek, and ancient and modern geography. In the fifth year the class is then handed over to the rector, when the

same course of study is further extended for one or two years. In the intervals of the hours for classical instruction the other masters are attended for writing, arithmetic, &c. The rector and four classical masters have a small annual salary from the town-council, amounting to about £20 each.

The fees are,

Rector's class, including Greek,	£.l	5	0	per quarter.
Four junior classes,	1	0	0	
French,	0	10	6	
Mathematics,	0	10	6	
Arithmetic,	0	7	6	
Writing,	0	7	6	
Matriculation ticket paid annually,	0	5	0	

Attendance on the last four branches is optional. The average number of pupils is 400. They generally enter at the age of 9 or 10.

Edinburgh Academy.—This academy was established by a number of subscribers in 1824. The building, which is situated to the north of the new town, is simple but elegant, and cost about £14,000. It contains a large public hall and library and class rooms, with ample inclosed play-ground. The management is vested in fifteen directors, chosen from the body of subscribers. The teachers are, a rector, four classical masters, and teachers of French, English, mathematics, arithmetic, and writing. The course of study extends to six or seven years. Each class is taught in the classical department by the same master for the first four years. In the fifth year the class comes under the tuition of the rector, assisted by the same master, and continues under the same for three years. In the intervening hours, English, writing, arithmetic, mathematics and French are successively attended, with ancient and modern history and geography. The fees amount on the average of seven years to 10 guineas, the junior class paying £7, and the senior £11, 11s. Pupils enter about the age of nine or ten, and are received at any period of the session.

Scottish Naval and Military Academy.—This academy is for the purpose of affording education to pupils destined to serve in the army or navy, or East India Company's service. The supporters of the establishment consist of shareholders, donors, and annual contributors. Its affairs are conducted by a president and committee of management. There is a military superintendent, with teachers for the various classes. The branches taught consist, in addition to the classics and other ordinary branches of a liberal education, of military and civil engineering, landscape, and per-

spective drawing, navigation, chemistry, natural philosophy, the modern languages, Eastern languages, military exercises, gymnastics, practical mechanics, modelling, &c. The fees vary from L.3, 3s. to L.1, 1s. per quarter, each class.

Other educational establishments.—Besides the above may be mentioned the Circus Place School for elementary instruction, and the Hill Street Institution for instruction in classics, English, French, German, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, geography, drawing, engineering, &c. There are also two public seminaries in the Southern Districts, one for boys and the other for young ladies, where a complete general course of education is given; a private boarding and educational establishment at Merchiston Castle, numerous attended; and a similar establishment at Newington House, besides numerous other private schools in the various parts of the town.

Heriot Schools.—Some years ago, an act of Parliament was obtained, empowering the governors to dispose of the surplus revenue of Heriot's Hospital, for the erection of day-schools in the most populous districts of the city, for the gratuitous education of poor children belonging to deceased burgesses, freemen, and other poor citizens of Edinburgh. Accordingly seven very commodious and handsome buildings have been erected in the following localities:—Heriot Bridge, Old Assembly Close, Borthwick Close, Cowgate Port, High School Yards. In Old Assembly Close and High School Yards two infant schools are also established. These are now attended by upwards of 2000 children; and from the efficient manner in which they are conducted, promise to be of the utmost benefit for the general diffusion of education among the lower orders.

Schools for the education of the lower classes have been established in connection with the kirk-sessions of the different parishes. Two schools founded by the late Dr Bell are also in full operation, one in Niddry Street, attended by 500 pupils—one in Greenside, attended by about the same number.

The Edinburgh Education Society School, conducted on the Lancasterian system, has upwards of 600 pupils.

Sunday Schools.—The first Society for the promotion of Sabbath schools was formed in 1786; and the gratis Sabbath School Society in 1797. In 1812 the presbytery of Edinburgh instituted parochial Sabbath schools in every parish; and these have since increased in number and efficiency.

Normal School.—A Seminary for the instruction of young men devoting themselves to the profession of teaching in the parochial and other schools, has lately been established on a great scale by the General Assembly's Education Committee. It occupies a large and commodious structure, which has lately been erected on the Castlehill, at an expense of upwards of L.8000, one-half of the amount being granted by the Education Committee of the Privy-Council, the other half raised by subscription. The Privy-Council Committee also grants L.500 per annum towards the support of the Seminary, on condition of the Assembly Committee contributing an equal amount for the same purpose. Domestic accommodation is provided in this building for students. The seminary is conducted by a rector and two masters.

School of Arts.—In 1821 the first idea of a school for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen in the elements of scientific knowledge occurred to a few individuals in Edinburgh, and in the same year the School of Arts was established. It is supported by general subscriptions and donations, and by the fees of the pupils. Lectures are given in chemistry and the application of this science to the arts; in mechanical philosophy, mathematics, engineering, modelling, &c. A library is connected with the institution, which is open to the members on paying a small yearly sum, which entitles the member also to attendance on the lectures. Certificates or diplomas are given to those students who have particularly distinguished themselves in the different classes, after undergoing a regular examination in the several courses of study. The number of students attending all the classes during the session 1844-45 was 583.

Royal College of Physicians.—This body was incorporated by a charter of Charles II. in 1681. By this charter the members have an exclusive privilege of practising medicine in Edinburgh; and they are also enjoined to visit the apothecaries' shops and prevent the sale of insufficient and corrupted drugs. The college consists of a president and council, and resident and non-resident fellows. They have a hall and library, and hold occasional meetings. In 1843 the Physicians' Hall in George Street was purchased by the Commercial Bank; and a new Physicians' Hall has been built in Queen Street.

Royal College of Surgeons.—In 1505 the surgeons and barbers were formed into a corporation by the town-council of Edinburgh. The charter was afterwards ratified by James V.; and Queen Mary, in consideration of the great attendance of surgeons on their

patients, granted them an exemption from serving on juries, and from *watching and warding* within the city. In 1657, by an act of Parliament, the surgeons and apothecaries were, by their own desire, united into one corporation; and they now laid aside entirely their business of barbers. In 1778 they obtained a new charter, under the title of the Royal College of Surgeons. This charter includes a widows' scheme. Each member pays L. 5 yearly, and after four payments, if he dies, his widow is entitled to an annuity. If he dies a widower a certain sum is paid at once to his surviving children.

The Hall, formerly occupied by the surgeons in Surgeons' Square, has now been converted into a fever hospital, and the meetings of the college are held in their hall, Nicolson Street. Here there is an excellent pathological museum, and a museum of anatomy and comparative anatomy, the latter bequeathed to the college by the late Dr Barclay.

The College grants diplomas in surgery to students of four years' standing, who have gone through the regular prescribed course of study, and have undergone a strict examination on the various departments of the art. The order of the course of study is as follows:—First year, anatomy, chemistry, mechanical philosophy. Second year, anatomy, practical anatomy, physiology, surgery, materia medica. Third year, practice of physic, clinical surgery, practical chemistry, hospital. Fourth year, surgery or military surgery, midwifery, clinical medicine, hospital. Fellows of the College are licensed to teach any of the above branches. The class fees are generally L. 3, 3s. The fee for a diploma is L. 7, 5s.

Royal Society.—Previous to the establishment of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1782, there had existed various associations of literary and scientific men, for the discussion and encouragement of various departments of knowledge. The first of these associations was formed in 1718 by the masters of the High School, and the celebrated grammarian Thomas Ruddiman: to these were afterwards joined Lord Kames, the Rev. Mr Wishart, and Messrs Murray and Cochrane, advocates. The object of this society was the cultivation of Greek and Roman literature. The next was a medical association formed under the auspices of Dr Monro *Primus*, in 1731; which was afterwards extended to embrace other sciences, and called the Philosophical Society. Of this Society the celebrated mathematician Colin Maclaurin was a zealous promoter. In 1754, Allan Ramsay, the son of the poet, founded the Select Society, which rapidly rose to eminence, and included

among its members Principal Robertson, Adam Smith, and David Hume. In 1782, Principal Robertson proposed to the professors of the university the union of these different Societies into one body, on a plan similar to that of the foreign academies, for the cultivation of every branch of science and literature. The plan was cordially approved; and it was resolved to apply for a charter, and to solicit the Royal patronage. Accordingly, next year, a charter was procured; and the Royal Society of Edinburgh was constituted. The Society has, since that period, occasionally published their Transactions, containing many valuable papers on literary and scientific subjects, and they hold regular meetings every winter for the reading of papers and communications. The Society occupies apartments in the Royal Institution Building on the Mound.

Astronomical Society.—In the year 1786, a plan was proposed for erecting an observatory on the Calton Hill; and a small sum of money was raised for the purpose, chiefly through the exertions of Maclaurin, then professor in the university. Nothing, however, was done till the year 1776; when the present old building on the Calton Hill was founded. The funds failing, the building was not finished until 1792, when it was completed, but in a style far inferior to the original design. For many years, it remained without any instruments, and consequently useless.

In 1812, The late Professor Playfair published an eloquent address on the importance of an astronomical observatory for Edinburgh; and in that year the Astronomical Institution was formed. To this institution,—the funds for which were raised by a certain number of shares of twenty-five guineas each,—the magistrates made over the ground and building on the Calton Hill; granting them a seal of cause and all the privileges of a corporation.

In 1818, the new Observatory was founded contiguous to the old building. It is an elegant Doric structure, after the model of the Grecian temple of the winds. The building is a central cross of 62 feet, with four projecting pediments supported by six columns, and fronting the four cardinal points of the compass. In the centre is a dome 13 feet in diameter, and in which is a solid cone or pillar 19 feet in height for the astronomical circle. On the east end stands the transit-instrument and astronomical clock; and on the west the position for the mural circle. The whole is based on the solid rock. The Professor of Practical Astronomy has apartments in the building, for his convenience in making observations.

Society of Antiquaries.—This Society was established by Royal

charter in 1780. The members hold meetings during winter for the discussion of antiquarian subjects; and they have collected a museum of ancient armour, utensils, charters, coins, warlike weapons, &c.; which is open to the inspection of the public, in their hall George Street. They also from time to time publish a volume of Transactions.

Medico-Chirurgical Society.—This Society was formed for the cultivation of medical and surgical knowledge; and consists of members of the medical profession practising in Edinburgh. During winter, monthly meetings are held for the reading of papers and discussion of subjects connected with the art.

Royal Medical Society.—This Society appears to have originated about the time that the medical school of Edinburgh was first established in the university. It was instituted by students for the purpose of discussing medical subjects for mutual instruction; and the celebrated Dr Cullen and Dr Fothergill were among its earliest and most active members. None of its records, however, prior to 1737 have been preserved. Since that period a great proportion of the students who have graduated at the university have been members of this society; and it includes among these almost all the men of eminence in the profession in Britain and many foreigners.

In 1778 the Society was erected into a corporate body by Royal charter. Four presidents are elected annually by the votes of the members, and these preside in rotation at the weekly meetings. Ordinary members, after attending the meetings of the Society for three years, and reading a dissertation on some medical subject, become extraordinary members, when farther attendance on the meetings of the society ceases to be imperative. The apartments of the society are in Surgeons' Square, and consist of a hall, museum, library, containing a most valuable collection of books, and rooms for the porter or sub-librarian.

Wernerian Natural History Society.—This Society was established in 1808 by Professor Jameson and a few gentlemen devoted to the study of natural history. It holds a charter from the magistrates of Edinburgh. There are four classes of members; ordinary, non-resident, honorary, and foreign, with a class of associates or corresponding members. The communications to the Society relate to the several departments of natural history. Six octavo volumes of memoirs, containing many interesting papers, have been published by the Society.

The Speculative Society.—This Society was instituted in 1764 by

five individuals, then very young men; one of whom was W. Creech, afterwards a celebrated bookseller, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh; another, Mr Maconochie, afterwards Lord Meadowbank. The Society afterwards included among its members most of those names celebrated in the literature of Edinburgh during the last century. In 1769 the Society obtained apartments in the college in which to hold its meetings, and these meetings were countenanced by Principal Robertson and others connected with the university. The Society now possesses a hall in the university for its own exclusive use, and a library containing 1300 select volumes. Its meetings are held weekly during the winter session. The subjects of discussion belong to general literature, history, and politics. The entry fee is L.5, 5s., and the annual subscription, L.1, 1s.

Societies connected with the University.—The literary and scientific Societies connected with the university meet in a hall common to them all, on alternate nights, during the winter and summer sessions. The societies are the following:—*The Royal Physical Society* was instituted in 1771, and obtained a royal charter in 1788. It formerly possessed a hall and library in Hunter's Park; but the society falling into pecuniary difficulties, these were sold, and the library removed to a room in the university, adjoining the hall of meeting. From 1782 to 1813, various minor societies merged into this, and in 1839 the number of members on its list exceeded 1300. Its discussions, which at one time embraced medical subjects, are now confined to general science. The government of the society is vested in four presidents, elected annually, and five members of council, with secretary. The entrance money is L.1, 5s., and a payment of one guinea for two years afterwards. *The Dialectic Society* is composed of students at the University exclusively, and it meets once a week, for "the prosecution of literary and philosophical debate." It has existed since 1787, and probably was founded before this period; but its original minutes have been lost. *The Scots Law Society* was instituted in 1815 by students of the legal profession, for the discussion of subjects connected with law. It possesses a library of law books, principally standard works of reference. *The Diagnostic Society* was instituted in 1816 by a few students of divinity and others, for improvement in literature and philosophy. *The Hunterian Medical Society* was established in 1824 by a number of medical students, its objects being the discussion of subjects connected with medical science. It reckons on its list a considerable number of members; its funds

are in a flourishing state; and it has a library of upwards of 200 volumes.

Royal Botanic Garden.—Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, two zealous naturalists, were the founders of a Botanic garden in Edinburgh. The former returned from abroad, and settled in his native city in the year 1670. He immediately began the formation of a garden for his own private amusement; but a few years afterwards, his friend Mr Patrick Murray of Livingstone dying, and leaving a collection of 1000 species of plants, a piece of ground about forty feet square, in the north yards of the Abbey, was procured, and the plants were removed to that spot. The collection still increasing, a new piece of ground was obtained from the magistrates adjoining the grounds of Trinity Hospital, which still bears the name of “the Old Physic Garden.” Here, under the care of the original founders, who had numerous correspondents abroad who sent home rare plants, and from the zeal of a young botanist of the name of Sutherland, who was appointed superintendent, the garden became a valuable collection of plants, a catalogue of which was printed by Sutherland in 1683.

In 1767, a new garden was formed on the west side of the road to Leith, on a more extensive plan than the old one, and in a better situation. The ground included about five acres, and contained two hot-houses, a large green-house and dry stove, with a good collection of exotic plants, especially those used in medicine. Dr Hope, the then professor of botany, introduced many rare plants into this garden, in the construction of which he had taken an active interest.

In consequence of the extension of the city towards Leith, and encroachments on the garden grounds, another change was projected and carried into effect about the year 1823-4. At that time twelve acres of ground were purchased on the Inverleith property. This area was surrounded by a wall, and the interior was laid out as a garden, on a much more extensive plan than before. A range of hot-houses and green-houses was built on the most approved modern plan; also a large and commodious lecture-room, and a handsome cottage for the superintendent. Since that time, additional hot-houses have been erected for the large palms and other exotics. The garden is laid out with great taste, and at the same time with scientific precision, under the able superintendence of Mr M’Nab. Besides the hot and green-house departments, there is a large sheltered wall, with warm borders, where many shrubs and plants of tropical climates have been trained to bear the open air.

The centre of the garden contains arrangements of British and European plants, and a small lake for rearing aquatic species. The herbarium of the late Dr Hope is preserved in the museum; and a monument, which the same professor erected in the former garden to the memory of Linnæus, has been transferred to the present. During the summer session, lectures are delivered in the class-room of the garden by the Professor of Botany in the University. By a liberal arrangement, the public are admitted at all times into the garden; and every Saturday the hot-houses are thrown open for inspection. An annual grant of L.419 is allowed by Government for the support of the gardens, and an allowance of L.25 from the town-council.

Highland Society.—This Society was instituted in 1785, at first with the object of promoting agricultural improvements in the Highlands, but subsequently its plan was enlarged so as to comprehend the whole of Scotland. Its members consist of landed proprietors and other gentlemen practically engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Its objects are the improvement of agriculture by communicating among the members, and diffusing over the country every information regarding the art,—by holding general and local meetings for the exhibition of farm-stock,—and by affording premiums for the same, and for the invention and improvement of agricultural instruments, new varieties of grain, grasses, and other seeds. One great meeting is held annually in one or other of the most populous towns or districts of the country, where stock from all quarters is exhibited, and where agricultural subjects are discussed, and reports are given in of new experiments, or new inventions. More frequent meetings are held at the Society's Rooms, Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, where there is an extensive agricultural museum, and where a lectureship on agricultural chemistry is now established, and practical analyses of soils carried on. The funds of the Society arise from the entry-money and annual subscriptions of members.

A school of Veterinary Surgery was established several years ago under the auspices of the Society, which is now attended by numerous pupils. Premiums are also given for geological surveys of the various counties, and for the best accounts of coal mines and mining operations, stone quarries, and other matters connected with agriculture and the arts.

The Transactions and Prize Essays of the society are published along with the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

Caledonian Horticultural Society.—This Society was established

in 1809. Its object is the "promoting and improving the cultivation of the best kinds of fruits, of the most choice flowers, and of those vegetables which are the most useful in the kitchen. For this purpose a certain number of prize medals or premiums are awarded annually to such persons as are declared by proper judges to be entitled to the preference in the production of these, and in the investigation, by experiment, of subjects proposed by the society. Communications are also received on any subject connected with horticulture. Though not directly suggested by the society, such communications are read at the quarterly meetings, and those papers deemed of sufficient importance are laid before the public in the Society's Memoirs." The society consists of honorary members, ordinary and corresponding. The ordinary members pay an annual subscription of two guineas.

In 1824 a piece of ground of eight acres in extent adjoining the Botanic Garden was purchased by Government for an experimental garden, and this garden was consigned to the Society on a long and renewable lease. An annual grant of L.200 a-year was also bestowed towards the support of the garden; to be continued as long as the members contribute L.300 a-year for the same purpose. The garden is furnished with hot-houses and frames; and is divided into various departments, where experiments in horticulture are carried on. Members and their friends have access to the garden at any time, and the whole is under the management of a practical superintendent. Annual exhibitions of garden produce and public promenades are held here during the summer months.

Royal Scottish Society of Arts.—This Society was established in 1821. Its object is the encouragement of the useful arts by the bestowal of premiums for improvements and useful inventions. During the winter months, the Society holds an evening meeting every fortnight in the rooms of the Royal Institution, where subjects connected with the arts are discussed, models exhibited, and specimens of new or improved products of manufacture. In 1841 this society obtained a royal charter.

Botanical Society.—This society was instituted in 1836 for the cultivation of botanical science, for the formation of an herbarium of foreign and British plants, and of a library and museum for general consultation and reference.

Zoological Gardens.—In 1838, a few individuals began a collection of living animals, which gradually increasing, an Association

was formed and a piece of ground procured in front of Clermont Crescent. This ground has been tastefully and appropriately laid out with the necessary accommodation for birds and quadrupeds, and an interesting collection is gradually being formed. The gardens are upheld by the annual subscriptions of members and the donations of the public.

Literature.—Scotland holds a high place in the literature of Europe. Edinburgh, as the capital, became in modern times the centre of its literature, and the resort of its literary men. A galaxy of these adorned the early part of last century, of whom it is only necessary to mention a few of the most prominent names, such as Hume, Robertson, Smith, Reid, Campbell, Kames, Blair; while an equally brilliant circle adorned the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, among whom were conspicuous, Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Mackenzie, Burns. The periodical works of the *Mirror* and the *Lounger*, no mean successors of the *Spectator* of Addison, had served not a little to raise the fame of the Edinburgh press. An *Encyclopædia*, on a plan commensurate with that of the famous French periodical, also at this time attracted much public attention; and by degrees Edinburgh began to rival London as a literary and publishing mart. In October 1802, the first number of the *Edinburgh Review* appeared under the auspices of Jeffrey, Brougham, Horner, and Sidney Smith. In a short time this periodical rose to be the first of its class; and, in a few years, attained a circulation of upwards of 10,000 copies—an extent of sale, till that time, almost unprecedented in any work of literature. Next arose Sir Walter Scott; who, for a succession of years, poured forth his stores of imagination and antiquarian lore, with a facility, rapidity, and success which has had no parallel in ancient or modern times.

The following works are at present periodically published in Edinburgh:—The *Edinburgh Review*, quarterly. The *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, commenced in 1805, published quarterly. *Blackwood's Magazine*, begun in 1817, published monthly. *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, quarterly; begun in 1818. *Presbyterian Review*; quarterly. *North British Review*, quarterly; begun in 1844. *Tait's Magazine*; monthly. *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, and *Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society*.

Newspapers.—The first Scottish newspaper was printed, it is believed, in Leith in 1651, and was called *Mercurius Scoticus*. It, as well as several others that succeeded, were but short lived.

The two oldest papers of any note in Edinburgh are the *Courant* and *Mercury*. The former was established some short time before the year 1710; for in that year liberty is granted by the town-council to the celebrated Daniel De Foë to publish it, in room of the deceased Adam Bog. The *Mercury* was conducted by Thomas Ruddiman, A. M. Both papers were at first of small size, and contained a few local advertisements and meagre paragraphs of news.

For a long period the Edinburgh newspapers were merely compilations from the London prints, and seldom ventured on any original speculations, especially of a party political nature. Now, however, the Edinburgh, and indeed the greater proportion of the Scottish newspapers, are conducted with much talent.

The following is a state of the circulation of the Edinburgh newspapers for the last three years, 6th January 1840 to 5th January 1843.

	NUMBER OF STAMPS.			PUBLISHED.	CIRCULATION.		
	1840.	1841.	1842.		1840	1841	1842
Scotsman,	250,592	268,000	294,500	Wednesday & Saturday,	2411	2552	2832
Courant,	274,150	280,100	280,600	Mon., Thurs., and Sat.	1746	1796	1787
Mercury,	126,000	126,000	135,000	Do.	803	808	860
Advertiser,	142,000	143,000	147,000	Tuesday and Friday,	1352	1375	1413
Journal,	68,500	67,500	65,000	Wednesday,	1317	1274	1250
Chronicle,	57,000	32,000	46,550	Saturday,	1096	615	897
Observer,	65,000	80,000	60,000	Tuesday and Friday,	619	769	577
Post,	44,000	...	...	Wed. & Sat. } Merged,	846	...	...
Post & Standard,	...	80,000	73,000	Do.	...	762	702
Witness,	155,500	195,000	251,437	Wednesday & Saturday,	1495	1850	2328
True Scotsman,	43,500	6,700	17,050	Saturday,	837	...	928

The *Edinburgh Gazette* is published by authority every Tuesday and Friday. The *North British Advertiser*, devoted entirely to advertisements, is published every Saturday, and circulated gratis to the extent of 19,000. A Supplement to this paper, containing articles of news and literature, is also published every Saturday.

In 1832, the Messrs Chambers commenced a cheap weekly periodical confined strictly to popular literature and science. This journal has now an extensive circulation in all parts of Britain. Several other cheap works by the same publishers have obtained a very extensive circulation. Indeed the weekly quantity of printed works, amounting to a quarter of a million of sheets, issuing from this establishment, which circulate to every town, village, and hamlet in Britain, is unprecedented in the annals of literature.

Although, of late years, Edinburgh has not perhaps retained its

high status as a publishing mart, yet it still continues to carry on an extensive trade in printing and publishing. Besides the periodicals which issue from the house of the Messrs Blackwood, works on general literature are published by them. A new and extensive edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has been published by the Messrs Black. The editions of the works of Scott, which have successively issued from the house of Cadell and Company, have also been numerous during the last four years, and few works can rival the rich and chastely illustrated edition of the novels which is now in progress.

For school books and educational works, as well as for works on general literature, few establishments in Britain are on a larger scale than that of Messrs Oliver and Boyd, who are both printers and publishers.

Connected with the printing business in Edinburgh are several stereotype founderies; as also founderies for the manufacture of common letter-press types.

Typography.—There are 56 printing establishments in Edinburgh, some of them on a large scale. The Messrs Chambers have ten printing machines, and employ about 150 workmen. The whole number of workmen employed in printing is upwards of 1000, and in other operations connected with this trade about 500. There are 110 booksellers and stationers in Edinburgh, 49 of which are copartnery.

Societies for encouragement of the Fine Arts.—Even in the earlier and ruder periods of Scottish history, there were not wanting indications of a taste among the better classes for the fine arts. In the early part of the twelfth century, the taste for Gothic architecture was at its height; and King Robert Bruce is said to have fostered the fine arts by inviting foreign artists to take up their residence in Scotland. James I., who possessed an elegant taste and fine imagination, was not backward in encouraging this taste among his subjects; and James V. had his apartments in Stirling Castle curiously ornamented with carved work in wood, which shewed no mean skill in the art. The earliest native artist of eminence was George Jameson, born at Aberdeen in 1586. This painter, who has usually been called the Scottish Vandyke, from his soft and delicate touch, and his fine colouring, was a pupil of the famous Reubens at Antwerp; and on his return to his native country, began to paint portraits in oil and historical landscape pictures. Charles I. sat to him for his portrait, as well as many of the other great characters of the day. His picture of the

Sybils, as well as several other of his works, are in the colleges of his native city.

Alexander, a pupil and brother-in-law to Jameson, was another artist of some note. To these succeeded the elder Scougal, whose style is said to bear a great resemblance to that of Sir Peter Lely. The younger Scougal was almost the only artist in Scotland during the period of the Revolution in 1688. After this period, two foreign artists settled in Scotland under the patronage of the Duke of Queensberry. These were Nicholas Hude, formerly one of the directors of the French Academy, obliged to fly his country on the repeal of the edict of Nantz, and Sir John Medina, a native of Brussels, some of whose portraits are to be seen in the Hall of the College of Surgeons. After the Union several artists of some note appeared; Aikman, the friend of Allan Ramsay the poet; Alexander, a descendant of the Scottish Vaudyke; Allan Ramsay, the son of the poet; Richard Wait and George Marshall, the latter a painter of still-life; and James Norrie, a landscape painter.

In 1753 two celebrated printers of Glasgow, Robert and Andrew Foulis, had the merit of establishing an academy for the fine arts in their native city, the first of the kind in Britain, for that in Somerset House was not commenced till several years after. This academy, however, as might have been expected, did not in those days receive that public support which alone could have rendered it permanent. It did some service, however, to the arts during the few years in which it existed; but with the death of its patrons, it decayed.

John and Alexander Runciman learned the rudiments of their art from Pavilon, a Frenchman, who had settled in Edinburgh. These brothers afterwards went to Italy, where they farther studied their art, and there John died. Before his death, he is said to have destroyed the greater part of his paintings, with that sensitive feeling towards excellence which characterizes true genius. In 1771 the younger brother Alexander returned to Edinburgh; and in this year the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of manufactures having established an academy of painting, Runciman was appointed master. Contemporary with the Runcimans was Jacob More, a landscape painter of considerable talent, who died in London in 1793. Brown, Nasmyth, Gavin Hamilton, and David Allan, also flourished at the same period. In 1785, on the death of Runciman, David Allan succeeded to

the superintendence of the Trustees' Academy, and continued there till his death in 1797. The next master was Mr John Graham, who was selected, from the merit of his paintings, out of nine or ten other competitors, to fill this office. At this time, the trustees procured for the academy a set of casts from antique statues; and Mr Graham proved an intelligent and enthusiastic instructor. Among his pupils were Sir David Wilkie, Sir William Allan, Patrick Gibson, David Thomson, Alexander Frazer, William Sheriff; William Lizars and John Burnett, engravers; and William Scouler, sculptor.

As a portrait painter, the late Sir Henry Raeburn was almost unrivalled, and most successful in his art. In boldness and breadth of colouring, in ease and graceful attitude, and in fidelity to nature, he much resembled Sir Joshua Reynolds. The portraits of the late President of the Scottish Academy, Mr George Watson, were also of a superior order. The landscapes of the Rev. Mr Thomson of Duddingston have all the charms of the best old masters; and those of the late M. A. Nasmyth, in a different style, possess much excellence.

On the death of Mr Graham, Mr Andrew Wilson was appointed master of the academy; to him succeeded Sir William Allan; and on his retirement Mr J. Duncan filled the situation till his untimely death in 1845.

Towards the end of last century various attempts were made to form an association of artists in Edinburgh, but they all failed. In 1808, a few of the most talented artists clubbed their paintings together, and got up an exhibition. This so far succeeded, and was repeated for several years. On several occasions, exhibitions were got up by individual artists, and all these tended to foster in the public a growing taste for art. At length in 1819 a number of noblemen and gentlemen combined to form an *Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland*. The first exhibition opened in March of that year, with a collection of ancient pictures, at the rooms of the academy, which they rented from the trustees of the Royal Institution on the Mound. In 1827, this institution was incorporated by royal charter, and for several years it continued annually to exhibit the works of living artists, and to forward by every means the progress of native talent. In consequence, however, of a feeling among the artists themselves, that they were too much excluded from the practical management of the affairs of the institution, a secession took place; and a new Asso-

ciation of artists was formed in 1826, and a rival exhibition opened in the Waterloo Rooms in 1827. For several years, this Association continued to have annual exhibitions, which were well attended; and pictures were sold to a considerable amount. Almost the whole of the artists ultimately joined this new academy, and in 1838 they were incorporated by royal charter under the name of the *Royal Scottish Academy of Painting and Sculpture*. It consists of thirty-five academicians and twelve associates, is conducted by a president, council, and secretary, and has an annual exhibition of paintings, open to all living artists, in the rooms of the Royal Institution.

Royal Institution.—*The Board of Commissioners, Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactories, Fisheries, and the Arts in Scotland.*—This Board had its origin at the period of the Union of the two kingdoms. By a part of the 15th article of the Treaty of Union, (22d July 1706, 5th Anne, c. 8), it is agreed that L.2000 Sterling per annum, for the space of seven years, shall be applied towards encouraging and promoting the manufacture of coarse wool, within those shires in Scotland which produce the wool; and that the first L.2000 Sterling be paid at Martinmas next, and so yearly at Martinmas during the space aforesaid; and afterwards, the same shall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the fisheries and such other manufactures and improvements in Scotland as may conduce to the general good of the united kingdoms. This may be considered as Scotland's grand charter of right to the annual sum which she has since received for the encouragement of her manufactures, out of the national funds, and which cannot be take away without a direct infringement of the Treaty of Union.

In 1718, seventeen years after the above treaty, by the act 5th George I. c. 20, it is provided that the said sum of L.2000 per annum shall continue and be payable for ever, and shall be paid or payable at the four most usual feasts in the year, by even and equal portions; and by 14th clause of the same act, it is enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the same shall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the fisheries, and such other manufactures and improvements in Scotland as may most conduce to the general good of the united kingdom, according to the tenor and true meaning of the said 15th article of the said Treaty of Union, and to none other use, interest, or purpose whatever. And by the 15th section of the same act it is further provided, that

the said sum shall not be liable to any arrestment or attachment that shall be laid thereupon, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. The 17th clause of this act provides, that at any time, upon payment by the Parliament of Great Britain of the full sum of L.40,000 Sterling, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever to be made out of the same, or any part thereof, and all arrears, (if any such be) of the said annuity or yearly sum of L.2000 then due, computing the same quarterly to the end of the next preceding quarter of a year, and from thenceforth by the day, until the day of such payment made,—then, and not till then, and from thenceforth, the said annuity or yearly fund of L.2000 shall cease and determine. By the act 12th George I. it is provided, that if the rate of threepence per bushel, to be levied on malt in Scotland, shall produce a greater sum than L.20,000, clear of all charges of management, the surplusage so produced over and above the said clear sum of L.20,000 shall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the fisheries and such other manufactures and improvements in Scotland as may most conduce to the general good of the united kingdom, and to none other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever, in such manner as shall hereafter be directed by Parliament.

In 1726, the act 13 Geo. I. c. 30, was passed for encouraging and promoting fisheries and other manufactures and improvements in Scotland. Upon this act followed the royal patent of his Majesty King George II., “registrate and sealed at Edinburgh, July 18, 1727,” in which, *inter alia*, by the 18th section, a board of commissioners are nominated and appointed, any five or more of them to be a quorum, with full power and authority to exercise the several powers and authorities thereafter mentioned. The funds under the management of this board were, 1. A sum of L.14,000 Sterling, arising from the seven years of the annual sum of L.2000, which was to have been devoted to the encouragement of the manufacture of coarse Scottish wool, but of which no part had ever as yet been appropriated. 2. The said annual sum of L.2000, which was to be devoted to the encouragement of the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, and which, by act of Parliament, became payable from and after the year 1719, not having been called for until the constitution of the board in 1727 produced eight years of it, making L.16,000,—which, added to the above-mentioned L.14,000, made L.30,000 in all; which sum was paid

into the hands of their cashier on 29th December 1727. 3. The surplus of the malt duty produced from 1734 to 1784 a grand total of L.36,000; but it afterwards fell off greatly in subsequent years, and yielded nothing after the year 1799.

Out of these sums the board was enabled to save L.10,000, which they added to the L.30,000 already accumulated: hence the principal fund of L.40,000, which was placed in the Royal Bank at 5 per cent. interest. The interest of this sum added to the L.2000 of annuity made the income L.4000 a-year, besides those sums which arose from the surplusage of the malt duty posterior to 1784.

About ten years after the Rebellion of 1745, an act was passed, 26 George II. c. 20, for encouraging and improving the manufacturing of linen in the Highlands of Scotland, by which it was provided, "that from and after the expiration of the term for which the bounties on the exportation of British and Irish coarse linen by the said hereinbefore recited acts are granted, continued, and made payable, the sum of L.3000 be paid yearly, and every year for the space of nine years, to the cashier of the said commissioners and trustees for improving fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, to be charged and chargeable upon and payable out of any of the customs, duties, excises, or other revenues in Scotland introduced by the Treaty of Union, or to which the subjects of Scotland are or shall be liable, and to be applied by the said commissioners and trustees for encouraging and improving the manufacturing of linens in the Highlands of Scotland only, and only in those parts thereof wherein the manufacture of linens have either not been already introduced, or if the same hath been introduced have not yet arrived to any considerable degree of perfection." The purposes to which this annual sum is devoted by the act are "for instructing and exciting the inhabitants of most parts of Scotland to raise, prepare, and spin flax and hems, to be used in the manufacture of coarse linen, and to weave yarn there spun into such linen, and for providing the said inhabitants with fit materials and utensils for those purposes, and for distributing the rewards and prizes to the growers, preparers, and spinners of such flax and hemp, and to the weavers and other manufacturers of such linen in respect to the quality or excellence of the flax or hemp so raised and prepared, and of the yarn so spun, wove, or otherwise manufactured, and for such other like uses as by the said trustees shall be thought proper for promoting the true

interest of this act." No part was to be applied in encouraging the manufacture of sail-cloth. The commissioners were yearly to make up accounts of the moneys; and report proceedings to the annual committee of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland; and at Christmas 1753, the commissioners were to lay a plan for the application of the said sum before his Majesty, and in any other year, any other plan for the like purpose.

In consequence of this Act, the Board established Factories at three different stations in the Highlands, and appointed skilful and trustworthy persons to superintend them. And the commissioners did all in their power by money grants, and by the distribution of looms and other manufacturing implements, to lead the people into manufacturing habits, and so to plant the linen manufacture in the North. But at the end of the nine years, when the L.3000 annuity ceased to be given, the manufacture gradually declined, and at last finally ceased in those Highland districts where the money had been distributed.

*By the act 10 George III., c. 40, seven-fifteenth parts of certain duties on foreign linens imported into Great Britain were granted for encouraging the growth of flax and hemp in Scotland, and placed under the management of the Board of Commissioners of Scottish Manufactures; the other eight-fifteenth parts of these duties having been granted to England for the same purpose. From this source the board for many years derived large annual sums varying in amount for each year. Then, they distributed over the country, in public premiums, salaries to certain inspecting officers, and otherwise for the encouragement of the culture of flax and hemp, though very little hemp was thereby produced.

In the year 1787, however, an act was passed (27 George III. c. 13,) granting in lieu of the fluctuating fund, which was derived from the above-mentioned duties, a fixed annual sum of L.2956, 13s. 8d., being the amount of the average produce of the seven-fifteenths of the said duties. This sum was annually distributed over the country in premiums for the encouragement of the growth of flax, in the same manner as that arising from the seven-fifteenths till the year 1833, when the Treasury intimated that Government had resolved to withdraw the flax and hemp fund, which was done accordingly. This appears to have been done solely by an act of the Treasury, and without any legislative repeal of the act by which the annuity of L.2956, 13s. 8d. was granted. The Board, however, acquiesced in the withdrawal of the flax fund, the distri-

bution of which had not produced all the beneficial effects that had been anticipated from it. Such were the nature and amount of the funds placed within the control of the commissioners.

The first meeting of the Board was held on the 20th July 1727, when the commissioners proceeded to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Parliament. They held out encouragement for the manufacture of coarse wool, by pecuniary aid, by prizes, and other means. They instituted regulations for the encouragement of the fisheries, appointed officers to superintend them, and to give practical instructions for the proper curing of the fish; and awarded bounties to the vessels engaged, and for the discovery of herring shoals and cod banks. By these means, they gradually fostered into existence those fisheries which have since been carried to such a scale of importance; and for the regulation and superintendence of which they afterwards instituted a special board. The Commissioners also brought over a number of weavers from Picardy in France, for the introduction of cambric weaving, and purchased ground for their establishment in the immediate precincts of the city of Edinburgh, where Picardy Place now stands. They encouraged the manufacture of linen by bounties and otherwise, until they brought it to so high a state of prosperity, that in 1822, 36,268,530 yards were manufactured, valued in the books of the stentmasters at £1,396,295 Sterling.

But, in the following year, an act was passed doing away with the law requiring linen to be inspected and stamped by public officers; the whole of whom were consequently set aside, with small pensions, according to their services. The Board, however, still went on giving a small encouragement to the linen manufacturer until the year 1832,—when all their exertions in this particular were terminated.

So far back as the year 1760, the Board saw the important influence which a school for teaching drawing and design would produce on the improvement of manufactures; and it was in that year, that the commissioners appointed their first master for that purpose. This appointment, and the gradual accumulation which the Board afterwards made of casts, ancient statues, and fragments of ancient architecture for the use of students, together with the necessity of providing apartments for the meetings of the Board, induced the Commissioners to come to the resolution of erecting the building now called the Royal Institution. They accordingly procured a warrant from His Majesty George IV.,

dated 28th December 1822 ; which, with subsequent warrants afterwards granted, empowered them to erect the present building from their accumulated funds at an expense of L.40,000. This splendid edifice is from a plan of Mr Playfair, and the last finish has lately been given to it by surmounting it with a statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, executed by Mr Steel. The building includes a grand gallery for the collection of casts ; apartments for carrying on the business of the two Boards of manufactures and of fisheries ; a suit of apartments where the Royal Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has its gallery of ancient pictures ; and apartments for the meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, which two last Societies are tenants under the Board.

The funds under the control of the Commissioners amount to L.4170, 11s. 6d. of annual income. The annual payments of money granted to the Royal Institution, the Horticultural Society, &c. at present amount to L.1000, to which falls to be added the compensation annuities still payable to the retired stampmasters, amounting to L.695, 6s., and the feu-duty of the institution, L.125, making in all L.1820, 6s. 3d., leaving of disposable income L.2350, 5s. 3d. This sum was expended, 1. In premiums for manufactures annually, L.700 ; 2. Salaries of the three masters of the school of design, and the lecturers on pictorial anatomy, L. 700 ; 3. The official salaries charged on the board, L. 671. The remainder is disposed of in the purchase of casts, and objects connected with the school of design, and other contingencies.

The premiums granted at the public expositions of manufactures were intended to encourage new manufactures, or the introduction from abroad of such as had no previous existence in this country—to foster such manufactures as were inferior in Scotland, into a greater degree of excellence. But so soon as any of these arrived at a certain degree of perfection and prosperity, the Commissioners considered it to be their duty to leave them to their own efforts.

The premiums were awarded by a Committee, which called in the aid of experienced tradesmen, acquainted with the different kinds of goods ; the whole being conducted in the most impartial manner. But the Commissioners, after much consideration and long experience, have been for a length of time so satisfied that the most effectual method of encouraging manufactures is to improve the taste in design, by furnishing means for educating pupils com-

pletely in all the departments of art, for the purpose of enabling them to produce beautiful designs, that, with the approbation of the Crown, they have resolved to devote the greater part of their funds for this purpose. In order to command sufficient funds for this important object, they have been compelled to give up, for a time, so much of their former scheme as provided for regular annual exhibitions of manufactures; though it is understood that they contemplate having them occasionally, when their funds will admit of it. In this way, they have been enabled to place their school of Design in a most efficient state. It now consists of one class for the study of drawing from the ancient statues, under one master; a class for the study of pictorial colouring under another master; a life academy under the especial care of the head master; a school for instructing pupils in all the various departments of ornamental design, both in form and in colour, including architecture, geometry, perspective, modelling, fresco, and encaustic painting, &c., divided into classes, and under the superintendence of one master and an assistant; to all which is added a course of lectures on Pictorial Anatomy.

The school is in the most active and flourishing condition. The number of pupils is at present about 130, all of whom receive instruction gratis. Candidates are at first admitted as probationers for three months, during which period the board is enabled to ascertain whether their talents are such as to warrant their continuance, and, if so, to determine as to what department they shall be attached.

Prizes are awarded to the most eminent pupils. The annual exhibitions of their works have proved the great progress which many of them make; and it may be stated that one of the pupils of this school carried off a prize at the competition of the cartoons for the designs that are to embellish the new houses of Parliament.

The sculpture gallery contains casts of the Elgin marbles; casts of all the celebrated antique statues, of the well-known Ghiberti gates of Florence; and a series of casts of antique Greek and Roman busts of high interest, seeing that they form the only collection of pictorial busts in Great Britain. This collection was made at Rome by the Alborini family, from whom they were purchased for the gallery, where they are now placed.

The public has free admission to the gallery. Much praise is due to the liberal and patriotic efforts of the commissioners

which are effectively seconded by their zealous and able Secretary, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart.

The Board for the Protection and Encouragement of the Fisheries of Great Britain has also its apartments within the Institution building. This board takes a general superintendence of the herring and cod fisheries. It also appoints officers at the various stations for inspecting the fish, to see that they are properly cured, and for affixing the stamp of the Board on such as are found to be so.

Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.—This Association was projected in 1834. The members, by subscribing one pound per annum, raise a fund which is expended in the purchase of the most meritorious paintings exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy during the season. These pictures are then disposed of by ballot among the members, and, besides each member's chance of a prize, he is also presented with an engraving of some picture of excellence which has been selected and engraved at the expense of the Association. The number of subscribers to this Association is now very great; so that with a large annual sum at their disposal, they have been enabled to extend a degree of patronage to the Fine Arts of the country hitherto quite unprecedented; and which, even during the few years of the society's existence, has had a marked effect on art. The amount of subscriptions for the last three years has been, 1840, L.6396; 1841, L.6767; 1842, L.6590.

Since the commencement of the Society, there have been realized upwards of L.31,000. Of this sum about L.22,000 have been expended in the purchase of paintings and sculpture; and L.9000 appropriated to the dissemination of engravings, and to the machinery necessary to awaken and keep alive an interest in the proceedings of the Association, and of Art throughout the country. Those who recollect the time when, instead of L.6000 being collected in one year for the encouragement of the fine arts, there were not L.1000 distributed among our native artists in six years, will best appreciate the importance of the change which has taken place.

A New Association for the encouragement of Art was started subsequently to the other; with this difference, that the amount of annual subscriptions was divided into various sums, and these sums being appropriated among the members by ballot, each holder of a prize exercised his own individual judgment in the

purchase of a picture, the price of which must not be less than the amount of the prize.

Theatre-Royal.—The earliest dramatic performances were a sort of religious mysteries introduced into Scotland from Italy. These were performed on festival days in the churches. There were also dramatic pageants in the time of James VI.; and on the entrance of Charles I. into Edinburgh in 1663, a very magnificent spectacle was represented in the open air, without the gates of the city, and near to Heriot's Hospital. After the restoration, and while the Duke of York had his residence in Holyrood, he retained a party of English actors in the palace; but from this period till after the Rebellion of 1715, we do not hear of any representation of the kind having been attempted. About this period, itinerant performers occasionally exhibited in Merchant Tailors' Hall; the receipts of a full house amounting to from L.40 to L.45. This place was soon found to be too small, and in 1746 a theatre was built in the Canongate, capable of holding a greater number of persons. It was in this theatre, then under the management of Mr Diggs, that Home's Tragedy of Douglas was first brought out. In 1767 a Royal patent was obtained; and in 1769, the present theatre, situated at the north-east corner of the North Bridge, was built by subscription. In 1809, Mr H. Siddons became manager with a new patent, and on the terms that, by a payment of L.2000 yearly rent for twenty-one years, the theatre was at the expiry of this period to become his property. In 1830 the patent was again renewed in favour of Mrs H. Siddons, and her brother, Mr Murray, the present manager.

The Adelphi Theatre in Broughton Street, formerly used as a minor theatre, is now held in lease by the manager of the Theatre-Royal, and is occupied as a summer theatre.

VI.—MAGISTRACY, LAW COURTS, &c.

The Town-Council consists of 33 members. According to the ancient *set* of the borough, the magistrates were elected from a corporation of the merchants, or higher class of citizens, called the Guildry. In the reign of James III. an act of Parliament admitted a delegate from each of the incorporated *crafts* or trades to have a voice in the election of city functionaries; and a new constitution was given to the city by James VI., which remained in force till the Reform Bill of 1833 gave a uniform mode of election for the whole boroughs of Scotland.

By the act of James VI. the following fourteen incorporated trades enjoyed the privilege of sending a deacon to represent them in the town-council.

Surgeons, incorporated in . . .	1505	Tailors, incorporated in . . .	1500
Goldsmiths	1581	Bakers before	1522
Skinners	1581	Fleishers	1488
Furriers	1583	Cordiners	1449
Hammermen	1483	Weavers	1475
Wrights	1475	Waukers	1500
Masons	1475	Bonnetmakers	1530

By the act of 1833 the city was divided into five wards or districts. Each ward returns a certain number of councillors in proportion to its extent and populousness, so that the whole five wards return thirty-one councillors. The dean of guild is elected by the guildry, and the trades' convener by the incorporated trades, making in all thirty-three members of council. All these, to be eligible, must be burgesses or freemen. One-third of those who were lowest on the poll go out by annual rotation; and a new election supplies their place. The council elect from among this number the chief magistrate and bailies. The Lord Provost is High Sheriff, Lord Lieutenant, and Coroner within the city and liberties, where he takes precedence of all the great officers of state, and of the nobility; walking on the right of Royalty, or of the Lord High Commissioner. He also has the privilege of having a sword of state and mace carried before him. £500 are annually allowed from the city's funds for expenses incidental to his office. The magistrates can hold a criminal court for all cases occurring within the city. They have authority to inflict arbitrary punishments. The Lord Provost has even a jurisdiction in cases of life and death, but it has fallen into desuetude.

The Bailie Court and Ten Merk Court are for cases of debt or civil trespass.

The Dean of Guild Court takes cognizance of all building operations within the city; regulates the weights and measures; and other matters connected with the guildry and its members.

The four bailies are ex-officio depute lieutenants, sheriff-deputes and justices of the peace within the liberties.

The magistrates are superiors of the suburbs of the Canongate and Easter and Wester Portsburgh; and appoint baron bailies for these districts. They were formerly superiors of Leith, but by the act of 1833 that town was constituted a distinct borough. The meetings of council are held in the city hall, Royal Ex-

change. Edinburgh returns two members to Parliament, and has a constituency of 6489. The municipal constituency is 3679.

Guildry and Merchant Company.—The institution of the guildry seems to have taken place at an early period, but there remains no proper documents to trace its history. The members of this corporation consisted of the higher class of citizens in contradistinction to the trades or artificers. The body is still numerous, though they possess no exclusive privileges of trade, &c.

The Merchant Company was constituted by royal charter in 1681. It erected "the then haill present merchants, burgesses and gild-brethern of the burgh of Edinburgh who were importers or sellers of cloaths, stuffs, or other merchandize, for the apparell or wear of the bodie of men or women, for themselves and successors in their own trade in all time coming, in a society or company to be designed the 'Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh,'" which was ratified by act of Parliament 1693. A subsequent charter and two successive acts of Parliament, the last in 1827, have regulated the dues of entry, and authorized the company to admit all persons "being merchants, burgesses and guild-brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchants councillors or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh." The entry money is L.63. The stock of the company in 1834 was L.23,776. The annual income L.1100. From this income is paid in pensions to twenty-one decayed members L.301. To thirty-eight widows L.580. There is a widows' scheme and fund distinct from the common fund, which has an accumulated capital of about L.30,000, and distributes annually to thirty widows about L.740. This corporation has the patronage of the several hospitals to be afterwards mentioned.

The boroughs of barony of Canongate, Easter and Wester Portsburgh, and Calton have each their incorporated trades distinct from those of the city of Edinburgh.

Revenues of the city.—The revenues of the city are derived from an impost on wines, the shore-dues of Leith, duties on articles of consumpt brought to the public markets, revenue from landed property and feu-duties, annuity tax for ministers' stipends, seat rents of city churches, &c., and an impost on ale and beer.

In consequence of the frequent demands of the Scottish monarchs on the city of Edinburgh, and the rapacity of some of their prime ministers, it has been from an early period loaded with debt. This debt has not been diminished in more modern times partly

from a want of careful management in its rulers, but chiefly from large sums having been expended on extensive and beneficial improvements. In 1723 the city's debts amounted to £78,164. In 1788, in consequence of disposing of some of the landed property and other arrangements, the debt was reduced to £70,000, while the gross revenue, exclusive of an appropriated revenue of the ale duty, amounted to about £10,000.

In 1833 the city debt had accumulated to about £400,000,* and as the annual income was not nearly sufficient to pay the usual legal interest thereon, and as besides this debt the corporation had become bound to government for the sum of £228,374 advanced on the Leith docks, the affairs of the city became so embarrassed that the corporation was at last declared insolvent. After a great deal of discussion, and after various plans of settlement had been proposed and rejected, both on the part of the creditors and the town-council, an amicable arrangement was at length agreed to, and an act of Parliament legalising the settlement was obtained in July 1838.† By this act the town-council are relieved of their responsibilities and of all concern with the Leith docks. The management of these was placed under commissioners. Government agreed to postpone the interest on the debt due,—an annual sum of £2000 was secured to the city clergy in lieu of the merk per ton, which was abolished, and £2500 for the payment of the necessary expenses of the University and High School. Another sum of £3180 was appropriated to the city creditors, making in all £7680 of annual payment to the city of Edinburgh out of the revenues of the Leith docks and harbour.‡ The remaining revenue was to be appropriated, under the direction of the commissioners, to the improvement of the harbour; and the residue, if any, to be paid towards the ultimate extinction of the government debt. The affairs of the city of Edinburgh and those of Leith were also entirely separated.

* The actual debts valued in 1833 were	£393,755
Value of life-rent annuities	14,743
	<hr/> £408,498

The life-annuities, being principally old lives, are now rapidly being reduced by deaths.

† The active parties in bringing about this settlement were the then Solicitor General, Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sir William Rae, Bart., and Duncan M'Laren, Esq., city treasurer.

‡ For a more particular statement regarding the Leith harbour revenue, see the account of Leith.

The arrangement with the creditors was, that for every hundred pounds of debt they were to receive a bond bearing three pounds of perpetual annuity—that these bonds were to be transferable, and the debt redeemable only by the payment of the full sum, or by purchasing the bonds at their market value. The revenues and the properties belonging to the city were divided into two classes. The first class contains all the alienable revenues, which are conveyed in security to the creditors for the payment of their annuities. The gross amount of this sum was calculated at the time to amount to L.17,554, including an annuity of L.3180 payable from the harbour of Leith; and after deducting L.1600 as the expense of management, the net produce was taken at L.15,954. The claim of the creditors of three per cent. on the whole amount of their debts amounted to L.12,000, secured over the above sum.

The second class contains the inalienable revenues, which are specially secured to the city, and declared by the act not to be liable, either directly or indirectly, for any debts or obligations contracted by the city prior to the 1st of January 1833, when it was declared to be bankrupt. The gross amount of this sum is L.5030; the net produce L.4294.

The following abstract of the revenues of the city for the year 1841-2 will exhibit the actual revenue at this date, as well as the various sources from whence the sums alluded to in the above two classes are obtained:—

Revenues of the city from 1st August 1841 to 1st August 1842, under Schedule A, over the whole of which the security to the statutory creditors of the city extends.

To cash received of compositions from vassals,	L.502	2	3 ^a
To ditto of feu-duties to Whitsunday 1842, and preceding years,	7,630	9	7 ^a
To ditto of tack-duties,	1,374	0	10 ^a
To ditto of seat-rents in thirteen city churches,	5,346	10	3
To ditto of astricted mulctures paid by brewers,	283	4	8 ^a
To ditto of dues on goods conveyed by the Union Canal,	503	18	1 ^a
To ditto of dividends on stock in public companies,	20	0	0
To ditto of payments from Leith harbour and docks,	3,180	0	0
To ditto of annuity from the customs and market dues,	1,000	0	0
To ditto of annuity from Miss Thomson's bonds,	44	0	11
Sum,	L.19,884	6	9 ^a

(Schedule B.)—The security to the statutory creditors of the city over this schedule is limited to L.1000 per annum.

To cash received of the common good, including the commutation and tack-duties,	L.3,375 6 6
To cash received of fees on the entry of burgesses and guild brethren,	221 10 0
To ditto of seat-rents in Greenside church,	365 19 3
To interest accruing on account current with the Bank of Scotland,	15 15 9
To annuity on L.7000, contained in city bonds, acquired for behoof of the city, less L.3, 1s. 3d. of income tax,	206 18 9
Sum,	L.4205 10 3

Local Taxes.—The direct local taxes levied on the proprietors and inhabitants of houses within the ancient and extended royal-ties are—

Cess,	1½ per cent.
Road-money, about	2 do.
Police Assessment, (variable),	6½ do.
Improvement Assessment,	3 do.
Poor's-rates,	6 do.
Annuity Tax,	6 do.
Commuted Impost,	1 do.

Amounting in whole to 25½ per cent.

These taxes are levied on four-fifths of the actual rent. Certain localities without the bounds of the extended royalty are exempted from the annuity tax and city poor-rates.

Court of Session.—During the prevalence of the feudal system, an ample territorial jurisdiction was vested in the barons, and in towns in the magistrates. From these an ultimate appeal was competent to the King and his council. Afterwards, a distinct court was established in 1532 by James V. and called the College of Justice. It includes not only the judges, but also the advocates, writers to the signet, and clerks of session. The members are endowed with many privileges, and were exempt from several of the city taxes. The powers and jurisdiction of the Court of Session are so extensive as not to be exceeded by those of any tribunal in a free country. They are judges both of law and fact. When first established, the Court of Session consisted of fifteen members, seven of whom were clergymen, and seven laymen, with an ecclesiastic as president. The King had also the privilege of adding to this number certain members of his council, called Extraordinary Lords. These had no salary, nor were they obliged to attend regularly; but their influence, when they did attend, too often tended to sway the impartial administration of justice. This arrangement, so highly objectionable, was not abolished till the reign of George II. In 1584, the clergy were excluded from being members of this court; and the Lords of Session are now appointed by the Crown, from among advocates of at least five years' stand-

ing, or writers to the signet of ten years; but instances of appointments from the latter have always been rare, and now never occur. The number of Judges is now reduced to thirteen. Previous to the year 1808, the whole Judges sat in one court, with the exception of one Lord Ordinary, who sat in the outer-hall, to hear and forward cases through certain initiatory steps, till they at last were ripe for decision in the Inner-House. The act of 1808 constituted the former court into two divisions. In the first division of seven, the Lord President presided, and in the second division of six, the Lord Justice-Clerk was president. A Judge from each division sat in the Outer-House as Lord Ordinary. Each of these divisions had the same powers and privileges which were possessed by the single court of fifteen. Four judges constituted a quorum; and in the event of an equality of votes, the senior Lord Ordinary is called on to give a casting vote.

By various subsequent acts, founded on the report of a Parliamentary commission in 1823, further changes and regulations were made. By these the seven junior ordinary Judges were appointed to act as Lords Ordinary for hearing causes in the Outer-House; and of consequence the number of Judges in the two inner divisions was reduced. The new enactments also limited the power which the judges formerly possessed of reviewing their interlocutory judgments, and enacted regulations by which the parties, before getting a decision, fix the grounds upon which they rest their cause in statements, under the title of *Condescendence and Answers*, which the parties are entitled to revise and amend. When all the pleas are put in, and documents produced, the record is authenticated by the mutual subscription of the counsel; and the Lord Ordinary, after hearing counsel on the merits, gives his decision. The party aggrieved by this has an appeal to the Inner-House by a *note*, printing along with it the record, the cases prepared by the advocates, and founding upon the preliminary papers and pleas given in to the Ordinary. And the decision of the Inner-House, in place of being, as formerly, subject to repeated review, upon allegations afterwards made, is now final, unless the parties avail themselves of an appeal to the House of Lords. When the parties differ as to facts which require to be ascertained by jury trial, the Lord Ordinary has it in his power either to remit the whole cause to the Jury Court, or a particular issue or issues, to have such matter of fact ascertained. When the Judges of either division are equally divided in opinion, the cause may be judged by the Inner-House Judges of both divisions, or by

*

the whole court; and the Judges of either division are also empowered to require the opinions of the other division upon questions stated in writing, or even of the Permanent Ordinaries. The causes are conducted in the courts by written statements and *viva voce* pleadings of the advocates, in the first instance, before the Lord Ordinary, and afterwards before one of the inner divisions. The decision of the Inner-House is final; but the losing party may, if he choose, appeal to the House of Lords. The Court of Session tries all questions affecting civil rights, and decides not only on the law of the cases, but also in matters of equity. They also constitute the *Teind Court*, which is held for the settlement of all civil matters relating to the church.

The court has two terms in the year,—the winter session commencing on the 12th November, (the Lords Ordinary meeting on the 1st,) and terminating on the 11th March, (the Lords Ordinary sitting till 20th March); the other, or summer session, beginning on the 20th of May, and ending on the 19th July. During the vacation, one of the Judges, called the Ordinary on the Bills, attends for the furtherance of routine and summary business.

Total number of causes brought into the Court of
Session in septennial periods.

In the seven years ending with 1787 there were 15,292 causes.		
1794	...	18,851
1801	...	17,679
1808	...	17,093
1815	...	17,138
1822	...	16,560
1829	...	14,130
1836	...	13,156
1843	...	10,816

It thus appears that the maximum number of cases occurred in the septennial period ending with 1794, when the average for each year was 2693. From that period the number has gradually decreased; and at present the average number for each year is only 1544. Of this whole number of annual cases, about 311 have come to decision in the Inner-House, on an average of the last seven years.

The salaries of the Judges about a century ago were, to the Lord President L.1600 a-year; the Lord Justice-Clerk L.1250; the ordinary Judges L.250; and L.200 additional to each of the Lords of Justiciary. By a recent act of 29th July 1839, the salaries of the Judges were constituted as follows:—Lord Justice-General, L.4800; Lord Justice-Clerk, L.4500; each of the other eleven Lords, L.3000 a year.

Jury Court.—In 1815 this court was constituted by Act of Par-

liament, and came into operation in 1816. It consisted of a Lord Chief-Commissioner, assisted by four of the Judges of the Court of Session, and was for the trial of all issues of fact by a jury. After existing for some years, and undergoing several modifications, it has now merged into the Court of Session, and the office of Lord Chief-Commissioner has been abolished. Any of the Judges of the Court of Session may now direct issues of fact to be tried before a jury, and such issues are now generally tried before the heads of the divisions, the Lord President and the Lord Justice-Clerk during the time of vacation, between terms; and this both in Edinburgh and in the other towns in Scotland where justiciary courts are held.

Court of Justiciary.—This supreme criminal court is composed of the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and five Lords Commissioners. Formerly the title of Lord Justice-General was merely nominal, and was bestowed on some nobleman who never exercised the functions; now it is vested in the Lord President. All criminal causes come before this court at the instance of the Lord Advocate, who is the public prosecutor. A jury of fifteen decide on the facts of the case by a majority, unanimity not being required as in England. The High Court of Justiciary, composed of not less than three Judges, is held in Edinburgh. The Circuit Courts, where one Judge is sufficient, are held twice a year during the vacations of the Court of Session. There is no appeal from this court, except to the clemency of the sovereign. Previous to 1839 there were five Lords of Justiciary specially appointed, along with the Lord Justice-General and the Lord Justice-Clerk, with separate salaries; but by the act of that year the duties of the Court of Justiciary, Jury Court, Exchequer, and Admiralty, are all performed by the Court of Session.

Exchequer Court.—This court is for the trial of all revenue causes and matters in which the crown is concerned. It consisted originally of *four* Barons of Exchequer, before whom and a jury the trials took place. By late arrangements the Judges of this court are to be abolished on the demise of the incumbents; and the business of the Exchequer is to merge into the Court of Session.

Faculty of Advocates.—This Society consists of advocates or barristers, who have the privilege of pleading causes before the Court of Session. They have a dean or president, a treasurer, clerk, and council. Before admission into the Society, an examination takes place, and the candidate must have gone through a regular

university education, including two years' attendance on Scots law. The fees of admission are about L.200 ; part of which is appropriated to the support of the Advocates' Library, which is contained in two large buildings adjoining the courts, and which is one of the most extensive and valuable in Britain. The number of advocates on the roll is between 400 and 500, but only a small proportion of those are actually engaged in the practice of the profession. From this body the Judges and the Sheriffs of the counties are chosen.

Writers to the Signet.—The members of this Society practise as agents or attorneys before the Courts of Session. They are called Clerks or Writers to Her Majesty's Signet, because they have an exclusive privilege of subscribing the writs that pass the royal signet in Scotland. They also practise as conveyancers, and act as agents in all legal matters connected with general business. There is a Keeper of the Signet, but the business is performed by a deputy and clerks. The candidates for admission into this Society must have passed an apprenticeship of five years with a member of it ; and must have attended during two years the lectures on Scots law and conveyancing in the university. They also undergo a strict examination on the principles and forms of legal procedure. The apprentice fee, payments to the funds of the society, stamp, &c. amount to L.535. The number of members on the roll is about 700.

Solicitors before the Supreme Courts.—This is another Society of writers who also practise before the courts, but with inferior privileges to those of the Writers to the Signet. The first clerks of advocates are also *ex officio* entitled to act as agents before the courts.

The Parliament House.—This is a noble hall, 122 feet long and 49 broad, with an ornamental roof of oak. It was built in 1632, and was the hall in which the Scottish Parliament sat. Since that period the outer walls have been entirely renewed, and two additional buildings erected on the south side for the first and second Divisions of the law courts, and a third for the accommodation of two of the Lords Ordinary. Within the courts are statues of Lord President Forbes, President Blair, and the late Lord Melville. In the Parliament Square is an equestrian statue of Charles II. Connected with the west end of the Parliament Square are the hall and library of the Writers to the Signet. The old rooms of the Advocates' Library are below the Parliament House, and part of a new and elegant library has been built immediately adjoining.

The Sheriff Court is held in the County Hall Buildings, Lawn-market, as also the *Justice of Peace* and *Small Debt Courts*.

The County Hall, in which the meetings of the county gentlemen and lord lieutenancy are held, was erected in 1816, and cost L.15,000. It is a large building, with a portico after a Grecian model, and the interior contains apartments for the Sheriff Court, clerks' offices, &c.

Register House.—This large and elegant building stands at the east end of Princes Street, and opposite the termination of the North Bridge. It was founded in 1774, and built by a government grant of L.12,000 obtained by the Earl of Morton out of the sales of forfeited estates. Only part of the original plan of the building was at first erected, and the other half was added in 1822. In the centre is a large circular hall surrounded by a dome covered with copper, and the rest of the building is divided into numerous apartments for the different offices connected with the establishment. Here all the public records of Scotland are deposited, as well as those connected with the private property of the country.

The Lord Register has the chief direction of the office, and the clerks of the Court of Session are his deputies.

Excise Office.—The general establishment now is considerably curtailed, and is managed by a receiver-general and solicitor.

The General Board of Customs is also reduced, and the office formerly held here has been transferred to Leith.

Police Establishment.—It has been already stated that, after the dismay and alarm caused by the defeat of James the Fourth's army at the battle of Flodden, the citizens of Edinburgh took measures for the defence of the town. A muster of the inhabitants took place; and every fourth man was obliged in turn to take his duty as one of the night watch. Hence arose the practice of what was called *watching and warding*. In 1648 the town-council appointed a guard of 60 men, who were to form a permanent company, and to receive a state pay. They were commanded by a captain and two lieutenants. As the pay of this guard was raised by public contribution, the citizens began to grumble at the expense; and on more than one occasion the old system of watching and warding was resorted to. But the habits of the citizens were daily becoming less and less military; and turned more to trade and business; so that at the Revolution of 1688, although, on the complaint of the town-council, the

regular guard was abolished, and the old system for a short time resumed, it became so distasteful to the citizens that they again petitioned Parliament for a new arrangement. Leave was accordingly granted to raise a company of 126 men, who were called the *Town Guard*, and the town-council were empowered to tax the city for their permanent support. This body long continued to be the guardians of the city; and their guard-room formed the lower portion of the Old Tolbooth. They were dressed in the old military costume, with long blue coats and cocked hats, and at night perambulated the streets with a huge Lochaber axe in their hand.

Besides these, there was a regiment of city militia,—“*Trained Bands*,” consisting of 16 companies of 100 men each,—regularly officered, with the Lord Provost at their head as colonel. These were only summoned to occasional duty; such as on the anniversary of the King’s birth-day, and other state occasions.

The first police bill for the city was obtained in 1805. It was renewed in 1812 and 1822; and has since undergone several emendations. By it the city is divided into thirty wards; to each of which one general and two resident commissioners are appointed by the public suffrages of the householders. These commissioners regulate the affairs of the establishment;—and the sheriff of the county and magistrates of the city are the judges in the police court. The active duties are under the management of a superintendent, and four lieutenants. The police establishment includes watching, lighting, cleaning, and paving the streets. The assessment is laid on the rents of houses and shops, and varies according to the annual outlay. The average rate of assessment is about 1s. 3d. per pound. The average annual revenue about L. 30,000.

Society of High Constables.—This body is formed from the merchants and respectable tradesmen of the city, and is headed by a moderator or president. Its affairs are managed by a secretary and treasurer. The Society acts under the direction of the magistrates; and is called out on occasion of any extraordinary disturbance, as in the case of riots, fires, &c. Besides these, there are a certain number of extraordinary constables, who may also be called out to serve on any exigency.

Royal Company of Archers.—This is a very ancient body; having been instituted by James I. on his return from his long captivity in England. The object of this monarch was to encourage archery among his subjects, perceiving that in this art they were

inferior to the English. The practice of archery having afterwards fallen into disuse, in the year 1676 was again revived; the company was embodied, and the Marquis of Atholl was elected captain general. In 1703, Queen Anne erected the company into a royal corporation; and the magistrates of the city gave them, as an annual prize, a silver arrow to be shot for. On the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh, the company mustered in full force, and acted on all state occasions as the Royal Body Guard. They did the same on the visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in 1842.

Prisons.—The old prison or *Tolbooth* stood immediately west of St Giles' church. It was founded about 1560; but being incommodious was pulled down in 1817. Two years previous to this, a new jail was commenced on the Calton Hill; and was ready for the reception of prisoners in September 1817. It is a very ornamental castellated structure in the Saxon style; and is 194 feet long by 40 feet in width. The interior is divided into six classes of cells; four for males, and two for females; with an airing ground attached to each. There are two stories of cells, one above the other. To each of these divisions of cells on the ground floor there is a day room with a fire-place; and an airing ground common to all the cells of the division. Each cell is for the reception of one prisoner; and is 8 feet by 6. A wooden bed is fixed into the wall, and there is a grated window and air holes in the wall for full and free ventilation. There are in all fifty-eight cells. In the centre of the building is the chapel; the lower part of which is divided into boxes for the felons, while the gallery above is reserved for the debtor prisoners. The infirmary rooms for the sick are at the top of the building. The keepers' rooms overlook the airing ground; and at the back is the governor's house, which commands a view of the whole prison. The whole is surrounded by a wall 20 feet in height, with a strong massive gate in front. Over this gate there is a platform which was originally intended as the place for executing criminals; but in consequence of the strong objections made by the inhabitants of the district, it has never been used as such. The executions take place on a temporary platform erected at the head of Libberton Wynd. In 1839 the number of criminal prisoners in the Calton Jail, on the 1st October, was 216: of these 137 were males and 79 females.

In 1840, on the representation of the Prison-Board instituted by Parliament for the regulations of the prisons of Scotland, the Bridewell was incorporated with the Calton Jail; and several suggested improvements carried into effect. Work was supplied to the prisoners, and as great a degree of classification and separation of prisoners was made as the nature of the building would permit. The number of prisoners on the 1st October 1840 amounted to 481 criminal and 8 civil. The average number of prisoners for the year 1841 was 463 criminal and 11 civil. The average for 1842 was 530 criminal. The debtors and civil prisoners were removed at this time to the Canongate Jail, in order to afford more room for the criminal prisoners.

Abstract of the Receipts and Expenses of the Prison for the year ending 30th June 1842.

Salaries and wages	L.1796	9	0
Ordinary repairs	405	14	7
Furniture	303	2	3
Prison diet	2137	16	0
(Daily average cost per prisoner about 2½d.)			
Contingent alimentary charges	183	16	7
Clothing and bedding	706	13	3
Cooking, washing, lighting, and fuel	658	9	3
General contingent charges	272	15	9
	L.6464	16	8
Net amount of profit of prisoners' labour	L.873	1	3
(Average earnings per prisoner about L.1, 14s.)			
Balance of expenses,	L.5591	15	5
Average number of prisoners, 518. Average cost per prisoner, L.11.			

Canongate Tolbooth.—This is an old building of the time of James VI., or perhaps earlier. It contains a court-room for the courts of the baron bailies, and a debtor's prison for civil prisoners.

Bridewell.—A House of Correction was established about the year 1632 by the magistrates, for the reception of the vagrant poor and vicious characters strolling about the streets of the city. As the population increased, a larger establishment of the kind was found necessary; and, accordingly, in 1791, a grant of L.3000 having been obtained from government, and an act to assess the inhabitants for the remainder of the requisite sum, from L.5000 to L.6000 more, the present Bridewell was founded. In five years afterwards it was opened for the reception of culprits. The building, which stands on the south side of the Calton Hill, is of a semi-circular form. It consists of five stories, the lowest of which is occupied with the kitchen and baths, the three above are divided into cells, and the upper story contains the hospital and store rooms.

In front of the semicircular part of the building are the working cells, fifty-two in number. They are secured by open iron railings in front, so that the inmates are overlooked by the keepers in the centre lodges. Behind are the bedrooms separated from the day cells by a long passage. Of these, which contain one prisoner each, there are 129. Various kinds of work suited to the different prisoners are carried on in the cells. In the area below are a school and chapel. An additional wing was added some years ago containing twenty cells. This building, as above stated, is now incorporated with the general prison. Considerable additions to the general prison, including a debtors' jail, are at present in progress.

VII.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Trinity Hospital.—This Charity was founded in 1461 by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II., for the maintenance and clothing of thirteen poor persons. After the Reformation the revenues were bestowed by the Regent Murray on Sir Simon Preston, then provost of Edinburgh, who gave them to the citizens, to be appropriated as before; and this bequest was subsequently ratified by James VI. This hospital was situated at the north corner of Leith Wynd. It was one of the oldest buildings in Edinburgh. The interior was preserved in its original state, while all the conveniences of modern life were added. The building, however, being in the line of the North British Railway, was purchased by that company and pulled down in 1845, the inmates, for the present, being boarded out, and otherwise accommodated till Moray House, Canongate, be prepared to receive them. The revenues of the hospital, amounting to about L.2000 a-year, are derived from lands in the parishes of St Cuthberts and South Leith, and from money in bonds. The inmates are decayed burgesses of Edinburgh, their widows, sons, and daughters. The right of presentation is vested in several public bodies, and in certain families in Scotland. The average number of inmates is about 50, besides 100 out-pensioners, who receive about L.6 per annum. The objects of the charity must not be under fifty years of age, and unmarried.

Heriot's Hospital.—This hospital was founded by George Heriot, goldsmith in Edinburgh, and afterwards goldsmith to James VI. on his accession to the English crown. This industrious tradesman, from small beginnings, amassed what in those days was reckoned an immense fortune. The exact amount is

uncertain; but he is supposed to have left at his death, which occurred in 1624, not less than L.50,000 Sterling. After bequeathing a large portion of this to his relatives, friends, and servants, both in England and Scotland, he left the residue in trust to the magistrates and ministers of Edinburgh, to endow an hospital "for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up of so many poor and fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the sum should be sufficient for." The sum received by the governors from Heriot's executors amounted to L.23,625. In 1628 the present magnificent Gothic building was commenced; the plan, it is said, was furnished by Inigo Jones; and the whole was superintended by Dr Balcanqual, Dean of Rochester, who was appointed by Heriot to see his will put in execution. The progress of the building was interrupted for several years during the civil wars; but it was resumed in 1642, and nearly finished in 1650. The total expense is stated to have amounted to L.30,000,—a sum exceeding the whole original bequest. This can only be accounted for by supposing that, for the intervening years, the money had been laid out at high interest, 8 and 10 per cent. being the usual interest of the period,—and thus a sum had been amassed, not only sufficient to complete the building, but also to support the establishment afterwards. It was not, however, till 1659 that the institution was really opened for the reception of boys. During the nine previous years, it had been used as an hospital for the sick soldiers of Oliver Cromwell, and was only at last given up by General Monk, at the request of the governors.

The building is in the form of a square, the sides of which measure 162 feet outside the walls. In the centre is an open paved court, and on two sides of this court are piazzas, with a walk within of six feet in breadth. The corners of the building are surmounted by turrets, and over the gateway is a spire, with clock. There are upwards of 200 windows, all variously and tastefully ornamented with carved work. On the south side of the building is a handsome chapel; and the halls in the interior are spacious, while the dormitories are comfortable and well aired. Some years ago, a thorough repair and several additions were made to the buildings, including a porter's lodge, in the style of the original edifice.

In 1776 the annual revenues of the hospital amounted to L.1966. Since that period, however, in consequence of the increased value

of land, and of considerable portions of the lands belonging to the hospital having been feued out for buildings, the revenues have very greatly increased. At present they exceed L.15,000 a-year. The governors are the members of the town-council and the city clergymen—in all 51. The active duties are performed by a treasurer, house-governor, matron, and teachers. Pupils are eligible into the institution from the age of seven to ten, and remain till they have completed their fourteenth year, or even longer, if designed for the university.

The course of education consists of English, Latin, Greek, French, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, and geography. Those boys who make choice of any of the learned professions, are sent to college for four years, with an allowance of L.30 a-year from the hospital. Ten bursaries of L.20 a-year are also given to students attending the university, who have not been educated in the hospital. Boys sent out as apprentices to any trade are allowed L.10 per year for five years, and L.5 at the expiry of their apprenticeship. The annual allowance of clothes for the boys in the hospital is two suits, four day and two night shirts, four pairs of shoes, four pairs of stockings, one leather cap, and two pocket handkerchiefs. Each boy, when leaving the hospital, is presented with two suits of clothes and a Bible. The full number of boys in the hospital is 180.

George Watson's Hospital.—The founder of this hospital was originally a clerk to Sir William Dick, provost of Edinburgh in 1676. He was afterwards accountant in the Bank of Scotland, and held other offices connected with the affairs of the city. He died unmarried in 1723, and left L.12,000 for the maintenance and education of the children or grandchildren of decayed merchants of Edinburgh. This money was allowed to accumulate to L.20,000; when in 1738 the present building, situated to the west of the Meadow Walk, was erected at an expense of L.5000. The building is plain, but commodious, and enjoys a free, airy situation. Eighty boys are received into this institution; where they are maintained, clothed, and taught English, Latin, Greek, and the other necessary branches of education. Each boy on leaving the hospital receives L.50 as an apprentice fee, paid by instalments of L.10 a-year; and on his attaining the age of 25 years, if unmarried and producing certificates of his good behaviour, he receives L.50 more. Such as make choice of a university education get L.20 a-year for five years. They are received into the

hospital from seven to ten years of age ; and remain till they are fifteen years. The governors are the master, assistants, and treasurer of the Merchant Company, five members of the town-council, and the ministers of the Old and Greyfriars churches. The annual revenue is about L.5000 ; the number of boys maintained in the institution is 78.

Merchant Maiden Hospital.—This hospital was founded in 1695 by voluntary contributions. Mrs Mary Erskine gave L.12,000 Scotch for the purchase of a building, besides several other sums. In 1707 the governors, who consist of five members of the town-council, the master and three assistants of the Merchant Company, three of the city clergy, the Earl of Mar, and nine persons elected by the merchant company, were erected into a body corporate by act of Parliament. The original building was in Bristo Street, but it having been found too small, a new hospital was erected in 1816, with ample accommodation, at an expense of L.12,250 Sterling. This hospital is for the education and maintenance of the daughters or grand-daughters of merchant-burgesses of Edinburgh. The number received is from 90 to 100, from seven to eleven years of age ; and they are kept till they are seventeen. They are taught English, French, arithmetic, writing, geography, history, dancing, and needle-work. The fees for drawing, music, and the higher accomplishments are defrayed by the friends of those pupils who require them. On leaving the institution, each girl receives L.9, 6s. 8d. The annual revenue of the hospital is about L.4800 ; the number of pupils is 95.

Trades' Maiden Hospital.—This hospital was founded in 1704 for the education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen. The governors were incorporated by royal charter in 1707. About fifty girls receive their education and maintenance here. The education and living are plain, but substantial ; and on leaving the hospital, each girl receives L.5, 11s., and a Bible.

Orphan Hospital.—This institution owes its origin to Mr Andrew Gairdner, merchant in Edinburgh, who was treasurer of the Trinity Hospital. Having collected by subscriptions a small sum of L.218, and having obtained the aid of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, a house was hired in 1733, and twenty children admitted into it. In the following year the contributions increased ; and a piece of ground was procured near Trinity Hospital ; on this a new and extensive building was erected, into which 74 orphans were received.

The contributors were erected into a corporation in 1742, and, the funds accumulating, advantageous purchases of land were made, which subsequently increasing much in value enhanced the funds of the institution. In 1812 considerable additions were made to the hospital. But the situation being originally low, and the contiguous buildings still farther obstructing free ventilation, a new site was fixed upon in the Dean grounds, north of the Water of Leith, and a very handsome and commodious building was erected there in 1832 at an expense of about L.16,000. It accommodates about 200 orphan children. Orphan children from any part of Scotland are admitted, a benefaction of L.200 entitling the donor to present a child for admission. A good plain education is given to both sexes, and the girls are exercised in the domestic duties of the house to train them for servants. The old hospital, which interfered with the railway terminus, has been pulled down.

Gillespie's Hospital.—This hospital was founded by James Gillespie of Spylaw, who, by deed dated 1796, bequeathed a considerable part of his ample fortune to the endowment of an hospital for old men and women, and a free school for the instruction of 100 poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The present building was commenced in 1801, and the trustees were erected into a corporation by Royal charter. The management is vested in the master, treasurer, and twelve assistants of the merchant company, five members of the town-council, and the ministers of the Tolbooth and St Stephen's churches. The gross annual revenue amounts to about L.1500. The building, which is in the Gothic style, is commodious, and contains about 50 inmates. The school-house is in a detached building, and educates 150 boys.

John Watson's Hospital.—In 1759 Mr John Watson, a Writer in Edinburgh, left a reversion of his fortune, about L.5000, for the erection of a foundling hospital in Edinburgh. For many years the money lay at interest, under the guardianship of the keeper and deputy-keepers of his Majesty's signet, until it had accumulated to L.100,000. As the utility and moral effects of a foundling hospital were much questioned, an act of Parliament was at length obtained empowering the trustees to alter the original intention of the donor. They accordingly founded, in the year 1825, a building on the lands of Dean, "for the maintenance and education of destitute children, and bringing them to be useful

members of society, and also for assisting in their outset in life such of them as may be thought to deserve and require such aid." The number of children received is about 120, to whom a plain and useful education is afforded.

Donaldson's Hospital.—Mr Donaldson, a wealthy printer in Edinburgh, died in 1830, and left a great proportion of his property, upwards of L.200,000, for the erection and endowment of an hospital for the maintenance of 200 poor boys and girls. The site of this hospital is on the rising ground to the west of Coates House,—where a magnificent structure is now in progress of erection.

Fettes Endowment.—In 1836, Sir William Fettes, banker in Edinburgh, left also a large sum of money for the maintenance, education, and outfit of young people whose parents have fallen into adverse circumstances.

Chalmers's Hospital.—Mr Chalmers, plumber in Edinburgh, left, in 1836, upwards of L.50,000 for the erection and endowment of an hospital "for the sick and hurt." The management is vested in the Dean and Faculty of Advocates. It is to be regretted that more bequests of this nature are not made.

Magdalene Asylum.—A society called the Edinburgh Philanthropic was established in 1797, for the purpose of taking some charge of those unfortunate females who, after confinement in bridewell, were again liable to be set loose upon society. In a few years it was found necessary to enlarge the sphere of this important charity; and under the new designation of *the Society for the support of the Magdalene Asylum*, they opened an institution in the Canongate, under the patronage of the late George IV., then Prince of Wales, for the reception of those females "who, after deviating from the paths of virtue, express a sincere desire of reformation;" and the endeavours of the managers are directed to the attainment of this most important object, by instructing them in the principles of religion, and training them to habits of useful industry. The asylum was opened in 1807, and is capable of containing about sixty inmates. Besides religious instruction and moral superintendence, suitable work is furnished them; and as an encouragement to industrious habits, one-fourth share of the produce of their labour is paid to them in clothes and other necessities, the remainder going to the funds of the institution. The other expenses are entirely defrayed by contributions, donations, and legacies. The asylum is under the management of the Lord

Provost and Sheriff, as presidents ; a board of ordinary directors, secretary, treasurer, and trustees. The success which has crowned the efforts of the managers has on the whole been most gratifying.

The Asylum for the Blind.—This institution was first suggested by Dr Blacklock and Mr David Miller, both sufferers from this affliction ; and in 1792, by the active exertions of Dr Johnston, minister of North Leith, Sir William Forbes, and others, subscriptions were raised to the amount of L.700, and a Society forthwith formed. Next year a house was opened in Shakspeare Square, and nine blind persons were admitted. By degrees the patronage to this useful institution increased ; and in 1806 a larger house was purchased in Nicolson Street. In 1822, another house for the female blind was also purchased in the same street, and both places fitted up with every accommodation for the inmates, and opportunity afforded for carrying on their labours. The two establishments now contain from 90 to 100 inmates. Besides education and moral and religious culture, they are all taught to work ; the males are employed in making mattresses and cushions of wool, hair, straw, &c., and baskets, mats, hair gloves, cord, twine, &c., as well as cloth-weaving. The females sew, knit, spin, &c. Besides those who live in the institutions, opportunities of work and instruction are afforded to about as many more blind people out of the house. Entertaining reading and instruction in useful science are happily blended with their labours ; and thus rescued from the gloom of ignorance and inactivity, they are rendered intelligent, active, and happy members of society. The institutions are supported by voluntary contributions, and by the produce of the sales of their own manufactures. Books with raised letters, and maps and globes on a similar plan, are now in general use among the inmates of this and similar institutions elsewhere.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.—In 1764 a Mr Braidwood first began to instruct the deaf and dumb in Edinburgh. At first he had but a single pupil, but afterwards he collected a considerable number, and taught them with success. The present institution, situated to the north of the new town, was established in 1810. The funds for the building, about L.7000, were raised by public donations, and the establishment is supported by annual subscriptions and the sums paid for by the friends of those pupils who can afford it. The building, a plain but commodious one, with playground annexed, is capable of containing about 100 pupils, with

the superintendent and necessary assistants. The average annual number of pupils is 65. The annual expense about £1000. The average cost of each pupil is under £ 20, including education, maintenance, books, and other necessaries. As the funds of the institution are limited and precarious, the managers are obliged to prefer those pupils who can pay the whole or part of their expenses, although in many instances no payment is received. The system of tuition is on a simple practical plan, and, under the management of the present master, Mr Kinniburgh, most efficient. Five years are required for completing their education,—none being admitted under nine years, or above fourteen. If the pupils remain beyond the first five years, which are devoted to education, they are then taught businesses; if of the lower classes, mechanic trades. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and other domestic employments. The good order, intelligence, and amount of practical knowledge resulting from the management of this establishment are worthy of the highest admiration, and deserve the best encouragement of the public. In consequence of the limited nature of the funds of this institution, and its being inadequate to receive all the objects of such a charity, a day-school for the deaf and dumb has been for some years opened in St John Street, Canongate, which also depends upon the public for support. At this school a number of pupils of both sexes receive instruction.

Royal Infirmary.—Prior to the year 1725, the members of the medical faculty had been in the practice of giving advice and medicines to the poor gratuitously; but about this period an hospital, which had for years before been talked of, was seriously set about. By public subscriptions, and some funds contributed on the dissolution of a fishing company, about £2000 were procured, and a house was opened for the reception of the sick poor in 1729. The number received into this small hospital during the first year was thirty-five,—of whom twenty-four were dismissed cured, five discharged as irregular or incurable, one died, and five remained.

In a few years the beneficial effects of the institution began to be appreciated. In 1736 the stock of the Infirmary amounted to £3000, and this year a royal charter erected the subscribers into a body corporate. Meantime contributions and donations greatly increased, and for twenty-five years the Earl of Hopeton bestowed on it the yearly sum of £400 Sterling.

In 1738 the present building was commenced, and the work was carried on to a termination, chiefly through the indefatigable

exertions of Provost Drummond, who spared no labour in accumulating the necessary funds. In 1750, Dr Kerr bequeathed to it L.200 a-year from property in Jamaica; and in 1755, a donation of L.8000 was given by government for the expense attending the reception of sick soldiers. In this year also, a ward was fitted up for the reception of sick servants belonging to families in the town and neighbourhood, which proved a great convenience, and enhanced the value of the institution in public estimation.

The building is of capacious size, consisting of a central part 210 feet long, with two wings at each end projecting forward 70 feet. There are three stories, with attics, and a dome in the centre. In the entrance-hall is a bust of Provost Drummond, by Nollekins; a large staircase leads from this hall to the different wards. These wards are divided into those for males and those for females; and the number of beds amounts to 400.

In addition to the original building, a surgical hospital was lately formed of the Old High School buildings, and an entry made from the Infirmary. This hospital contains wards for surgical patients and an operating theatre. A fever hospital has also been formed from the building in Surgeons' Square, formerly the Hall of the College of Surgeons. A lock-hospital, which formerly occupied one of the wards of the Infirmary, is now also removed to apartments in Surgeons' Square.

The direction of the Infirmary is under a board of twelve ordinary managers, including the president of the College of Physicians, with a treasurer, accountant, and clerk.

At the first institution of the Infirmary, and for many years afterwards, the members of the College of Surgeons attended in rotation, and performed the surgical duties of the hospital. This privilege, for which the surgeons had originally stipulated, was at length found inconvenient, and in many respects prejudicial to the institution; and after protracted disputes and litigation, the question was at last decided in favour of the absolute patronage of the managers in this respect. The medical attendants are now appointed by the managers, and consist of four ordinary attending physicians, who take charge of the medical wards; of four consulting surgeons, of three acting surgeons, and two assistant surgeons, besides three physicians' clerks and three surgeons' clerks, who constantly reside in the house; a pathologist, an apothecary, a chaplain, matron, cupper, and chief porter. The professors of surgery and clinical surgery in the university are, *ex officio*, per-

manent medical officers of the infirmary. The other medical appointments are made for a definite period. A small salary is paid to the physician and pathologist; the others give their attendance gratuitously. Clinical lectures on medical and surgical cases occurring in the hospital are regularly given.

In 1748, the stock of the Royal Infirmary, after paying for ground, building, furniture, &c. amounted to L.5000. In 1755, it was L.7076, besides the Jamaica estate. In 1778, it had increased to L.27,074. In 1796, the increasing claims on the charity suggested to the managers the plan of annual contributions of small sums by general subscriptions and collections at the church doors, which have since been continued. The income in 1842, arising from stock, subscriptions, donations, and students' fees, amounted to L.6611. The net stock for the same year was L.26,666. The annual expenditure, however, was found to exceed considerably the income.

From 1st January 1762 to 1st January 1769, there were admitted into the hospital 6370, being an average of 910 annually. Of whom were dismissed cured, 4394; relieved, 540; incurable, 108; for irregularities, 106; by desire, 732; died, 358; remaining in hospital, 132.

From 1770 to 1775, the average annual number of patients had increased to 1567. The average annual number of deaths being 63. In 1817-18, during the prevalence of typhus fever to an alarming extent in the city, an hospital was opened for fever patients in Queensberry House Barracks. The number of patients received into both hospitals during that year amounted to 3483, while the deaths were only 189.

The total number of patients received into the Infirmary for the year ending October 1842 was 3795. Of these, 820 were fever patients. Daily average in the house, 308. Of whom were dismissed cured, 2257; relieved, 557; dismissed with advice, 59; as irregular or improper, 71; at their own desire, 67; having found no benefit, 162; died, 441; remaining in the house, 241.

For the year ending October 1843, the total number of patients was 4855, of which, from the unusual prevalence of a peculiar bilious fever, 2080 were fever patients.

Minto House Hospital.—This hospital was established by the present professor of clinical surgery, Mr Syme, in 1829. Its object is to afford accommodation to a better class of invalids, who are received into the house, and are maintained, and receive

professional advice on payment of from 10s. to L. 1, 1s. per week. Attached to this hospital there is a public Dispensary, where patients may have advice and medicines gratis, besides being visited at their own houses if labouring under severe disease. There are three ordinary medical officers, besides a consulting surgeon. The extra expenses of the hospital are defrayed by public contributions.

Dispensaries.—There are two public dispensaries; one in West Richmond Street, the other in Thistle Street. These afford to the poor medicines and advice, on application at certain stated hours daily, when the medical officers attend. Children are also vaccinated on two days of each week. Patients may also be visited at their houses, if confined to bed; and midwifery cases are attended to in the same manner. These establishments are entirely supported by donations and annual contributions; and many thousands of the poor are thus annually supplied with medical aid. Their affairs are conducted by a committee of contributors. A donation of one guinea entitles the contributor to recommend patients, and to be a governor for two years; a donation of five guineas gives the same privilege for life.

Number of patients relieved by Royal Public Dispensary from its institution in 1776 to 1839, 296,762; do. by New Town Dispensary from 1815 to 1840, 196,821; patients visited at their own houses, 80,299.

Besides these, there are some other minor local dispensaries, and two Eye and Ear Dispensaries, one in the old and the other in the new town.

Lying-in-Hospital.—This hospital was established in 1793. At the same time that it forms a most useful charitable institution for the poor, it is also an excellent practical school for the medical pupils attending the University. The house was situated in Park Place—an airy open space adjoining the Meadows. The annual average number of patients received into the house was about 220, and of patients delivered at their own houses 550. The management is by a committee elected annually by the contributors. The funds are derived from donations and annual contributions. The professor of midwifery in the University is the ordinary physician. In the Report of 1833, it is stated that “4970 patients have been delivered in the hospital, and 8554 out-patients have been attended at their own houses, at an expense not exceeding L.9307, independent of the building and area, which are so ad-

mirably fitted in point of quietness and ventilation for an hospital of that description. This useful institution was for some time given up for want of funds; but has again been established under the denomination of the Maternity Hospital, now situated in St John Street. Besides this hospital there are three or four other institutions where medical assistance is afforded, and clothes and pecuniary aid given to poor lying-in females.

Lunatic Asylum.—When the Infirmary was first instituted, a ward was set apart there for lunatics; but it was soon found that the contiguity of these with the other patients was most inconvenient for both classes. The pauper lunatics of the city were accommodated in a very inconvenient hospital attached to the Charity Workhouse; but a public hospital for the insane of the community was greatly wanted. In 1792 an effort was made by Dr Duncan, an active and benevolent physician, to raise subscriptions; but a sufficient sum could not be procured, till, in 1807, through the exertions of Sir John Sinclair and the Hon. H. Erskine, a Government grant of L.2000 was obtained. In 1810, the asylum at Morningside was accordingly commenced, and in 1813 opened for the reception of patients. The lowest annual charge was L.50, so that, of course, the poorer classes of patients were excluded. In 1839, another effort was made to enlarge the accommodation at this institution, and to build new premises which would be capable of receiving all the insane poor of the city. By the active exertions of several zealous individuals, aided by the liberality of the public, nearly the requisite funds were soon raised, the additional buildings were forthwith commenced, and in 1842 completed, and rendered fit for the reception of patients. In August of that year, it was opened under the patronage of the Queen, and with the title of the *Royal Edinburgh Asylum*. The expense of new buildings, and additions and repairs of the old, amounted to L.27,734 Sterling. Contributors of L. 10 or upwards have the privilege of recommending one pauper lunatic, who will be maintained at the rate of L.15 per year; and contributors of L.40 have a perpetual right of such recommendation. The active management is vested in twelve ordinary directors. The medical board consists of five physicians, including the presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons *pro tempore*. There is also a resident physician, a chaplain, two matrons, a house steward, and clerk.

In adjusting the plans of the new establishment, it was suggested

that if the system of congregating the poor at night in large ward-rooms could be adopted with safety, it would both facilitate their superintendence and conduce to economy in expense. Accordingly, it was resolved, after mature deliberation, that the new building should be so constructed as to have dormitories admitting of from sixteen to twenty inmates in each, with one or more attendants; and after full trial, this arrangement has been accompanied with complete success. Not only have no accidents occurred among the inmates so situate, but the beneficial effect on them has been most decided. The presence of the attendants in the same rooms with the inmates keeps up that moral restraint during the night which is exercised with benefit during the day. A more friendly and confidential relation is established between them. There is less noise, and less risk of suicide in the case of desponding patients, whose gloomy thoughts are apt to overpower them in the stillness and solitariness of a cell; while ventilation, heating, and cleanliness, which are of so much importance, are thereby better secured.

This institution has now been greatly enlarged, and the lunatics from the city Bedlam transferred to it, in consequence of an arrangement entered into by the town-council, who have now, by act of Parliament, taken the management of the Poor's House into their own hands.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates at the close of 1843,	146	133	284
Admitted during 1844,	83	79	162
Discharged,	59	64	123
Of whom recovered,	38	52	90
Improved,	21	12	33
Died,	11	9	20
Inmates at the close of 1844,	159	144	303

Public Health.—The elevated situation of the city, and the inclined planes on which a considerable proportion of its streets are built, are favourable to ventilation, and facilitate the effects of running water in clearing away impurities through the drains and public sewers, which are every where very complete. The regular and rectilineal form of the streets in the new town, the numerous open squares and public gardens interspersed, the absence of smoke from manufactory chimneys, all render the air singularly pure and healthful, considering the size of the city. In the old town, the leading streets, which are sufficiently spacious, contain numerous narrow lanes or closes, where the high houses

on each side tend to confine the air and impede thorough cleanliness; yet even here ventilation is good, from the elevated situation of the ridge on which the principal part of the old town is built. The contiguity of the sea renders the temperature mild,—snow rarely lies long in the vicinity, and the winters are on an average mild, though variable. The most trying season for invalids is spring; when a chill, dry east wind prevails for nearly two months. Summer and autumn are usually fine, with a less proportion of rain than on the western coasts of Scotland.

The modern police regulations of the city are so complete as respects cleanliness, that the ancient reproach of the filthiness of the Scottish capital is now entirely removed. As respects the domestic cleanliness and comforts of the lower classes in the old town, however, much is still wanting—a more ample supply of water and public conveniences. In this locality, too, the houses are by far too crowded and too high, by which system many of the comforts of dwellings for the poor are precluded. Some idea of the crowded state of the poorer classes may be formed from the fact, that many of the large tenements of the old town contain from 100 to 150 inmates, a whole family being crowded into an apartment not more than twelve or fourteen feet square.

Immediately surrounding the city, there is also a nuisance in the irrigated meadows, inconsistent with the purity of the atmosphere. These meadows, which extend eastward from Holyroodhouse, in a low lying plain, by Restalrig onwards to the sea side, are irrigated by the water collected from the common sewers, and kept in a constantly stagnant state, for the purpose of increasing their fertility. By this means very abundant crops of grass are produced constantly throughout the year; but at the same time a damp, vapoury, pestilent morass is thus constantly kept up, the odour from which is peculiarly offensive during the summer months. Although on investigation no direct cases of disease have been traced to this marsh effluvia among the inmates of the few scattered dwellings which are in its more immediate neighbourhood, yet probably we owe this immunity to the elevated situation of the ground of the city, by which the emanations from the irrigated meadows are immediately diluted with a large current of pure air, more than to the perfectly innocuous nature of the exhalations themselves. At all events, as an offensive nuisance, they are a drawback to the purity of the city atmosphere. Similar irrigated grounds extend to the westward of the city; and the

sewers which join the Water of Leith are by no means in that perfect state which the comfort of the community requires.

In former times, the plague, which paid frequent visits to many of the cities of Britain, was not uncommon in Edinburgh. We have accounts of its raging with great violence in the years 1513 and 1514. At this period, public regulations were instituted by the magistrates for the public safety, and all vagrants were forbidden to walk the streets after nine o'clock at night. It prevailed also with more or less violence in the years 1568, 1585, 1604, and 1645. After this latter date, it does not appear to have occurred.

Another disease, at one time common in Britain, but now totally unknown, was the leprosy, or rather that species of it called *elephantiasis*. This ailment was by no means unfrequent in Edinburgh, as well as other districts of Scotland, so late as the year 1591. In that year the monastery of the Carmelite Friars, situated in Greenside, near the base of the Calton Hill, was converted into a leper house, for the reception of persons affected with this disease.

About a century ago intermittent fevers or agues were not uncommon in Edinburgh, caused, it was said, by the exhalations of the marshy grounds to the north-west of the Castle. In the present day, agues arising from local causes are totally unknown; typhus and other fevers especially afflicting the poor, have in recent times superseded the ancient plagues. In the years 1814–15, typhus fever appeared as an epidemic in Edinburgh, and raged with great violence. Since that period it has prevailed with more or less virulence every winter, and indeed it may be said now never to be entirely extirpated from among the poorer dwellings.

A fever of a new type, but of a milder character, raged in Edinburgh in the years 1843–4. Its seizures were even more numerous than those of the ordinary typhus, but fortunately it was not so tedious nor by any means so fatal. It commenced in autumn, and was accompanied by a bilious affection, which was characteristic of the disease.

In 1832, during the awful visitation of cholera in Britain, Edinburgh was not exempted, although it did not suffer so much in proportion to its size as many other smaller towns and districts. While the disease was yet only in its progress towards the city, measures were promptly taken to meet and if possible obviate it. A board of public health was constituted, the town was portioned

out into districts, a thorough cleaning out and purifying of the worst parts of the old town was effected, and hospitals were established for the reception of the affected. The first cases commenced in a close in the High Street, and these could be traced to a direct communication with relatives who had died of the disease in Musselburgh.

From the great destitution of the numerous poor in Edinburgh, and from the intemperate and irregular habits of many of those who are employed in labour of various kinds,—from the crowded state of their houses already mentioned, and from want of habits of cleanliness, fevers and other diseases are at all times very prevalent. The general health of the middle and higher classes, on the other hand, may be reckoned as fully equal to that of the average of towns in Britain, and perhaps above that of towns of equal or superior size, especially the large and crowded manufacturing towns.

House of Refuge.—In the year 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in the city, when unusual exertions on the part of the community were called forth for the relief of the destitute, a temporary institution was established for the reception of poor, hungry, and houseless wanderers. The cheap and efficacious manner in which a number of wretched poor, of various ages, could be fed and enabled to work or receive education and religious instruction for a time till some permanent means of employment could be provided for them, soon attracted the attention of the charitable public, and this temporary institution was at last put upon a permanent footing. A large house was obtained in one of the closes of the High Street and converted into a house of refuge for the destitute. Subsequently this institution was established in Queensberry House, where the accommodation is more ample. The Lord Provost is president, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen of the county and city are directors. The active duties are performed by a committee of management, a secretary, house-governor and treasurer, matron, chaplain, and surgeon. The funds are entirely derived from public subscriptions and donations, from the profits arising from work done by the inmates, and from small boards paid by a proportion of the inmates. In the year 1839–40 the total receipts from all these sources were £2620. The total of individuals received into the house during same year 1570. In 1840–1, total receipts, £2918. Total of individuals received into the house, 1151. There is also a night-asylum at-

tached, where temporary shelter and food are given for one night. The following table shows the amount voluntarily contributed by the Public, with the number of individuals thereby relieved.

Perioda. For the year end- ing 30th Sept.	Number of indivi- duals provided for annually.	Annual amount of the voluntary contributions by the Public.
1835	717	L.603 15 3
1836	1255	859 16 9½
1837	1536	868 2 1½
1838	1321	641 5 9
1839	1435	657 4 4
1840	1570	777 2 0½
1841	1151	892 4 11
Totals,	8965	L.5299 11 2½
Averages, 1283		L.757 1 7

Night Asylum.—In 1840 a night asylum, unconnected with the House of Refuge, was opened for houseless wanderers, where shelter for the night and food are afforded, besides medical advice and other temporary aid. This asylum still continues in operation; and both it and the asylum connected with the House of Refuge have been the means of affording temporary relief to thousands of indigent beings.

Charitable Funds.—In 1731, *Captain Horn* left L.3500, the interest of which was to be annually distributed on Christmas day to such day-labourers of Edinburgh and Liberton as by the inclemency of the weather may be set idle and reduced to want;—no family to receive above L.5 per annum or under L.2, 10s. In 1774, *Mr Joseph Thomson* of Mortonhall of Eildon left his property as a perpetual fund to be laid out in purchasing oats to be made into meal, which was to be distributed among poor householders of Edinburgh at 10d. per peck when the usual price of such article exceeded that sum. This charity is under the management of the Deputy-Keepers of the Signet.

In 1639, *Dr Robert Johnston* of London left L.3000 for charitable purposes, the residue of which was paid into the treasury of Trinity Hospital.

In 1700, *John Strachan*, writer, Edinburgh, left his estate of Craigcrook in trust to the presbytery of Edinburgh, to be by them bestowed in small sums to poor old people not under sixty-five years of age, and to orphans not above twelve years. The income of this property now exceeds L.300 a-year.

Charitable Societies.—There are a number of charitable Associations in full activity to meet the various demands of the com-

munity of Edinburgh. The simple mention of the names of these will be sufficient to point out their objects,—The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick and Fever Board—Society for Relief of Incurables—Society for the Suppression of Begging—Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society—Seamen's Friend Society—Society for Relief of Indigent Old Men—Do. for Old Women—Orkney and Zetland Society—House of Industry.

House of Industry and Servants' Home.—There are about 30 indigent females received into this Institution, where work is provided for them. About 80 children are also taught in an infant school. Teachers are received at a very moderate board to be trained for other schools.

A very useful adjunct has been lately made to this charity,—a *Servants' Home*, where respectable but friendless young women are received, when out of place, at a very small board; and work furnished to them until suitable service can be procured. It is under the management of a committee of ladies.

Baths.—A society of the working classes has set agoing a subscription for the erection of public baths, and a building for this purpose has been commenced in Low Calton Street.

VIII.—TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Edinburgh has never been famous as a great manufacturing city. It contains few general merchants, its trade being chiefly retail; but Leith, which may be considered its sea-port, holds a conspicuous rank for its extensive shipping and export and import trade.

In 1681 a Merchant Company was established by royal charter, and in 1736 a Chamber of Commerce for the encouragement and protection of the commercial interests of the country. The chief manufactures are those of *candles, soap, flint glass, the distillation of whisky, ale breweries, shawl and linen manufactures, iron foundries, and type foundries*. Book printing to a considerable extent is carried on.

A *silk mill*—was established some years ago in the vicinity of Edinburgh, but it has not been successful.

A considerable number of large *paper mills* are in active operation in the county, and with which merchants belonging to Edinburgh are concerned. The *carpet* manufactory of Messrs Whytock is also carried on in the vicinity of Lasswade.

A manufactory of *tobacco pipes* is established in the Canongate. The *linen* manufacture, which at one time was considerable, has now greatly declined—scarcely 50 looms being employed in that branch.

Coach building is prosecuted to a considerable extent, several large establishments being in full operation.

As Edinburgh is resorted to by a great number of the gentry and families from the country as a place of agreeable and fashionable residence, and also as a place of education for their families, a very extensive retail trade is thus formed, and a considerable portion of the rents of the country gentlemen pass through the hands of the Edinburgh bankers.

Imitation India Shawls.—The manufacture of shawls, consisting of a warp of tram silk and a thread of fine cotton, with a weft of spun silk, with patterns in imitation of the finest and most admired India shawls, was first commenced on a small scale in Edinburgh in the year 1805, by Mr W. Ferguson, of the firm of Plenderleath and Company, linen manufacturers. Specimens of these shawls were exhibited at the annual exposition of manufactures of the “Board of Trustees,” and being much admired, obtained a premium. Other individuals subsequently commenced similar manufactures; but the business, though supposed to have first commenced in Edinburgh, has never been pushed there to any great extent.

Engraving.—This country was not early pre-eminent in the art of engraving. It is a curious fact, however, that an engraver of the name of Cooper in Edinburgh was the first teacher of Sir Robert Strange, whose splendid works are known all over the world. We have seen plates engraved by this great man during the term of his apprenticeship, which were very far from holding out anything like indications of the talent which he afterwards exhibited; but not satisfied with his opportunities here, or in England, he travelled to Italy, where he executed a number of exquisite drawings from the works of Guido, and other ancient masters, chiefly in red and black chalks, which afterwards served him as copies for some of his matchless engravings. Strange was the first in any country, who, as an engraver, took a comprehensive view of his art, and leaving the unmeaning details in the mode of execution then in practice by his contemporaries, and the styles of his predecessors, Bolswert Fisher, Mark Antonio, &c., he at once achieved the power of making *the lines* of his engraving express the texture of the human skin, and any other substances represented, together with even the colours of his original. In this respect he was the inventor of this style, and as yet he has had competitors but no successful rivals, if we even admit equals, at

home or abroad. He is reported to have realised a large fortune from the sale of his works, which at the present day continue to bear a high price, when the impressions are good.

Another pupil of Cooper's, Andrew Bell, the celebrated projector and proprietor of the four or five first editions of the great national work the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, was the first means, however, of benefiting engraving in Edinburgh, for to the great encouragement which that publication met with we are indebted principally for the stimulus given to engraving. During the early period of Bell's business up to 1800, the performances in the art of engraving in Edinburgh were sufficiently unpretending, if not actually mean; but this enterprising man, joining to tolerable proficiency as an artist, admirable tact as a man of business, had the merit of searching out and rearing up a host of talented young men as apprentices, some of whom afterwards went to London and adorned the capital with their works, then equal in merit to any of their rivals; while others, whose lot was cast in Edinburgh, were the first to produce engravings at all worthy of the name, and all of which have been done subsequently to the year 1795.

In the present Account, it appears most advisable to refer to the works rather than to the names of the engravers, which might be thought invidious, seeing that some of them are still alive; and we commence with two of the plates of *King Lear*, engraved for Boydel's *Shakspeare*, and one of the murder of the princes in the Tower for the same work; portraits of the late Dr Spence and of Earl Denbigh; portraits of the late Lord Justice-Clerk Braxfield, and President Campbell; *Death of Sir Ralph Abercromby*. Many plates from Wilkie's and Allan's pictures have been rendered with much truth and richness of workmanship; and the classical views of Greece and Italy, by the late H. W. Williams, all engraved in Edinburgh, are certainly got up in a style equal to that of any modern work. When, in conclusion, we have mentioned the print of *Daniel in the Lions' Den*, after the celebrated picture by Rubens in the palace at Hamilton, we have nearly exhausted our enumeration of picture engraving upon any thing approximating to a great scale produced in the capital of Scotland up to the present time. The great and increasing demand by the public for illustrated works, and the encouragement held out to publishers to embark their capital in them, have called into active exertion a number of talented engravers.

Previous to 1790, there were only about two, or at most three,

engravers on copper in this city, and about as many workers on silver and other metals ; now, the number of persons who in Edinburgh are exclusively supported from the practice of this art in one shape or another, with their families, exceeds 80. The discovery of engraving upon steel instead of copper plates has been a great means of encouraging the art of engraving, by enabling booksellers to speculate on works which could not have been attempted otherwise ; the one metal being adapted for throwing off fifty times the number of impressions which can be printed from the other. This change in the material of plates for engraving began to be adopted in 1825, and was first applied to a successful competition with the London engravers in the manufacture of bank note plates and other commercial forms. In so far as the quantity of employment is taken into view, it must be confessed that this art and the persons engaged in it are, at the present moment, in a prosperous state ; but still it is to be lamented that no works of magnitude are encouraged ; or rather the truth is, that the extraordinary demand for plates for illustrations in books of all sorts, keeps employed all the talent both in London and Edinburgh which can be obtained, and the most encouraging prices are held out for such. In 1800, three or four guineas would have been deemed a good price for octavo vignettes ; now, forty, fifty, and eighty guineas have frequently been given for similar plates ; of course the execution cannot bear comparison ; and these high prices have been given by London publishers to many of the Edinburgh artists for plates for various periodical works which issue from London as Christmas presents, &c. &c. It is impossible to give here any thing like a rate of wages paid to journeymen engravers, who, in scarcely any instance, are upon set allowances, their jobs being all what are technically termed *piece work*. There are several who earn from L.3 to L.4 per week, but the average cannot be taken much above L.1, 10s. per week.

There are in Edinburgh 85 engravers, including masters and journeymen. In this business it would be very difficult always to distinguish journeymen from masters, for the facilities in conducting it are open to all, without distinction and without capital, as in other trades, so that the journeymen are as often engaged on works on their own account as for masters ; few of whom keep large establishments in their offices, and rather prefer to employ the workmen out of doors in their own houses.

Copperplate Printing.—In the year 1790 there could not have been more than 3 copperplate printing presses in Edinburgh :

now, there is in one establishment above 23 constantly occupied, and some of them sometimes by night as well as by day, with fresh men for the night work, thus increasing the number of presses at least to 30 in this office; besides, there are many other establishments in the city varying from 3 and 4 up to 7, and altogether, as near as we can ascertain, there appear to be 78 presses at the present time in pretty full and steady employment, which affords the best evidence of the extraordinary increase which, of late years, has taken place in this department of business. There are about 80 copperplate pressmen in Edinburgh at the present time, journeymen and apprentices, whose wages vary from 10s. to 30s. per week for the journeymen, and from 2s. to 10s. for the apprentices. About half a dozen years ago, there was an attempt made to get up a Benefit Society amongst the engravers: but after it had been in existence for about two years it was broken up and its funds divided, which is much to be lamented. The copperplate printers have attempted similar schemes, but have not been very successful, so that at present neither the one nor the other are incorporated by any general laws or agreements; and there are consequently no privileges of any sort amongst them.

Engraving on Wood.—There are only eight engravers on wood at present in Edinburgh; but, so far as we know, there has been no work of any great importance executed on this material. The chief employment consists in cutting diagrams and other scientific details for the numerous works which are printed at the Edinburgh press.

Lithographic Engraving and Printing.—This art, although much patronised by the Society of Arts and by a Society founded some years ago for the express purpose of fostering its growth amongst us, has not improved to any extent either as an art or as a link of commercial employment, and is chiefly confined to the printing of circulars of various sorts transferred in the handwriting of the party, or in the manufacture of plans of estates. At present there are about 7 lithographic establishments, employing about 12 or 15 people in drawing and printing.

Till of late years, the journeymen engravers and copperplate printers were very dissipated in their habits; but at present we have cause to know that there is not a more sober class of men in Edinburgh than the engravers; and the copperplate printers have also very much improved in this respect.

Brewing.—The number of brewers in Edinburgh is 26, of victuallers 1483. The annual consumpt of malt amounts to 329,606 bushels.

Markets.—A meal market is held in the Grassmarket every Tuesday, and a grain market in the same place every Wednesday.

IX.—POOR.

In Edinburgh, as in all Scotland, none is entitled to apply for relief but aged and impotent poor, or widows with young children. Persons able to work, however destitute, are not recognised as legally entitled to parochial relief, but are allowed occasional assistance. Persons applying for relief, according to the general poor law of Scotland, must have resided three continuous years within the royalty, comprehending fourteen parishes, and during that time maintained themselves by their own industry, and so acquired what is termed an industrial settlement.

City Workhouse.—The funds for relief of the poor are,—

1. The collection at the church doors of the fourteen Established Churches in the royalty, which formerly amounted on an average to L.2100 per annum, but which has now greatly decreased.

2. A per centage assessment on the tenants of houses and shops, on a charge of four-fifths of the real or actual rent, as surveyed annually by the stentmasters. From this tax the members of the College of Justice, viz. the Judges, Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, whose aggregate rental within the royalty is about L.50,000 per annum, were exempted by an ancient privilege; but by the recent poor-law bill, this exemption is abolished.

Besides these sums, there are some mortifications or legacies of mortmain, producing about L.100 per annum, and an annuity payable by the Town-Council of the city, by the original contract at erection of the Charity Workhouse in 1740, of L.200.

There are also occasional sums received under the head of "Casual Revenue," consisting of legacies or donations, the amount of which is extremely uncertain and seldom of any extent.

Managers of the Poor's Funds.—Previous to 1740, each kirk-session administered its own poor's funds, consisting of the collections at the church door, and an assessment of two per cent.: but in that year, in consequence of its being considered expedient to erect a general charity workhouse or poor-house for all the parishes, a contract was entered into on the part of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council with the kirk-sessions, by which the management of the whole poor, as well within as without the poor-house, was vested in a set of managers, consisting of representatives from the sessions, the Town-Council, and other public bodies, with a general treasurer. These managers consisted

of 18 from Town-Council, 5 Lords of Session, 28 Kirk-sessions, 3 Episcopal Clergy, 1 Court of Exchequer, 6 Advocates, 6 Writers to the Signet, 1 University, 18 Guildry, 2 College of Physicians, 14 Incorporated Trades, 2 Conveners, 1 Candlemakers, 1 Barbers. From this body, who were elected once a year in the month of July, a committee of 21 Ordinary Managers was appointed to conduct the usual detail of business.

In 1844 an act of Parliament was obtained, whereby the management of the city poor was consigned to the town-council of Edinburgh, and considerable alterations have since been made in the establishment; the lunatics have been transferred to Morningside Asylum; and the poor children have been boarded out with families in the country.

By this act, also, power is given to assess the inhabitants for the accumulated debt incurred by the late managers.

Buildings for the Poor.—1. The Charity Work-house or Poor House, capable of accommodating 450 inmates, with a chapel in the centre, where prayers are conducted morning and evening, and on Sabbath sermon preached twice by the house governor, who is a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. This house is under the management of a resident house governor, the chaplain, and a matron.

2. Children's Hospital, capable of containing about 220, under a superintendent and his wife. In this department there is a regular school, where the children are instructed in reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, and general knowledge, according to the improved system of teaching, under a master and assistant, with the addition of a sewing mistress for the girls in that branch, when of a proper age. The boys are apprenticed to different trades, and the girls placed out at domestic service.

Form of application and of granting relief.—All applications for relief by the poor are made at the office of the treasurer; where a printed form or schedule of a petition is issued to the applicant, containing a series of questions to be answered and filled in, as to residence, reasons for applying, &c. This is returned to the office certified by householders and elders as directed. It is then taken charge of by an officer for the purpose, called the inspector, who visits the parties, and makes up a separate corresponding report.

These petitions, with the inspector's reports, are considered by the committee on applications, on stated days; on which the parties are desired to attend, and their circumstances considered.

The relief granted is in the following different modes:

1. If the application is made in consequence of some temporary pressure, as accidents or sickness, temporary aid is granted; to be continued no longer than the cause for it exists. It is paid on certain subsequent days under the committee's inspection.

2. If the applicant is aged and infirm, the relief granted is by being placed on the list of out-pensioners, by a ticket paid twice in the quarter, or by admittance to the poor house.

3. If the applicant is a widow with children, it is usual to give an out-pension, proportionate to the number of the family; or to admit some of them to the children's hospital.

4. When orphan children are left quite destitute, they are either boarded out or admitted to the children's hospital.

5. If application is made for a deranged person belonging to the city, the history of such person is detailed in the printed schedule, and a separate form, with medical certificate, is filled up, as required by act of Parliament, and the order of the sheriff for admission annexed, when the person is taken into the lunatic department.

City Poor.—The average number of inmates during the year 1844 was—

In Work-house,	-	-	-	-	406
In Children's Hospital,	-	-	-	-	259
In Bedlam,	-	-	-	-	110
Total,	-	-	-	-	<u>775</u>

The expense of maintenance of each of these individuals for twelve months amounts to L.7, 9s. 6d.

The expense of food alone for each individual is 2½d. per day.

The out-door pensioners, during same period, amounted to—

Men,	-	-	-	-	215
Single or Married Females,	-	-	-	-	186
Widows,	-	-	-	-	890
Children,	-	-	-	-	841
Total,	-	-	-	-	<u>2132</u>

Total amount of assessments, church collections, and other items, for 1844, L.13,382.

A general Poor Law Bill for Scotland has, in the present year, (1845), been introduced into Parliament, which, it is hoped, will have a beneficial effect in alleviating the destitution of the poor, and regulating the relief afforded, especially in large cities.

In Edinburgh there is always a great number of poor in a very wretched condition, chiefly owing to the want of employment for women and young persons,—there being no manufactures, and

hand spinning of linen yarn, which was once a regular occupation, being now completely superseded by mill machinery.

There are also many Irish always resident in it, who subsist in a mean and filthy state, with large families, chiefly hawkers of fish, fruit, &c., or rearers of pigs. A great deal of private charity is given in Edinburgh, which, it is said, has the effect of drawing the poor to it from a very wide circle of the country, with the view, also, of making out a three years' residence.

Canongate Charity Workhouse.—The management of this house is now vested in fifty-six directors, chosen annually, viz. four from the magistrates, the two ministers of the parish, the minister of the chapel in New Street, twenty-five from the heritors, eight from the kirk-session, and sixteen from the incorporations.

These are called the Extraordinary Managers of the Charity Workhouse, because they hold stated meetings once a quarter only, although they may at any time be called together by the treasurer or by the clerk on a requisition signed by any six of their number. At their meeting in June, they chose from their number a committee of fifteen, any five to be a quorum, to act as ordinary managers in the constant inspection and conduct of the business of the house.

Some of the parochial poor are taken into the house, and are maintained entirely from its funds; others receive small out-pensions; and others small sums to help them to pay the rents of their houses. The managers have also to pay for the nursing of infants out of the house, and for the board and keeping of insane paupers. For many years this expense was defrayed without having recourse to an assessment.

In 1765, the kirk-session declared their readiness to convey to the managers of the workhouse "the whole funds belonging to the poor, and the securities taken for the same, so far as hitherto the same had fallen under their administration." But, agreeably to the wishes of the managers, the session enacted, "That the poor's funds vested in the session, and lent out in their name, should be continued on this footing, that the securities for the same should be taken in the name of the kirk-session, or their treasurer for the time being: But that the said funds should be, from time to time, lent out, uplifted, and applied by the authority and direction of a meeting of the fifteen ordinary managers of the charity workhouse, or a quorum of their number:

And farther, that the securities so taken should remain, with the records of the kirk-session, in their charter chest."

These funds, with the collections made at the doors of the parish church and of the chapels, with dues on mortcloths and private baptisms, were for a long time the only constant sources of income for the workhouse. Occasionally, indeed, private donations were received; and, for some time, a benefit play was granted every year by the managers of the Edinburgh Theatre.

But the population of the parish increasing without any proportionate increase of wealth, the income derived from these sources proved insufficient for defraying the expense of the establishment; and it was thought necessary to raise money by an assessment. The assessment first imposed was, in the year 1812, at the rate of 6d. on every pound Sterling of rent, one-half to be paid by the landlord and one-half by the tenant, and it continued at this rate for five years; but afterwards it was altered several times. Thus, in the year 1817, the rate per pound Sterling of rent was 8d.; 1819, 1s.; 1820, 8d.; 1826, 1s.; 1827, 1s. 2d.; 1830, 1s. 4d.; 1832, 1s. 6d.; 1844, 1s. 6d.

The assessment, with the church collections, work done in the house, and other items, amounted in 1844 to L. 1164. The average number of inmates for the same year was 97; of out-pensioners 186. The maintenance of each inmate amounts to L. 5, 13s. 8d. annually. The pauper lunatics of the parish are boarded at Morningside Asylum.

St Cuthbert or West Church.—This parish, which is one of the largest and wealthiest in Scotland, contained in 1841 a population of 71,904. The number of paupers belonging to it, as at 1st August 1845, amounts to 2116,—consisting of 1666 out-door poor, 385 maintained in the parish workhouse, and 65 lunatics. Of the whole paupers, not more than about one-fifth are natives of the parish.

The funds for the support of the poor are, 1st, The collections at the doors of the Established Church and Chapels of Ease connected therewith, which have for several years past been decreasing. These amount annually to about L. 130. 2d, The proceeds of mortcloth dues, which are also on the decrease. There are besides these some mortifications or legacies of mortmain, producing yearly about L. 20. 3d, The assessment on the rental of the parish, at the rate, for the last four years, of tenpence per

pound—the one-half payable by the landlord, and the other half by the tenant.

The proceeds of the annual assessment for the support of the poor of the parish is about £8000. The funds realised for the year from Whitsunday 1844 to Whitsunday 1845, including arrears of assessment of preceding years, also £1750 received in compensation for leave of way through part of the new burying-grounds at the West Church and through the grounds at the work-house, and £600 of arrears of the proceeds of sales of lairs, &c. in the burying-grounds, amounted to £11,774, 5s. 6½d.; and the expenditure for the same period, to £10,234, 17s. 3½d. As the sources of extraordinary income, which for some years past supplemented the deficiency of the ordinary revenue, are now nearly exhausted; and as the number of the poor is yearly increasing—the increase for the last four years being about 743 paupers—and the additional expenditure on that account about £2400, the heritors find it necessary to impose, for next year, 3d. per pound additional, thus raising the poor's-rate to 1s. 1d. per pound.

Work-house.—In the year 1744 the enrolled poor were 220, besides 58 begging poor who were furnished with badges. The work-house was erected in 1761, and first opened for the reception of paupers on 27th May 1762. The number of inmates, the first year, was 84, and 97 the second year. The work-house was enlarged at different periods; part of it was appropriated for lunatic paupers; and in 1837 it contained at one time 539 inmates. Its size scarcely affording comfortable accommodation for so many, the number of inmates has for several years past been gradually reduced. The inmates work at shoemaking, joiner-work, weaving, sewing, knitting, hair-teasing, and other such employments. The work-house is well conducted, and the inmates are comfortably maintained, though the average of each costs only about £6 a-year.

Attached to the work-house is a school, in which nearly 200 pauper children, inmates of the work-house, are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, sacred music, and religious and general knowledge, and attend a Sabbath evening school. There is also a sewing-school. The school is publicly examined half-yearly.

The house-governor, acting also as treasurer, always held the office of chaplain; but finding the duties of these three conjoined

offices too onerous, the managers, on his suggestion, recently appointed a chaplain. A committee of ladies daily visit the female inmates to read the scriptures, and converse with them on religious subjects. Missionaries also occasionally visit the work-house. The whole inmates assemble morning and evening for divine worship.

There was recently erected at the work-house a Funeratory, to which the bodies of the poor who die in the work-house, and in different parts of the parish, are removed previous to interment; and from that house the funerals are conducted, and are generally attended by relatives, and other friends of the deceased.

The heritors purchased forty perpetual rights at L. 34 each, amounting to L. 1360, for the admission of lunatic paupers into the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum at Morningside, and are entitled, by agreement, to have accommodation in that excellent institution for all the lunatic paupers whom the parish may have at any time to provide for, and that at the lowest rate of board, which at present is L. 15 per annum. Accordingly, the male lunatics, eight in number, were transferred from the work-house to the asylum, on the 23d March 1841; and the female lunatics, twenty-five in number, on the 14th September 1842. The number of these patients has increased to sixty-five on the 30th June 1845.

The out-door poor are paid once every month by the work-house governor, who disburses all the money expended in the various departments of the management, keeps a regular set of books, by double entry, embracing accounts of his own transactions, and of the intrusions of the collector of the assessment, and of all the funds and expenditure of the parish, which are annually audited by a professional accountant, unconnected with the Board of Management, who reports thereon to the statutory meeting of heritors and kirk-session held in August annually.

The kirk-session managed the affairs relating to the support of the poor until August 1833, since which period the administration thereof has been conducted by a Board of Management, consisting of 120 heritors. This board, who meet quarterly, subdivide themselves into six boards, each having twenty members meeting monthly in different parts of the parish for the superintendence of the out-door poor. They divide themselves also into the following committees: viz. 1. Committee on the internal Management of the work-house. 2. Committee on Education. 3. Assessment Committee. 4. Finance Committee. 5. Out-pension Commit-

tee. 6. Law Committee. The managers have a clerk to issue notices for convening meetings, and writing minutes of their proceedings.

In 1833 a question occurred respecting the new burying grounds acquired by the kirk-session, who, to avoid legal proceedings, proposed, on certain conditions, an amicable arrangement. The heritors, however, raised an action, which terminated in a joint minute of compromise and settlement, to which the Court of Session interposed their authority on 5th July 1844, leaving matters much in the same way as they formerly were, after expending about L. 1500 in litigation.

In September 1844 the managers appointed an inspector of the poor, and since then, also, an assistant-inspector,—an efficient staff of such officers being found necessary for making the requisite investigations of the grounds of the claims of pauper applicants, and for efficiently superintending the out-door poor.

The paid officers of the establishment are,

House-Governor, who acts as Treasurer, a salary per annum, with free lodgings, of	L. 140	0	0
House Matron,	50	0	0
Teacher,	60	0	0
Sewing Mistress,	26	0	0
Keeper of Funeratory,	29	0	0
Surgeon,	35	0	0
Teacher of Psalmody,	5	5	0
Barber,	6	6	0
Clerk to the Managers,	100	0	0
Collector of Assessment, with a commission, varying according to the rate of Assessment, amounting generally to nearly,	300	0	0
Surveyor and Assessor, do.	100	0	0
Inspector of the Poor,	80	0	0
Assistant Inspector,	41	12	0
Law Agent,			

In Edinburgh and Leith, by the census of 1841, there was 1 pauper for every 33 of the population.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS, COMPRISING POST-OFFICE, BANKS, &c.

Post Office.—The first regular post between London and Edinburgh was established in 1635. It was despatched from both places respectively once or twice a-week; and the stated time for the journey was three days. The sum charged for a single letter from London was 8d., and from intermediate distances 6d., 4d., and 2d., the last including all places under eighty miles distance.

In 1649 the post office was taken under the management of the Government, and, some years afterwards, farmed out to a post-master-general. The rates were somewhat lowered, and the post towns increased.

In 1710 a new act amended the post office establishment; and

regular posts were sent to all parts of the country. As trade and commerce increased, the revenues of the post office, which for a long while were, in Scotland, very inconsiderable, began rapidly to augment.

In 1707 the annual revenue of the Edinburgh office was L.1194; in 1776 it had increased to L.31,103; in 1783 it exceeded L.40,000; while in 1839 it amounted to upwards of L.150,000.

In 1776 a singular individual, Peter Williamson, then a keeper of a coffee-room in the hall of the Parliament House, but who had lived among the American Indians, first established, on his own account, a penny post in the city. For some years, this individual employed four postmen, who went through the streets ringing a bell, and collecting and distributing letters among the community. At last, by a mutual arrangement, the business, which turned out a profitable one, was handed over to the post office establishment.

Previous to the new regulations of 1840, the rate of postage between Edinburgh and London for a single letter was 1s. 1½d., and twice this sum for a double letter, while 10d., 8d., 6d., and 4d. were charged for intermediate distances.

The number of letters and the amount of revenue have continued progressively to increase since the institution of the penny postage, and the accommodation and facility both of transmitting letters, parcels, and money have been most beneficially felt by the public.

The number of officers and clerks employed in the Edinburgh post office is 74, and of letter-carriers, 81; total, 159.

Amount of paid letters posted at Edinburgh for 1844,	L.59,653
charged letters, do.	494
money orders for twelve months,	91,855

Banks.—The oldest established public banking house in Edinburgh was the *Bank of Scotland*; which was erected by act of Parliament in 1695. By the statute this company was empowered to raise a joint stock of L.1,200,000 Scots, or L.100,000 Sterling. The smallest share which could be held was L.1000, and the largest sum L.20,000 Scots. The management of the affairs of this Company was vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors. Every L.1000 share commanded a vote in the election of office-bearers. The holder of three shares was eligible as a director, of six, as deputy-governor, and eight as governor. In 1774 the company applied for and obtained an act, empowering them to double their capital. The former partners were also

allowed to fill up their shares to double the amount of the former limits; while the qualifications of the office-bearers were at the same time increased to double the amount. When the rival company of the Royal Bank was established, that company purchased up all the notes of the Bank of Scotland which they could lay their hands on,* and made such a run upon this bank as reduced them to considerable difficulties. To avoid such distresses for the future, the Bank of Scotland, in 1730, began to issue L.5 notes payable on demand, or L.5, 2s. 6d. six months after their being presented for payment, in the option of the bank, and two years afterwards they began to issue L.1 notes with a similar clause. The other banking companies in Scotland followed the example; till at length the whole country was deluged with notes even so low as for five shillings, while silver almost disappeared. To remedy these abuses, an act was passed in 1765 prohibiting all notes under L.1, and declaring void all the optional clauses.

The bank apartments are in that large building at the head of the Mound, which is built on a large elevated dead wall to the back, where the ground descends suddenly. The present capital of the company is one million Sterling.

Royal Bank.—By the articles of Union, Scotland was declared to be liable to the same duties which were levied by way of custom or excise in England. As these duties had, in England, been appropriated for the discharge of the national debts contracted before the Union, it was deemed reasonable to give Scotland an equivalent for this additional burthen. This sum was ordained to be paid for certain purposes and to certain persons or bodies corporate mentioned in the articles of Union and subsequent statutes. The proprietors of these sums to the extent of L.248,550 Sterling, were erected into a body corporate, under the name of the *Equivalent Company*, and the sum mentioned was declared to be the joint stock of the company.

This Company, at their own desire, obtained a royal charter, empowering such of them as inclined to subscribe their shares in the joint-stock for that purpose, to carry on the business of banking. Accordingly, in 1727, the subscribers were erected into a body corporate, called the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, with governor, who was obliged to hold L.2000 stock; deputy-governor, a holder of L.1500; ordinary directors, L.1000; and extraordinary, L.500. The sum originally subscribed was L.111,000, which in 1738

* Arnot, p. 531.

was increased to L.150,000. The present capital amounts to two millions Sterling.

British Linen Company's Bank.—This bank was established in 1746, with a view to encourage the linen manufacture of Scotland, at that time beginning to be a lucrative trade, and carried on by companies and individuals throughout Scotland. In consequence of the aid afforded by this bank, the trade greatly increased in a few years. When the bank first started, the annual manufacture of this article amounted to five million yards, valued at L.200,000; in twenty years, it had increased to fourteen millions, value L.700,000. The capital was at first L.100,000, it is now L.500,000. Its government and regulations are nearly the same as those of the Royal Bank.

Commercial Bank.—This bank was established in 1810 by the merchants of Edinburgh and others, and is managed on a similar principle with the other banks. The capital is three millions Sterling; the paid up capital L.600,000.

National Bank.—The extent of banking business and capital increasing with the increase of the town, another bank was instituted in 1825, the shareholders, amounting to 1238, being all engaged in trade, manufactures, and shipping. The National Bank is managed on the same principles as the others. Its paid up capital is L.500,000.

Besides these, there are the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank*, the *Union Bank of Scotland*, *Alexander Allan and Co.*, and branches of the *Glasgow* and other county banks.

Savings Bank.—These were first established by the Rev. Dr Duncan, minister of Ruthwell, in 1813, and subsequently regulated by act of Parliament. The *National Security Savings Bank of Edinburgh* was instituted in 1836. Not less than 1s. is received; nor more than L.30 during any one year. L.150 is the sum limited to a depositor, on which interest at the rate of L.3, 6s. 8d. per cent. is received. The funds of Friendly Societies and of charitable and provident institutions throughout Scotland may also be deposited here, bearing an interest of L.3, 10s. per cent. Upwards of 20,000 deposit accounts are in this institution, amounting to the sum of L.220,000.

Insurance Companies.—*Friendly Insurance.*—In 1720 a number of proprietors of houses mutually agreed to insure each other's property against fire by a deposit, amounting to the fifteenth part of the value of the subjects protected. The premiums thus raised

were to be considered as the joint stock of the company, and the shares to be held in proportion to the capital invested. They were erected into a body corporate, first by the magistrates, and afterwards by Parliament. In 1767, their capital having accumulated beyond what was necessary to protect the property of the shareholders, they resolved to admit no more members on the original plan; but they continue to insure property on the usual plan of payment of an annual premium. Since the success of this company, many others have been established in Edinburgh, a few of which are here enumerated.

Name.	When Established.	Capital.
Caledonian Fire Insurance Company,	1805	£150,000
Hercules Fire Insurance Company,	1809	750,000
North British Fire and Life Office,	1809	500,000
Scottish Life Assurance Company,	1813	
Scottish Widows' Life Assurance,	1815	1,000,000
Insurance Company of Scotland,	1821	700,000
Edinburgh Life Assurance Company,	1823	500,000
Scottish Union Insurance Company,	1824	5,000,000

Union Canal.—The idea of a water communication between Edinburgh and Glasgow began to be entertained so far back as 1793; and at that time several surveys were made. Some time afterwards, the town-council laid these surveys before Mr Rennie of London, and requested his opinion. That celebrated engineer conceiving these surveys objectionable, suggested a new line, which, he thought, could be executed on one level from Bruntsfield Links to Hill Head, near Glasgow. In consequence of a want of unanimity among the parties concerned, nothing farther, however, was done till the year 1813, when the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal suggested a collateral cut from that canal to Edinburgh, on a line surveyed by their architect Mr Baird. In 1815, Mr Telford approving of this line, the subscribers brought in a bill into Parliament for carrying it into effect; but the bill being opposed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, was thrown out. In 1817, after various plans had been discussed at several meetings, that of Mr Baird was finally adopted; and an act of Parliament was obtained for carrying it into execution. The work was commenced in the spring of 1818; and was completed and opened for the passage of boats in May 1822. The canal is five feet deep, and forty feet wide at the surface, contracting to twenty-two feet at the bottom. It commences at the Basin, Lothian Road, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at lock sixteen, near the village of Camelon, extending $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are three large aqueducts, a tunnel about half a mile in length, and eleven locks on

this canal. The expense was about L.400,000. The object of the canal was the conveyance of coals, of manure, of goods, and passengers. In this respect it has been beneficial to Edinburgh; but, on the whole, the speculation has been anything but a profitable one to the shareholders. One error in the construction of the canal was, not continuing it on to Leith; another was, the narrowness of the canal, in consequence of which the size of the boats was limited, and their progression greatly impeded.

Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway.—This railway was commenced in 1827, and opened in 1831. The line commences at St Leonard's depot; and terminates on the banks of the South Esk at Dalhousie, a distance of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles. At the commencement of the line, there is a descent of 116 feet; and a stationary engine is here employed. The rest of the line is very nearly a level. A tunnel, 570 feet in length, passes through the south side of Arthur's Seat. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Edinburgh a branch goes off to Musselburgh, and another branch to Leith. The chief object of constructing this railway was for the transport of coals, corn, and manure; but it is also well frequented by passengers. Horses are employed in the waggons, as the act does not permit locomotive engines. The original stock consisted of L.57,000 in L.50 shares, to which was subsequently added L.32,000. And, including the outlay on the branches, the total outlay is L.150,000, which yields about 4 per cent.

About 100,000 tons of goods and 300,000 passengers are annually conveyed on it. This railway has now (1845) been purchased by the North British Railway Company.

The Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway.—An act was obtained for this railway in 1836. Considerable delay took place in going on with it; but in 1843 it was opened from Trinity to Scotland Street. A tunnel from this point to the east end of Princes Street is going on, and will complete the line, making $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The capital is L.100,000.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.—An act was obtained for this railway in 1838, and the works were finished and the railway opened in the spring of 1842. It commences at the Haymarket, Edinburgh, and terminates near George's Square, Glasgow, extending about 46 miles in length. It crosses the river Almond by a noble viaduct of 36 arches, each 50 feet in span. The line is, on the whole, very level, the steepest gradient being 1 foot in 880, with the exception of the inclined plane on approaching Glas-

gow. The capital is L.900,000, with power to borrow L.300,000 additional. A continuation of the railway from the Haymarket to the north end of the North Bridge is now nearly completed.

Traffic for the week ending 26th July 1845.

Number of passengers 25,234.	
Receipts,	L.2637 14 2
Horses and carriages, cattle, goods, &c.	740 19 0
	<hr/>
	L.3378 13 2
Corresponding week 1844,	L.2458 16 4

The North British Railway, a line along the sea coast from Newcastle, is at present in progress, and will join the Glasgow railway at the mutual terminus, North Bridge.

Mail and Stage Coaches.—The number of these which leave Edinburgh for the various routes amounts to 90.

Hackney Coaches.—The number of hackney coaches, cabs, and omnibuses licensed to ply in Edinburgh is 200.

Edinburgh Water Company.—In 1621 an act of the Scottish Parliament empowered the Edinburgh town-council to bring in water to the city; and gave them liberty to cast "*seuchs and ditches*" in the lands through which the springs behoved to pass. No measures, however, were taken to carry this act into execution till the year 1674, when the magistrates employed a German plumber, at an expense of L.2950 Sterling, to bring water in a leaden pipe of three inches diameter from Comiston springs to a reservoir on the Castle Hill. In 1722 a pipe of 4½ inches diameter was laid; but the city continuing to increase in size, the supply of water was found to be very scanty; and in 1787 a cast-iron pipe of 5 inches diameter was added. In 1790 additional springs were procured at Swanston, and three miles farther south, and a pipe of 9 inches bore was laid at an expense to the city of Edinburgh of L.20,000. Hitherto the expense had been defrayed by the town-council, although several unsuccessful attempts had been made to assess the inhabitants. The supply of water still continuing insufficient for the increasing population, a new water Company was formed, and incorporated by act of Parliament in 1818. A capital was raised by shares of L.25 each, the magistrates, as the representatives of the community, holding shares to the amount of L. 30,000, for their right in the new Company. The capital was at first limited to L.135,000, but in 1826, by a new act, was extended to L.253,000. By these acts, every tenant is assessed in the sum of 10d. per pound on four-fifths of his rent, as rated in the police books.

In addition to the former springs, a new one was opened at Crawley, on the south-east side of the Pentlands, nearly nine miles from Edinburgh. Here a large cistern was formed, 45 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, protected by outside walls and an arched roof. From this cistern a main cast-iron pipe, varying from 20 to 15 inches in bore, is carried along the valley of Glencorse to Milton Mill, where it passes through a tunnel a mile in length; from thence it runs by Straiton, Burdiehouse, and Liberton Dams, to the north side of the Meadows, where it again enters a tunnel, and crossing the Grassmarket, enters a third tunnel and passes into Princes Street, the whole length from Glencorse to this spot being $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles. From this main pipe there are two branches, one going to supply the reservoir in the green of Heriot's Hospital, and the other the reservoir on the Castlehill. The reservoir at Heriot's Hospital supplies the southern districts, that on the Castle Hill supplies the Old Town or middle district, while the New Town is chiefly supplied by the remainder of the main pipe. A pipe also goes to supply Leith.

The total supply of water is estimated at 298 cubic feet, or 1857 imperial gallons per minute.

The expense of these works amounted to nearly £200,000. It was considerably increased by the construction of the Compensation Pond, a large reservoir of water formed by a deep embankment in a gorge of the Pentlands. The object of this reservoir was to intercept and accumulate the flood water of a small stream, the Glencorse Burn; which overplus was given as a compensation to the mills on the course of this burn, for the waters of the Crawley Spring, now diverted into the city of Edinburgh. Notwithstanding this great additional source of water, it was occasionally found that the supply was scanty; complaints were made, too, that the city was sometimes supplied with impure surface water, instead of that from the deep springs; and the unprecedentedly dry season of 1842 caused an alarming stoppage of water for days together. In consequence of this a new water company was projected, but again abandoned on a compromise with the old company. A new bill was obtained in 1843, by which the water company were obliged to fulfil a provision of the former bill, and to bring in certain additional springs at Bevilaw, for the better supply of the citizens, without increasing the rate of assessment.

Previous to the introduction of water pipes the city was supplied by wells; and *water caddies*, or carriers, were regularly employed

to carry this necessary of life up the long winding stairs of the high lands or houses in the old town. In this way the supply was very deficient, not only as regarded diet, but as bearing upon cleanliness in every respect, and consequently on the health and comfort of the community.

Edinburgh Gas Light Company.—So early as 1554, some very imperfect attempts were made to light the principal streets of the city by hanging out *boucets* or lanterns from certain places fixed upon by the magistrates, which were to be kept lighted for four hours. In 1684, by another order of the magistrates, a lantern with a burning candle, as already noticed, was to be hung out at the first story of every house, under a penalty of five merks. In later times, the streets were pretty well lighted up by means of oil lamps till the introduction of coal gas.

About the beginning of the present century, the practicability of using coal gas for the purpose of illumination was proved at the engineering establishment of Messrs Boulton and Watt, Soho, Birmingham, and subsequently introduced into London. In 1817, a gas company was formed in Edinburgh, gas works were established, and in the spring of the following year, the shops on the North and South Bridges were lighted up with this brilliant light. Next winter the theatre and public streets were lighted up, and, in a short time, gas was very generally introduced into private houses. The works of this company, erected in the Canongate, are extensive, and contain eight gasometers. Upwards of 202,000 cubical feet are manufactured daily. In 1825, another manufactory was established at Tanfield for the purpose of manufacturing gas from oil; but this did not succeed, and ultimately the works were purchased by the coal gas company. Here four gasometers are kept by the company for the supply of the northern portion of the town. Gas pipes, with a diameter from fifteen to one and a-half inches, extend throughout all the streets of the town, the estimated length amounting to eighty miles.

Edinburgh and Leith Gas Company.—In 1839 a new gas company was formed, the subscribers to which purchased the Leith gas works. They were incorporated by act of Parliament; and pipes being laid by this company throughout the streets of Edinburgh, while the works are carried on at Leith, they thus afford a supply to both towns.

The price of gas by both companies has now been reduced to 6s. 6d. per 1000 feet.

Fuel.—Edinburgh being in the centre of the Scottish coal field, is abundantly supplied with this article of fuel. Pit coal appears to have been used as early as the year 1291; for in that year a charter was granted to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline, giving them the privilege of digging coal in the lands of Pit-tencrieff in Fife. The working of coal mines, however, seems to have been carried on to a very small extent even for centuries after this; for in the early history of Edinburgh, we have already alluded to several fires caused in the burgh, by the ignition of peats and brushwood piled up in the narrow closes. The city is now supplied with coals brought from the pits a few miles to the southward, by means of the Dalkeith Railway; as also with coals from the western districts carried by the Union Canal, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The price of these coals varies according to quality. Before the means of conveyance already mentioned was opened up, the price of coals varied from 12s. to 14s. per ton. They are now reduced to from 8s. to 12s. delivered at the doors. English coals cost L. 1 per ton, including all expenses.

The annual quantity of coals carried into Edinburgh is as follows :

By Dalkeith Railway,	100,222 Tons.
Union Canal,	83,061
Glasgow Railway,	36,288
From Tranent,	23,000
	<hr/>
	242,591
	<hr/>
Do. to Leith,	52,000

LEITH.*

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

REV. A. DAVIDSON, *Minister of North Leith.*
REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, } *Ministers of South Leith.*
REV. HENRY DUFF,

I.—CIVIL HISTORY.

THE town of Leith is situated on the shores of the Firth of Forth, at the point where the small river of Leith pours its waters into the sea. The earliest written notice which we have of it is in a charter of the Abbey of Holyrood, granted by David I., where it is called "Inverleith," that is, "the mouth of the Water of Leith." In the year 1329 the city of Edinburgh obtained, by charter from Robert I. a grant of the port and mills of Leith, with their appurtenances. In 1398, Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, by charter granted to the burgesses and community of Edinburgh, right to roads and quays on his lands close to Leith, with the liberty of breaking up his ground for the service of navigation, and of building shops and granaries. In 1413, certain other rights were granted by the same person. James I. by charter dated 1454, granted to Edinburgh "the haven-silver, customs, and duty of ships, vessels, and merchandise coming to the road and harbour of Leith." James III. bestowed similar privileges; and James IV., in 1510, granted right to the new port of Newhaven, lately made by him, as also a charter confirming those given by Logan of Restalrig. There are also subsequent charters by Mary and by James VI.,—all which were confirmed by a new charter in 1603, and more lately by a charter of Charles I. in 1636.

Thus we find that the port and burgh of Leith, with its revenues, became at an early period an appendage to the city of Edinburgh. But though near neighbours, and having in many respects a common interest, we yet find that at a very early period jealousies existed between the inhabitants of Leith and Edinburgh;—

* Drawn up by W. R.

and these continued to foment and increase down to the time of their final separation by the act of Parliament of 1838. Thus, in 1650, the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the town of Leith sent a petition to the Protector Oliver Cromwell, "setting furth that the sad condition and most grivous opressions they lay under from the magistrates of Edinburgh forced them to apply to his Highness for redress; that they having formerly chosen their own magistrates once a-year, and by them ordered their own affairs, were then denied that liberty by the magistrates of Edinburgh, (whose malice was so great to the interests of the English nation); that they not only imposed rulers over them, but also laid what arbitrary and unlimited taxes they pleased upon their lands and houses—exacted a merk Scots upon every ton of their goods imported—laid high imposition upon anchorage, shore-dues," &c., with a long list of other exactions and petty and vexatious grievances.* The Protector referred these grievances to the consideration of General Monk, and any two judges of Scotland that he might summon to his assistance. Answers were given in by the town-council of Edinburgh, denying the grievances complained of, and asserting their rights of superiority; and nothing more seems to have come of the remonstrance.

Leith appears early to have enjoyed a considerable trade, but its prosperity frequently suffered checks during the wars with England. In the invasion of the English fleet in 1541, the town was set fire to, and almost entirely destroyed. In 1549 it was taken possession of by the French troops sent to the assistance of Mary of Guise; and in 1560 was besieged by the English forces who were sent by Elizabeth to assist the army of the reformation.—During this period the Queen-mother took up her residence in Leith, and was followed thither by many of the bishops and persons of her party. She signified her intention of granting the burgh an independent charter, with magistrates for its exclusive government; but her death soon after occurred, and put a stop to those fondly cherished expectations of the inhabitants.

Cromwell repaired Leith Fort, which had been previously demolished, and erected a citadel, with five bastions. This citadel was again demolished at the restoration, and the site bestowed on the Duke of Lauderdale, from whom the city of Edinburgh repurchased it for the sum of L.6000. The present fort now

* Excerpts from "Writs relating to the great struggle and contest between the town of Edinburgh and Leith anent the superiority of Leith, before Oliver Cromwell and his council."

forms a station for artillery, and is capable of containing 350 men, with stables for 150 horses.

The town of Leith was anciently divided into territories, of which there is, *1st*, The burgh of barony of South Leith, of which the council of Edinburgh are the superiors.

2d, North Leith, forming part of the regality of the Canon-gate, of which the council of Edinburgh are also superiors.

3d, The regality of the Citadel of Leith, locally situated within North Leith, conveyed in 1663 by the Earl of Lauderdale to the council of Edinburgh.

4th, The territory of St Anthony, adjoining South Leith, the bailie and clerk of which are appointed by the kirk-session of South Leith, by virtue of a charter of James VI.

5th, The magistrates and council of Edinburgh have an admiralty jurisdiction over South and North Leith, the Citadel, New-haven, and the whole of the Parliamentary burgh; as also over Edinburgh and its suburbs. The title of admiral of Leith is now ceded by courtesy to the Provost of the burgh.

In 1827 a municipal act was obtained, by which the jurisdiction of the burgh was modified and improved. By the seventh section of this act, the admiral and resident magistrates of South Leith, the masters of the four corporations, and all persons who at any time had held the office of resident magistrates of South Leith, were, at a meeting held immediately after Michaelmas 1827, to make choice of a leet or list of nine persons qualified to hold the offices of resident magistrates of South Leith, to be presented to the town-council of Edinburgh. Out of that leet the council were to elect three persons to be the resident magistrates of Leith for the next year ensuing, who were to have all the powers, jurisdictions, and privileges previously possessed by the resident magistrates appointed by the council of Edinburgh. A separate sheriff was also appointed by this act.

In 1832 the Parliamentary Reform Bill bestowed on Leith the privilege of sending a member to Parliament, along with New-haven, Portobello, and Musselburgh; and the Burgh Reform act of the succeeding year conferred upon Leith a separate and independent magistracy, consisting of a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and councillors.

The burgh of Leith is two miles distant from Edinburgh, with which it communicates by a spacious roadway called Leith Walk. The oldest part of the town forms a long irregular street, leading

from the walk to the shore. With this central street numerous narrow closes or wynds communicate. On the east, and parallel to this central street, is Constitution Street, of a more modern and uniform structure, which also leads to the sea-shore. The Links, a green meadow, bordered by modern streets and villas, extend to the south and east of Constitution Street. The harbour and docks lie on each side of the Water of Leith; and two drawbridges form a means of communication between the opposite sides. That portion of the burgh called North Leith extends to the north and west of the docks, where there is a third bridge across the river, until a junction is almost formed with the village of Newhaven.

Burgh Corporations.—*The Trinity House* was founded about the middle of the sixteenth century, for the purpose of affording relief to indigent shipmasters and mariners. Of old it was occasionally styled the Mariners' Hospital.

From the earliest times the shipmasters and mariners of Leith had been in the practice of receiving certain duties and stipends, called *Prime Gilt*, of all Scotch ships loaded within Leith as well as of "Dundee, St Andrews, Torryburn, Queensferry, Kinghorn, and others coming and going from the said port, as well as from the said town of Leith, and especially of ships of inhabitants of the north shore of the same." These duties seem to have been applied in giving pecuniary aid to poor mariners, but they became of difficult collection.

In 1566 Henry and Mary gave to the shipmasters and mariners of Leith, a grant confirming a legal right to the prime gilt, and empowering them to sue for payment of it, for the purpose of building and maintaining an hospital or alms house, and to sustain "poor, old, infirm, and weak mariners."

In 1797 a royal charter was granted to certain persons named, being all shipmasters in Leith, creating them into a body corporate, "under the name and denomination of the masters and assistants of the Trinity House at Leith, in the county of Edinburgh," conferring the usual powers of holding property, and making bye-laws, and appointing as office-bearers, a master, assistant-master, deputy master manager, treasurer, and clerk. The funds are to be applied to the support of indigent members, their wives, widows, and children, as also for the relief of such other poor seafaring men, or their widows, or children as shall be the fit and proper objects of the charity.

In 1797 new and important powers were conferred by charter

on this association. Hitherto it had been for charitable purposes only, but now they were authorised to examine and license "pilots for the better and more safely piloting and navigating the ships of His Majesty," and his liege subjects, in, through, and along the adjoining seas, friths, and coasts. While the shipmasters alone possess the power of regulating the affairs of the corporation, and of licensing pilots,—mates and sailors are deemed to have a right to certain benefits upon paying entry money. The corporation, therefore, consists of three classes: shipmasters, mates, and sailors, all of whom, as well as their wives, widows, and children, are entitled to pecuniary aid. These payments are now calculated according to the most approved principles of the assurance companies.

In 1820, the Corporation obtained a statute confirming and adding to their former regulations. The primage or prime gilt consists of one penny per ton of all goods, foreign or coastwise, imported into Leith, whether in British or foreign vessels. The fees chargeable for licensing pilots were fixed by a bye-law, and consist of one guinea for granting license, with 7s. for fees to clerk, and one guinea annually for its continuance.

The old building appears to have been erected in the year 1555, as is shown from an inscription on a tablet still preserved in the new building to this effect, "*In the name of the Lord ve masteris ond mareineris bylis this hoos to the pour 1555.*" A new building in the Grecian style was erected in 1817, at an expense of L. 2500.

The valued property of the corporation amounts to L. 17,761. The revenue derived from the prime gilt was, in 1833, L. 756; but it varies with the state of trade. The total annual income for 1833 was L. 2159, and the expenditure L. 2335.

Traffickers or Merchant Company.—This corporation originally possessed a charter conferring upon it exclusive privileges; but the charter having been lost, they have never been able to enforce those privileges, so that they are merely a Benefit Society without the power of compelling entries. Formerly, all members of the Corporation of trades were excluded, but this bye-law was abrogated in 1834. Members are admitted by ballot, and thus there is the power of exclusion without cause assigned. The valued property of the Association is L. 7000 in houses, besides seats in the church. The funds are chiefly expended in pensions to widows, granted on petition to those with incomes under L. 100. The annuity is L. 20.

The income for 1833 was L.707, the expenditure L.577. The number of members is 100, of whom 83 are resident, among whom those living in Edinburgh are included.

Maltmen.—The earliest notice of this corporation occurs in a statute of 1503, c. 92. About 1669 the corporation was suppressed, but restored again to its former privileges in 1684. The persons admissible are, maltsters, brewers, vinegar-makers, merchants, and medical men, but lawyers are expressly excluded. The entry money is L.20, with an annual payment of L.1. Amount of income in 1833, L.187. The allowance to widows is L. 7, 10s. a-year. Average number of members 25.

Incorporated Trades.—Independent of any of the particular trades there is a body called “the Convenery,” constituted by delegates from each trade, which consists of nineteen members made up of the deacons and treasurers of the trades’ corporations. Minutes of this body are extant from 1594, but the date of its origin is unknown. In 1832 it was dissolved, whether legally or not is questionable, and the funds divided among the other bodies. Since the dissolution, its powers have been entrusted to aggregate meetings of the trades. The incorporated trades have the same rights of patronage and election as the other three corporations. There are nine corporations, viz. the Wrights, Coopers, Hammermen, Bakers, Tailors, Cordiners, Fleshers, Barbers, and Weavers. The entry monies to these trades vary from the lowest, (the Weavers,) being L.1 to strangers, and 10s. to apprentices, &c. up to L. 30, L.60, and L.100.

Magistrates.—These consist of a Provost, who is also Admiral, and four Bailies, with a Council and Town-Clerk. The Bailies hold courts for the decision of petty offences. There is also a Sheriff court, presided over by the Sheriff-Substitute. By the Act of 1838, (1 and 2 Victoria,) separating the town of Leith from Edinburgh, the common good of the burgh of Leith, with all customs, rates, imposts, and market dues, together with the jail buildings, are transferred to and vested in the provost and magistrates of Leith.

Police.—In the 11th George III. an act was passed for lighting and cleaning Leith, and for supplying it with water, and in 1827 similar provisions were made in the Municipal Act. The police commissioners consist of the magistrates of Edinburgh and Leith, the masters of the corporations, and certain others *ex officio*, and of representatives chosen by the corporations, and by proprietors

and occupants whose rents amount to L.15. The assessment imposed is not to exceed 1s. 6d. per pound. Leith is supplied with water by the Edinburgh Water Company; and a Gas Company, established several years ago, is now conjoined with a company in Edinburgh, under the title of the Edinburgh and Leith Gas Light Company.

Antiquities.—Any former vestiges of antiquities of Leith are now fast disappearing. St Nicholas's Chapel is said to have stood on the site on which the citadel was afterwards built.

King James's Hospital was situated on the east side of the Kirkgate, at the south-west corner of the church-yard. It was founded by the session of South Leith in 1614, and endowed with certain lands and tenements of an older hospital of St Anthony.

The hospital of the Knights Templars, or the "King's Work," was situated at the south-east corner of St Anthony's Wynd. It was greatly demolished by the English in 1548, but rebuilt in 1647.

A "*Burs*" or Exchange for the meetings of merchants was instituted during the time of Mary of Lorraine's residence in Leith, and a wynd or locality near the shore still bears this name. The Timber Bush is evidently a corruption of *Timber Bourse* or wood market.

An ancient Roman road is reported to have led through the Weigh-house Wynd, from thence across the Water of Leith by Cramond, onwards to Queensferry and Stirling.

Public Buildings.—*The Jail.*—The old Tolbooth was situated at the lower end of the Tolbooth Wynd, and was built in 1565. In 1825 a new and more commodious jail was erected in the same place.

Town Hall.—This building was erected in 1828 in Constitution Street, for the accommodation of the Burgh and Sheriff Courts.

Royal Exchange Buildings.—A large Grecian building, three stories high, stands at the east end of Bernard Street. It contains a spacious reading room for the accommodation of mercantile men, a hotel, assembly rooms, sale rooms, and library. It was erected at an expense of L.16,000.

New Markets.—These were erected in the year 1818 on a piece of ground which was the site of the old Custom House. The funds were raised partly by voluntary subscription, and partly by a loan of L.2000 from the Merchant Company of Leith.

Seafeld Baths.—These baths are situated at the eastern extre-

mity of the Links, and were erected in the year 1813. A sum of L.8000 was raised in shares of L.50 for this purpose, each shareholder, or a member of his family, having a perpetual right to the use of the baths. The building is handsome and on a large scale, containing seventeen hot, cold, and tepid baths on the lower floors, besides a large plunge bath. The remainder of the building is occupied as a hotel and lodgings, for the accommodation of visitors to the baths.

Harbour and Docks.—The harbour of Leith is situated at the mouth of the Water of Leith, where that river joins the sea. By virtue of a charter dated the 15th March 1603, commonly called the Golden Charter, as well as by various prior grants and acts of Parliament, the magistrates and council of the city of Edinburgh acquired right to the ports and harbour of Leith and Newhaven. These grants were farther ratified by the statute of 1621, and a royal charter dated 1636. The district comprehended in these grants extended from Wardie Burn on the west, to Seafield toll-bar on the east, including the whole shore, beach, sands, and links within these boundaries.

In course of time, as the trade of Leith increased, great inconvenience was experienced from the deficient state of the harbour and the want of docks, where vessels might lie afloat at all times. Accordingly, in the year 1788, the magistrates and council of Edinburgh applied to Parliament, and obtained an act authorising them to borrow L.30,000 for the purpose of constructing a dock, and for opening up the streets in the vicinity. Several other subsequent acts were obtained, as well as extended powers of borrowing additional sums of money.

In 1800, the eastern wet-dock next the tide-harbour of Leith was commenced, and finished in about six years; and in 1810 the middle dock was begun, and completed in 1817. Each of these docks is 250 yards in length, and 100 yards broad,—both extending to upwards of ten English acres of water, and affording space sufficient to contain 150 ships of ordinary dimensions, such as usually frequent the port. To the north of the two wet-docks are three dry or graving-docks, each 136 feet long, and 45 feet wide at the bottom, while they increase in area at the top. The width of the entrance is 36 feet. The whole are constructed of the best and most durable materials. “In the report presented to the House of Commons by the select committee in 1819, it is stated that the two wet-docks cost about L.175,086, the three

graving-docks L.18,198, the drawbridges L.11,281, and the areas for the sites of the docks and warehouses L.80,543,—amounting to L.285,108, exclusive of L.8000 for constructing the upper drawbridge over the Water of Leith, in the line of the new street leading from the foot of the Tolbooth Wynd to the centre of the first wet-dock.”

The city of Edinburgh by its charters possessed the whole of the shore dues levied at the ports of Leith and Newhaven, with the exception of the *merk per ton*, the proceeds of which were appropriated to the payment of the clergy of Edinburgh. The sums advanced by Government towards the construction of the docks and harbour are as follow: The first loan took place in 1800, when L.25,000 were advanced. The next advance was in 1805, when a second sum of L.25,000 was lent at five per cent. interest. Subsequent to this loan, the first sum of L.25,000 was paid up. During the next twenty years, the authorities of the city of Edinburgh had, under various acts of Parliament, borrowed L.240,000 for the purposes of the docks, beyond the L.25,000 which they owed to Government. By an act dated 1825, (6 Geo. IV. c. 103,) the Treasury was authorised to make a farther advance of L.240,000 out of the Consolidated Fund, to enable the authorities of the city of Edinburgh to take up the bonds which they had issued. This advance was made at the rate of five per cent., of which three per cent. was to be the rate of interest, and two per cent. was to go to a sinking fund. By one of the clauses, however, of the same act, this annual payment was reduced to the rate of four per cent. for twelve years, in consideration of an agreement entered into by the corporation with the Commissioners of the Navy to extend the eastern pier, and improve the works therewith connected. The security given to Government was a preferable claim over the whole of the dock and harbour property, and a concurrent claim with other creditors over the entire property of the city of Edinburgh. Other stipulations were connected with this transaction, by which a part of the docks and shore ground was ceded to the Admiralty.

In 1833, when the city of Edinburgh became insolvent, the operation of the sinking fund had cleared off L.25,000 of the advanced sums, so that the debt then due to Government amounted to L.240,000. After various and protracted negotiations with the Government and city creditors, an agreement was at last come to, and an act of Parliament (proceeding on Reports of Select Committee

of the House of Commons) was obtained in 1838. In this act the management of the Leith Docks and Harbour was committed to eleven commissioners, five appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, three by the city of Edinburgh, and three by the town of Leith. The interest on the Government debt was postponed. A sum of L. 7680 yearly was to be preferably secured to the city of Edinburgh, for the following purposes: first, L. 2000 was to be appropriated to the payment of stipends of the Edinburgh clergy in lieu of the *merk per ton* which was to be abolished; secondly, L. 3180 were to be paid for behoof of the city creditors, and the remaining L. 2500 were for "the maintenance and support of the college and schools of the said city."

Powers were also granted to the commissioners (with the consent and approbation of the treasury) to borrow additional sums on the security of the docks, not, however, to exceed L. 125,000, to be expended on the improvement, alteration, or enlargement of the harbour and docks, or for the accommodation of the shipping resorting to the same. It is enacted also, "that it shall be lawful to the said commissioners to abolish, reduce, equalize, and consolidate the rates and duties leviable at the said harbour and docks, so as to render the same more equal and just."

Any surplus revenue that may occur after the payment of the sums stated, and payment of interest of any money that may be afterwards borrowed by the commissioners, is to be paid into Her Majesty's treasury, and to be reckoned as so much towards the extinction of the principal debt to Government.

Since that period, under the direction of the commissioners, the east pier has been considerably extended, and the harbour deepened by dredging.

Account of the Revenue of the Harbour and Docks at Leith for Three Years preceding Whitsunday 1844.

Year.	Duties levied on shipping, 28 Geo. III. c. 56 and 39 Geo. III, c. 44.			Duties levied on goods 28 Geo. III. c. 56, and 47 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 3.				Feu-duties and rents for property.	Interest on bank account.	Incidental revenue for use of graving-dock, cranes, &c.	Total.
	Dock dues.	Beaconage and anchorage.	Berthage and flag or light dues.	Imported.		Exported.					
				Shore dues.	Pontage.	Shore dues.	Shore dues.				
1842.	L.9741 4 10	L.1802 18 10	L.1051 7 7	L.5421 6 3	L.1735 0 2½	L.1393 18 5	L.3151 1 3½	L.823 12 10	L. 596 1 7	L.25,716 11 10	
1843.	7392 18 7	1711 0 6	940 12 9	4462 15 11	1478 2 3½	1118 13 1	3099 8 8½	588 7 1	1384 17 0	22,126 15 11	
1844.	8003 8 11	1721 8 5	957 0 1	4511 0 5	1442 17 5	1384 2 11	3498 8 6	392 8 0	412 10 11	22,273 0 7	

Account of the Expenditure for the above Three Years.

Year.	General management.	Collection of revenue.	Maintenance and regulation of the harbour and docks, including repairs.	Dredging department.	Extension of pier.	Charges on property.	Law and parliamentary expenses.	Incidental expenses.	To ministers and creditors of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, city, par. 1 and 2 Vict. c. 55, s. 17 and 18.	Total.
1842.	L.331 2 2	L.734 17 7	L.6212 12 7	L.2212 13 8	L.3776 12 11	L.197 4 6	L.211 9 11	L.102 11 10	L.7680 0 0	L.21,459 5 2
1843.	318 18 10	761 13 2	6627 17 8	1955 8 10	7428 10 8	584 18 5½	889 6 8	31 13 0	7680 0 0	26,278 7 3½
1844.	323 5 2½	744 2 4	7561 9 1½	1951 14 8	2024 7 9	351 8 8	181 16 3	398 14 3	7456 0 0	20,922 13 3

II.—POPULATION.

The population of the different parishes in 1841 was as follows :

North Leith, 8492.		South Leith, 19,776
Population in 1801,	. .	15,272
1821,	. .	26,000
1831,	. .	25,855
1841,	. .	26,026

III.—INDUSTRY.

Manufactures.—Messrs Gillon and Company's establishment for the preservation of all kinds of fresh meat and vegetables for naval stores, &c. was commenced in 1838. The principle of this manufactory consists in cooking and enclosing in air-tight tin cases all sorts of soups, flesh and fish, and vegetable substances, and carefully excluding all contact with atmospheric air. In this way the various meats keep in all climates for many years, and afford a most convenient supply of provisions for travellers and voyagers. Milk, cream, gravies, and jellies for invalids are also included in these ingenious processes. The tin cases used in the process are manufactured within the establishment. They are of various sizes, containing from half a pound to several pounds weight; and from 800 to 1000 of these cases are prepared and filled daily. The prices of the various articles, considering that the meat is free of all bones, and many of the dishes highly concentrated, are not much above the ordinary values of their respective substances. The demand for these articles, both for home and foreign consumption, is always more than even this extensive establishment can well accomplish. Some of the rejected oily matters of the cooking process are sold for greasing machinery; and other substances are purchased at a moderate price by the poor in the neighbourhood.

An establishment for the refining of sugar upon an extensive scale contributes in some degree to the prosperity of the town. It gives employment directly to upwards of eighty persons, consumes annually nearly 4000 tons of coals, which are chiefly sea-borne, and previously to the late reduction of the sugar duties, paid to the revenue from L.80,000 to L.90,000 per annum in duties on sugar alone.

The North British Paint and Colour work was commenced about twelve years ago, where all kinds of paints, colours, and copal varnishes are manufactured to a large extent, giving employment to a greater number of hands than any similar establishment in Great Britain, including various professions of trades, such as coopers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, joiners, &c. The proprietor,

within these three years, has added large works for the manufacture of prussiate of potash, which confers a great benefit upon the poor in the surrounding districts, who collect animal matter, such as hoofs, horns, rags, &c. and who find a ready sale for the same at the manufactory. The residue from the manufacturing of this article has been proved to be a most valuable manure, of which several hundreds of tons are annually disposed of to the farmers in the neighbourhood. There are upwards of 2000 tons of coals consumed annually in the works.

In addition to the above named, the spirited proprietor is now erecting works for the manufacturing of ultramarine blue, which has never yet been manufactured in Scotland, the art having hitherto been chiefly confined to, and the trade principally supplied from, the continent, where it has been carried on under letters patent; and a similar protection, we understand, it is the intention of the proprietor to adopt.

Miller and Arthur, Shore, Timber Bush and Little Carron, manufacturers and exporters of colours, paints, and varnishes, refiners of animal and vegetable oils, and manufacturers of machinery, railway, colliery, and waggon grease, employ about seventy hands, men, women, and boys.

The glass manufactories of Leith consist of seven cones, which are capable of being used for all kinds of glass. At present, the manufacture of bottles only is carried on, employing from 80 to 90 work-people; but it is hoped, now that the excise duty has been repealed and all fiscal restrictions removed, that the other branches of glass manufacture, viz. plate-glass, window-glass, and crystal, will be immediately resumed, and that these old and celebrated works will again present the enlivening bustle and stir of former days, when every cone was in operation. One of the cones is very old, having been built after the Rebellion in 1745 by the soldiers stationed in Edinburgh Castle, it being impossible then, from the state of the times, to obtain any brick-builders throughout the country. Bottles of large magnitude have been made at these works; and it is a matter of fact, that at one time there was blown by a workman there, a bottle equal to the size of fully more than a hog'shead.

There are several cast-iron foundries connected with Leith and Edinburgh, saw-mills on the Water of Leith, soap and candle works, rope-works, sail-cloth manufactories, and ship-building.

An extensive distillery is in operation at Bonnington, and breweries in Leith and vicinity.

Trade and Commerce.—Both the home and foreign trade of the port are on an extensive scale. The foreign trade is carried on with Russia, Hamburgh, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, as also with various parts of the Mediterranean, America, East and West Indies, New Holland, and China. Formerly, a considerable tonnage of shipping was engaged in the Greenland whale trade, but of late this has greatly fallen off. A comparative view of the progress of trade during the last century is exhibited by the following list of the shipping belonging to and engaged in the commerce of Leith.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1692	29	1702
1740	47	2628
1752	68	6935

In 1784 the trade of Leith was estimated at half a million Sterling. In 1791 the registered tonnage was 130,000 tons. In 1804 the number of vessels of different descriptions which arrived in Leith was 2652, being nearly double the number of 1787. In 1830 the gross receipts of the custom duty amounted to L.444,411. For the year 1834 the statistics of the foreign and coasting trade stand thus :—

Inwards.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British,	191	30312	1685
Foreign,	143	15221	874
Total,	344	45533	2559

Outwards.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British,	144	26701	1376
Foreign,	59	6697	382
Total,	203	33398	1758

Coast Trade.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Inwards,	3484	253649	15084
Outwards,	1782	175831	10762
Total,	5266	429480	25846

In 1844 the number of ships belonging to Leith was 210; the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to 25,427 tons. The number of arrivals coastwise for the same year was 2,272, of which 381 were steam-boats.

The foreign arrivals for the last three years are as follow :—

Year.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1842	279	269	548
1843	294	348	642
1844	256	488	744

The Custom House is a large building adjoining the docks, and was erected in 1812. It consists of an establishment of 106 officers, the aggregate salaries amounting to L. 9390. The revenues of this office amounted in 1843 to L. 569,684 Sterling; in 1844 to L. 628,007.

Foreign grain imported in 1843 for the year ending 5th January 1844, and amount of duties respectively on each description at the successive rates of duty.

		Qrs.	Bush.	
Wheat, foreign, at	20s.	989	...	L. 988 18 8
	18s.	1	1	1 0 5
	15s.	13199	5	9897 2 10
	14s.	91343	4	63039 11 0
	17s.	4129	2	3509 17 3
	19s.	227	6	216 7 3
Barley, do. at	9s.	7592	3	3416 12 2
	8s.	107	3	37 11 0
	7s.	1235	...	448 4 9
	6s.	13740	4	4122 3 0
Pease, do. at	11s. 6d.	316	3	181 18 5
	10s. 6d.	369	6	192 11 3
	9s. 6d.	1337	5	635 7 10
	8s. 6d.	3652	2	1552 4 6
Beans, do. at	11s. 6d.	20	...	11 10 0
	10s. 6d.	668	6	351 1 11
Rye, do. at	8s. 6d.	15	6	6 13 11
Oats, do. at	8s.	181	1	72 9 0
	6s.	172	3	51 14 3
Wheat of the British Possessions at	5s.	176	...	44 0 0
	4s.	7	7	1 11 4
	1s.	10	1	0 10 1

The same in 1844 for the year ending 5th January 1845.

		Qrs.	Bush.	
Wheat, foreign, at	16s.	1882	7	L. 1506 6 0
	17s.	18601	0½	15810 18 3
	18s.	9051	4	8146 7 0
	19s.	1749	6	1662 5 5
	20s.	5362	3½	5362 8 2
Barley, do. at	3s.	58762	5	8812 17 5
	4s.	16411	...	3232 4 0
	5s.	21685	6	5421 9 3
	6s.	25468	1	7640 8 9
	7s.	...	4	0 3 6
Pease, do. at	6s. 6d.	15654	1	5087 12 11
	7s. 6d.	774	1	290 6 0
	8s. 6d.	576	4	245 0 3
	9s. 6d.	137	7	65 9 10
	10s. 6d.	4134	1	2170 8 9
Beans, do. at	5s. 6d.	4736	.	1302 8 1

			Qrs.	Bush.	
Beans, foreign, at . . .	10s. 6d.	992	1	L.520	17 4
	11s. 6d.	28	1	16	3 5
Oats, do. at . . .	6s.	2357	2	707	3 6
	8s.	79	7	31	19 0
Rye, do. at . . .	5s. 6d.	3647	6	1002	12 9
Buck wheat, do. at . . .	3s.	661	...	99	3 0
	4s.	48	0½	9	12 3
		Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
Wheat flour, foreign at . . .	5s. 10½d.	5	0	6	1 9 6
	6s. 2½d.	2	0	0	0 12 5
Wheat flour, Canadian, at . . .	4½d.	2660	3	9	45 15 2
Oatmeal, do at . . .	1s. 2½d.	595	0	19	37 3 4

IV.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY—ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

The ancient parish in which Leith is now comprehended was *Restalrig* or *Lestatric*. The parish constituted a barony; and at the earliest period in which it is mentioned, it belonged to the family *De Lestatric*. The parsonage existed at least as far back as the demise of Alexander III. In 1291, Adam of St Edmonds was parson of Restalrig; and he had a writ to the sheriff of Edinburgh to deliver him his lands and rights. Whether from the beauty of the situation, or from its near vicinity to the Abbey of the Holy Rood, the ancient residence of the Scottish Kings, James III. founded there one of those colleges or fraternities of secular clergy, of which there were many throughout Scotland, and several in the neighbourhood, as at Corstorphine, Roslin, and Crichton, and Trinity College, Edinburgh. This establishment was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin, and united with the parish church. It included, besides the church, a "lodging" for the dean, and "chambers" or "manses," with "yardis and lands" for all the prebendaries; and it was fostered and extended by the founder's royal successors, James IV. and James V., till it came to consist at last of a dean, eight prebendaries, and two singing boys. In the year 1661, according to the rentals given in to government, "the fruites of the Denerie of Restalrig, as it payis presentlie and comounlie thir divers yeirs bygane, with the parochins of Leswaid and Glencorss," were twenty-five chalders eight bolls two firlots oats; eight chalders six bolls two firlots bear; two chalders thirteen bolls one firлот wheat; one chalders three bolls two firlots rye; with L.43, 6s. 8d. Scots money.

The glebe and manse of said parsonage was given in feu for the yearly payment of L.47, 6s. 8d. Scots.

In 1435, the lands of Restalrig and patronage of the parsonage was confirmed to Thomas Logan. From this family the grant of

liberty to build a harbour at Leith was obtained by the inhabitants of that burgh, and a monastic institution, called the Preceptory of St Anthony, was formed in the parish of South Leith, "south of the Water of Leith." The last of the family of Logan was somehow implicated in the mysterious affair of the Gowrie conspiracy, a circumstance which was only discovered after his death. His estates were confiscated, and Restalrig passed into the hands of Lord Balmerino, Secretary to James VI., with whose descendants it remained, along with the patronage of the parish church, till both were forfeited by the treason of the last Lord Balmerino in 1745. This noble family had their residence in Leith; and one of them, Lord Couper, was a member of the kirk-session of the parish.

At the Restoration, the church of Restalrig shared the general fate of the Catholic establishments. The first assembly of the reformed church, which met in Edinburgh in 1560, ordered it to be "razed and utterly casten down and destroyed, as a monument of idolatry." It was accordingly unroofed, and nothing left but the external walls. In this condition it remained for centuries, till the year 1836, when, by the exertions of a few zealous individuals, aided by the Church Extension Committee, a sum was raised by subscription, and the edifice was completely restored and renovated, after a plan gratuitously furnished by W. Burn, Esq. architect. It now forms a preaching station, where occasional worship is performed by the ministers of Leith, for the benefit of the surrounding population. The ancient burying-ground of the parish still remains attached to this church, and is kept in good order through the instrumentality of a Society of very ancient institution in the parish, called the "Friendly Society of Restalrig," who, besides taking the management of the cemetery, contribute to the relief of the poor of the vicinity, and support a school for the education of children. It was by the zeal of this society, and the exertions of its secretary, Andrew Scott, Esq. W. S., that the renovation of the ancient church was effected.

Parish of South Leith.—The precise date of the erection of the present church of South Leith cannot be ascertained, but it is probable that it was built about the year 1490. A village had gradually here sprung up antecedent to this period, the rudiments of the future burgh; and as the principal proportion of the inhabitants of the parish resided in this quarter, instead of at Easter Restalrig, the original position of the parish church, the probabi-

lity is that the church at Leith was erected so as at once to transfer the parish church to this quarter, or at all events to constitute it a chapel of ease. In a charter of James III. dated 1490, his Majesty confirms a charter which one Peter Falconer had granted to a chaplain and his successors, for celebrating divine worship at the altar of St Peter in the church at Leith, which is therein called a "new church," dedicated to the Virgin Mary. "*Nova ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ in Leith.*"

In 1556, some time before the Reformation, it evidently appears that this church had been constituted the parish church,—for the parson had ceased to reside at Easter Restalrig, and had feued the glebe and manse, as well as the church lands belonging to the parsonage.

At the Reformation, the first General Assembly, by an act dated 1st December 1560, finds, "that the ministry of the word and sacraments of God and assemblie of the people of the haill parochin of Restalrig be within the kirk of Leith." But even previous to this, the kirk of Leith was recognised as the proper parochial institution; for one of the ministers of that assembly was "Mr David Lindsay for Leith." The statute of 1609, c. 25, narrates that the Legislature, "understanding that the kirk of Restalrig is ruynous, and that the kirk of Leith has bene the place of the convening of the parochiners of Restalrig the space of fyftie 'zeirs past, as alswa that it is most comodious pairt, in respect that the toun of Leith is the greatest part of the said parochin, whilk kirk notwithstanding has never yet been erectit in ane paroch kirk." The act then declares "the said kirk of Leith to be ane paroch kirk, and ordains the same to be repute, and called heirafter the paroch kirk of Leith, and all the inhabitants of Restalrig to resort thereto as unto thair paroch kirk, as they have done in tymes past; and that the benefice of Restalrig, parsonage hairrof, gleib and manse pertaining hairto, shall be always desponit to the minister serving the cure at the said kirk of Leith in all time coming; and that the said kirk of Restalrig be suppressed and extinct from henceforth and for ever."

The central part and middle aisles of the present church, with the steeple, appear to have constituted the original erection, while the side buildings seem to have been afterwards added. The choir at the east end was demolished at the Reformation.

It is a collegiate charge. The right of presenting the first minister is vested in the Crown; but the second presentation belongs

to the magistrates, the kirk-session, and the corporations. A small part of the stipend of the second minister was paid by the city of Edinburgh, in terms of the act granting two pennies on the pint of ale. The residue is paid by the corporations of shipmasters, traffickers, maltmen, and trades, most of whom received their seals of cause "for the weal and uphold of the altar of St John and chaplain of the same." The trades collected a part of their proportion of the stipend from the meal-dealers, and the traffickers used to levy a part of their proportion from all the inhabitants, (the meal-dealers excepted,) who were not members of any corporation. All of the corporations, except the barbers, have a right to parts of the parish church of South Leith, which they let, and the rents received are understood by them to be for payment of the stipend. No part of the stipend is paid by the corporation of barbers. The "corporations" appear, from an early period of the church records, to have taken charge of the repairs and upholding of the fabric. In times of Popery, each of the trades had their altar and chaplain, whom they maintained out of their funds. The property and management of the church is vested in the kirk-session. In 1836, it was observed that the steeple was falling from its perpendicular, and on inspection by competent architects, it was found necessary to take it down. A thorough repair of the whole church was also decided upon by the presbytery, which, however, was delayed for some time, in consequence of a law plea with the heritors, who objected to assess themselves for repairs, on the plea that the church and its maintenance belonged to the "incorporations." This plea, however, was not sustained. An assessment, being the estimated amount of repairs, of L.2870, on the landward and burgh proprietors, was raised, and with this sum the church has been completely repaired. The church is capable of accommodating from 1300 to 1500 persons. The parish of South Leith includes that portion of the burgh to the south of the river, with part of Leith Walk and the village of Jock's Lodge.

St John's Church was built as a chapel of ease in 1773, and in 1834 was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. The population of both parishes in 1841 amounted to 19,776.

The stipend of the first charge consists of 250 cwts. of meal; 143 quarters 6 bushels barley; L.33, 18s. 4d. money; a glebe, yielding L.80, and L.80 in lieu of manse. The stipend of the second charge is L.247 without glebe or manse.

There is a charitable fund, of which the kirk-session has the

administration, arising from a grant of certain lands, and the right of levying certain duties which appertained to the "hospital," or "mansion of St Anthony." The object of the Charity is to give relief to the widows and poor of the trades' corporations.

North Leith Parish.—We first hear of North Leith in 1493, when Robert Ballantyne, Abbot of Holyrood, resolved to build a chapel for the accommodation of the increasing inhabitants of this district. A church was built at the north end of the bridge across the Water of Leith, and dedicated to St Ninian, the patron saint of Galloway. The charter of foundation was confirmed by James IV. in 1493. At the Reformation the inhabitants of North Leith purchased the chapel of St Ninian's, the chaplain's house, and the tithes of certain lands and houses, and of the fish brought into the harbour, as a maintenance for their minister. North Leith was erected into a parish by Act of Parliament in 1609. The parishioners are the patrons, and the funds and management are vested in the kirk-session. The population in 1841 was 8492.

The stipend was at first 800 merks; in 1666 it was augmented out of St Cuthbert's parish funds, to 1200 merks, with parsonage and glebe of four acres. The old church was abandoned and a new one erected in 1814. The new edifice is a large building in the Grecian style, with a portico and spire, the latter ornamented with several ranges of Doric and Ionic columns, and 158 feet in height. This church cost £12,000, and is capable of accommodating 1768 persons.

The stipend arising from feus of property was in 1832, £611, 17s.; in 1833, £540, 11s. 4d.; in 1834, £500, 9s. This includes an allowance of £60 for a manse.

St Thomas' Church is situated on the eminence called Sheriff Brae, and was built and endowed by John Gladstone, Esq. of Fasque, a native of Leith.

There are four congregations connected with the Free Church, viz. St John's, South Leith; Mariners' Church; Newhaven Church; North Leith Free Church.

There are also three chapels belonging to the United Associate Synod, one in North Leith and one in Kirkgate, and a third in the Links. One Relief Chapel, an Episcopalian Chapel, and an Independent.

Schools.—At an early period, a school was endowed with funds which came into the possession of the kirk session of South Leith, and two masters with salaries were appointed. An old building

opposite the Trinity House, called King James's Hospital, was converted into a school-house. This institution with its funds seems to have fallen to decay; for we find that, in 1805, a new school house, called the High School, was built by subscription, and placed under the direction of trustees, consisting of the magistrates, the ministers, and the heads of the corporations. By a clause of the Municipal Bill of 1827, it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to the commissioners "to pay the salaries of schoolmasters in the high school of Leith, should the funds pertaining to the said school, as applicable to the purposes of the said school, be inadequate to such purposes." An application having, in the year 1831, been made for a small salary in terms of this clause, it was refused on the ground that there were no funds which could be so appropriated. Subsequently, salaries have been obtained for two of the teachers from Dr Bell's trustees. There are in this institution classes for English, the classics, writing and arithmetic, French and drawing. The number of pupils has varied from 250 to 150. The fees are, per quarter, classics, 13s., English, 7s. 6d.; writing, 7s. 6d.; arithmetic, 7s. 6d.

Bell's School.—By a deed of Dr Andrew Bell of Madras, executed in the year 1831, the sums of L.4896 three per cents., and L.4895 bank annuities, were left in trust to the corporation of magistrates and masters of Leith, for the erection and maintenance of a school or schools on the Madras system in the burgh. Accordingly, a piece of ground was purchased, and a handsome and commodious school-house was erected in Great Junction Street, where about 700 pupils are educated according to the system of the founder, and under the superintendence of a teacher appointed by the trustees.

The Poor.—The poor are under the management of the kirk-sessions of North and South Leith. The funds for their relief consist of an assessment of 1s. 1d. on the rentals of land and houses, one-half payable by the landlords and one-half by the tenants of houses, together with the church collections and a few other charitable funds. There are no work-houses, and their relief is all out-door. The allowances to families vary from 4s. to 3s. and 2s. per week. The children are boarded out at 2s. per week.

Charitable Institutions.—There is a society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick; the Humane Society, and Dispensary for the relief of casual disease; a Female School of Industry, and a Boy's Cha-

rity School. There are also Sunday schools and Bible and Tract societies.

Libraries, &c.—There are two public libraries, a Mechanics' Institution, and a Speculative Society.

Banks.—The Leith Banking Company was established in 1792, but it ceased to exist within the last few years. There are branches of the Royal and of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Banks; and the Commercial, the National, the British Linen Company, and Bank of Scotland have all agencies here. There is also a Savings Bank.

Restalrig.—The village of Restalrig lies to the south-east of Leith, and adjoining to it on the east is the village of Jock's Lodge, where there are barracks capable of containing a regiment of cavalry.

Newhaven.—This village lies about half a mile west of Leith Fort, and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen who supply the Edinburgh market with fish, oysters, &c. These fishermen, like most of those on the east coasts of Scotland, are a peculiar race of people, whose habits of life and occupations tend to keep them separate from the mass of the population. They rarely intermarry with other families, and thus they preserve a peculiar caste of countenance and physical constitution. This Newhaven colony is pre-eminent over others for its sober, industrious, and peaceable habits. The women, inured to daily exertion in the open air, are robust, active, and remarkable for their florid, healthy, and regular features, as also for the neatness and cleanliness of their personal appearance. The aspect of the male part of the community is less robust, but they are muscular, healthy, and active. Here there is a stone pier for the convenience of the fishermen, and the steam-boats which ply on the Frith.

On the rising ground in the vicinity of the village, are numerous villas with gardens attached. A church was also erected here in 1838, and Newhaven converted into a *quoad sacra* parish. The population in 1841 was 2103.

Trinity Chain Pier.—The grounds of Trinity extend to the westward, on which numerous handsome villas have been built. An elegant Chain Pier was erected here in 1820 under the direction of Captain Brown. The supports of the pier are fixed upon wooden piles; and the depth of the water is, at all times of the tide, sufficient to allow ordinary steam-boats to touch at the end of the pier, in order to receive passengers. This pier has never, however, been extensively used, and it is now greatly superseded

by the harbour at Granton. It is too narrow to admit of bulky goods being carried along it.

The depth of water at the lowest tides is 6 feet 4 inches; the greatest depth at highest tides 26 feet; the ordinary depth 17 feet. The number of passengers in 1836 was upwards of 120,000. The annual-rent for the same year was L.800.

The terminus of the Edinburgh and Trinity Railroad is opposite to the chain pier, and a branch of the same is now forming onward to Granton harbour.

James IV. erected here a yard and dock for ship-building, and a harbour for the accommodation of vessels. There was also a chapel erected and dedicated to St James.

In 1510 the Town-Council of Edinburgh, apprehensive that this harbour might compete with and injure their port of Leith, purchased the superiority of it, which they still retain, including a right to the oyster scalps in the neighbouring frith. This fishery is rented at almost a nominal rent by the Newhaven fishermen. A few years ago, the Town-Council attempted to negotiate a more profitable lease of these oyster-beds to a London fishmonger; but the adventure proved an unfortunate one to both parties, and a source of great annoyance both to the poor fishermen and the numerous oyster eaters of Edinburgh.

In former times, we read of a rope-work, salt-work, and a glass manufactory, all in operation here, but now there is nothing of the kind. Upwards of 300 fishermen and pilots reside at Newhaven. Oyster dredging occupies a considerable number during the winter months. In summer, several boats' crews repair to the northern coasts, to engage in the herring fishing.

The sea has made great encroachments on the shore east of Newhaven. About fifty years ago "the Links" were so extensive as to admit the royal game of golf to be played on them. Now the ground has been entirely washed away.

July 1845.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THIS county, also called Mid-Lothian, is bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth ; on the south by parts of the counties of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark ; on the east by Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh ; and on the west by Linlithgow. The medium length of the county is about twenty-four miles ; the breadth fifteen. According to the latest computations, its area contains 354 square miles, or 226,560 English acres, of which only 145,000 acres are under cultivation. The annual value of real property, as assessed in April 1843, amounted to L.1,074,991, 15s. 9d. The population in 1831 was 219,345, and in 1841, 225,454.

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TABLE—Shewing the Ecclesiastical State, &c. of Parishes in the County of Edinburgh.

Parishes.	Population in 1841.	Ecclesiastical State.					Paroch. Schoolmasters' Emoluments.				Annual amount of contributions to the poor.			
		Families Estab. Ch.	Individuals Do.	Families Dissenters.	Individuals Do.	Amount of Parochial Ministers' stipend.	Schools.	Salary.	Fees.	Total, exclusive of adjunct offices.	From assessments or voluntary contributions by Heritors.	Church collections.	Aids, legacies, &c.	Total.
Liberton,	4392	...	2873	...	689	20 chalders.	10	L. 34 4 0	L. 45 0 0	L. 79 4 0	L. 350 0 0	L. 55 0 0	...	L. 200 0 0
Penicuik,	2572	1434	...	...	832	L. 150.	8	34 4 0	30 0 0	64 4 0	160 0 0	30 0 0	...	80 0 0
Temple,	1159	100	...	...	...	L. 150.	5	34 4 0	30 0 0	64 4 0	...	7 0 0	...	...
Crichton,	1384	189	...	...	...	169 cwt. oat, &c.	5	34 4 0	30 0 0	64 4 0	139 0 0	...	...	...
Newbattle,	2033	1562	...	...	265	77 bolls bar., &c.	21	34 4 0	20 0 0	54 4 0	110 0 0	...	...	33 0 0
Ratho,	1815	1286	...	...	168	17 chalders, &c.	5	34 4 0	40 0 0	74 4 0	76 0 0	29 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0
Colinton,	2195	269	171	...	...	L. 221.	7	34 4 0	40 0 0	74 4 0	182 0 0	35 0 0	18 0 0	236 0 0
Kirkliston,	2989	410	...	...	...	L. 268.	5	34 4 0	...	...	Text.	30 0 0	...	...
Borthwick,	1617	240	60	...	...	L. 78. &c.	3	34 4 0	20 0 0	54 4 0	60 0 0	35 0 0	...	...
Cranston,	1128	62	160	36	...	17 chalders.	3	34 4 0	25 0 0	59 4 0	Text.	8 0 0	19 0 0	...
Heriot,	355	...	...	...	40	L. 150	1	34 4 0	...	...	22 10 0	...	...	...
Corstorphine,	1551	...	...	...	...	272 bolls, &c.	...	34 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	299 0 0
Inveresk,	8263	...	3676	...	2666	18 chalders.	14	27 0 0	...	...	905 0 0	147 0 0	...	...
West-Calder,	1666	...	...	...	...	L. 150.	3	34 4 0	15 0 0	49 4 0	129 6 0	13 12 0	...	...
Glencross,	708	...	...	20	...	L. 150.	3	34 4 0	20 0 0	54 4 0	30 0 0	16 10 0	...	...
Laswade,	5025	...	3350	...	1675	L. 200.	8	34 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roslin,	1807	1205	...	...	602	L. 150.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mid-Calder,	1456	...	Text	...	...	L. 150.	10	34 4 0	65 0 0	99 4 0	...	29 0 0	Inst of L. 100	68 0 0
Duddingston,	7945	...	...	...	...	18 chalders.	13	34 4 0	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	...
Stow,	1784	...	...	...	...	16 chalders.	4	30 0 0	...	...	Text.	11 0 0	...	...
Kirknewton,	1441	...	...	...	...	L. 102. &c.	4	34 4 0	...	...	...	14 11 0	...	115 0 0
Dalkeith,	5630	...	Text	...	...	L. 75. &c.	10	34 4 0	...	...	510 0 0	49 0 0	110 0 0	670 0 0
Fala,	393	...	...	...	...	L. 150.	...	34 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Currie,	2000	...	...	...	...	L. 300.	3	34 4 0	...	...	215 0 0	36 15 0	...	...
Newton,	1743	1365	...	...	865	L. 273.	4	34 4 0	60 0 0	94 4 0	...	80 14 0	34 10 0	135 0 0
Cramond,	1961	...	...	...	...	L. 271.	6	34 4 0	20 0 0	54 4 0	382 0 0	...	...	...
Cockpen,	2945	L. 150.	5	34 4 0	300 0 0	40 0 0
Carrington, & Leith.	616	483	L. 161.	1	34 4 0	56 0 0	4 0 0	...	60 0 0

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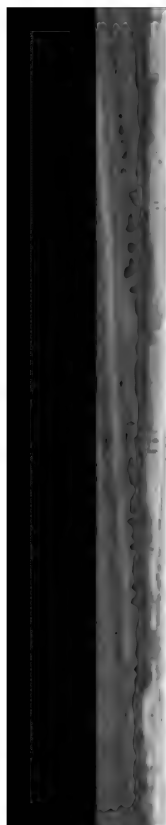
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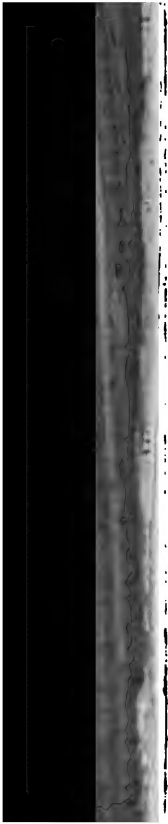
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